INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 232-8603
Toll Free (800) 451-6027
www.idem.IN.gov

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: November 15, 2012

RE: Essroc Cement Corporation / 017-32431-00005

FROM: Matthew Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Notice of Decision – Approval

Please be advised that on behalf of the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Management, I have issued a decision regarding the enclosed matter. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2, this approval was effective immediately upon submittal of the application.

If you wish to challenge this decision, IC 4-21.5-3-7 requires that you file a petition for administrative review. This petition may include a request for stay of effectiveness and must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Avenue, Government Center North, Suite N 501E, Indianapolis, IN 46204, **within eighteen (18) calendar days from the mailing of this notice**. The filing of a petition for administrative review is complete on the earliest of the following dates that apply to the filing:

(1) the date the document is delivered to the Office of Environmental Adjudication (OEA);
(2) the date of the postmark on the envelope containing the document, if the document is mailed to OEA by U.S. mail; or
(3) The date on which the document is deposited with a private carrier, as shown by receipt issued by the carrier, if the document is sent to the OEA by private carrier.

The petition must include facts demonstrating that you are either the applicant, a person aggrieved or adversely affected by the decision or otherwise entitled to review by law. Please identify the permit, decision, or other order for which you seek review by permit number, name of the applicant, location, date of this notice and all of the following:

(1) the name and address of the person making the request;
(2) the interest of the person making the request;
(3) identification of any persons represented by the person making the request;
(4) the reasons, with particularity, for the request;
(5) the issues, with particularity, proposed for considerations at any hearing; and
(6) identification of the terms and conditions which, in the judgment of the person making the request, would be appropriate in the case in question to satisfy the requirements of the law governing documents of the type issued by the Commissioner.

If you have technical questions regarding the enclosed documents, please contact the Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch at (317) 233-0178. Callers from within Indiana may call toll-free at 1-800-451-6027, ext. 3-0178.

Enclosures
FNPER-AM.dot12/3/07

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
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November 15, 2012

Mr. Corey Conn
Essroc Cement Corporation
State Road 25 South, 3084 W. County Road 225 South
Logansport, IN 46947

Re: 017-32431-00005
Second Administrative Amendment to
Part 70 Renewal No. T017-26351-00005

Dear Mr. Conn:

Essroc Cement Corporation was issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T017-26351-00005 on November 8, 2010 for a portland cement manufacturing plant located at State Road 25 South, 3084 W. County Road 225 South, Logansport, in Indiana. A letter requesting changes to this permit was received on October 19, 2012. The source requested that the permit be updated to add an additional stack for the discharge baghouse controlling Finish Mill #2 Feed Belt (EU604).

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-11(a)(7), this change to the permit qualifies as an administrative permit amendment, since it is a revision that revises descriptive information and does not trigger any new applicable requirement.

Pursuant to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7-11, the permit is hereby administratively amended as follows with deleted language as ~~strikeouts~~ and new language **bolded**:

A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

This stationary source consists of the following emission units and pollution control devices:

.....

(109) One (1) finish mill #2 feed belt, identified as EU604, constructed in 1964, with a nominal capacity of 45.0 tons per hour, with PM emissions controlled by two (2) baghouses, identified as baghouses 117a (CE604a) and 117b (CE604b), respectively, and exhausting to ~~one (1)~~**two (2)** stack**s**, identified as EP604**a and EP604b, respectively**.

.....

All other conditions of the permit shall remain unchanged and in effect.

This decision is subject to the Indiana Administrative Orders and Procedures Act – IC 4-21.5-3-5. If you have any questions on this matter, please contact Heath Hartley, OAQ, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53, Room 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204-2251, or call at (800) 451-6027, and ask for Heath Hartley or extension (2-8217), or dial (317) 232-8217.

Sincerely,

Nathan Bell., Section Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Attachments: Updated Permit

hh

cc: File – White County
White County Health Department
U.S. EPA, Region V
Compliance and Enforcement Section

Mr. Jeremy Black
Essroc Cement Corporation
State Road 25 South, 3084 W. County Road 225 South
Logansport, IN 46947

Mr. Brad Phillips
Schreiber, Yonley & Associates
16252 Westwoods Business Park Drive
Ellisville, MO 63021

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
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PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT RENEWAL
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

Essroc Cement Corporation
State Road 25 South, 3084 West County Road 225 South
Logansport, Indiana 46947

(herein known as the Permittee) is hereby authorized to operate subject to the conditions contained herein, the source described in Section A (Source Summary) of this permit.

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Noncompliance with any provisions of this permit is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. Noncompliance with any provision of this permit, except any provision specifically designated as not federally enforceable, constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act. It shall not be a defense for the Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. An emergency does constitute an affirmative defense in an enforcement action provided the Permittee complies with the applicable requirements set forth in Section B, Emergency Provisions.

This permit is issued in accordance with 326 IAC 2 and 40 CFR Part 70 Appendix A and contains the conditions and provisions specified in 326 IAC 2-7 as required by 42 U.S.C. 7401, et. seq. (Clean Air Act as amended by the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments), 40 CFR Part 70.6, IC 13-15 and IC 13-17.

Operation Permit No. T017-26351-00005	
Issued by: Original signed by: Chrystal A. Wagner, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: November 8, 2010 Expiration Date: November 8, 2015

Administrative Amendment No. 017-30235-00005, issued on March 16, 2011
Significant Permit Modification No. 017-31724-00005, issued on August 7, 2012

Administrative Amendment No. 017-32431-00005	
Issued by: Nathan Bell, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: November 15, 2012 Expiration Date: November 8, 2015

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Attachment B - 40 CFR 61, Subpart FF - National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations

Attachment C - 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations

Attachment D - 40 CFR 63, Subpart EEE - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors

Attachment E - 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry as published at 64 FR 31925-31962 (June 14, 1999), as amended at 64 FR 53070 (Sept. 30 1999), 67 FR 16619-16624 (April 5, 2002), 67 FR 44769 (July 5, 2002), 67 FR 72584-72585 (Dec. 6, 2002), 68 FR 37358 (June 23, 2003), 71 FR 76549-76552 (Dec. 20, 2006)

Attachment F - 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart LLL - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry as published at 64 FR 31925-31962 (June 14, 1999), as amended at 64 FR 53070 (Sept. 30 1999), 67 FR 16619-16624 (April 5, 2002), 67 FR 44769 (July 5, 2002), 67 FR 72584-72585 (Dec. 6, 2002), 68 FR 37358 (June 23, 2003), 71 FR 76549-76552 (Dec. 20, 2006), 75 FR 55051-55066 (Sept. 9, 2010), and 76 FR 2835-2837 (Jan. 18, 2011)

SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

This permit is based on information requested by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Air Quality (OAQ). The information describing the source contained in conditions A.1 - General Information through A.3 - Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities and the description boxes in Sections D is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions. However, the Permittee should be aware that a physical change or a change in the method of operation that may render this descriptive information obsolete or inaccurate may trigger requirements for the Permittee to obtain additional permits or seek modification of this permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2, or change other applicable requirements presented in the permit application.

A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)] [326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]

The Permittee owns and operates a portland cement manufacturing plant.

Source Address:	State Road 25 South, 3084 West County Road 225 South, Logansport, Indiana 46947
General Source Phone Number:	(574) 753-5121
SIC Code:	3241
County Location:	Cass
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Permit Program Major Source, under PSD Rules Major Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act 1 of 28 listed source categories

A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

This stationary source consists of the following emission units and pollution control devices:

Quarry Activities

(1) Drilling and blasting, identified as EU101 and EU102 respectively, commenced operation in 1961, with associated fugitive particulate matter (PM) emissions.

Raw Material / Clinker Stockpile Operations

(2) One (1) limestone stockpile, identified as EU103, created in 1961.

(3) Two (2) reclaimed clay stockpiles, identified as EU104 and EU105, created in 1961.

(4) Two (2) wet flyash stockpiles, identified as EU106 and EU107, created in 1967.

(5) Carhoe Missouri clay unloading, identified as EU108, created in 1962.

(6) Truck to quarry loading, identified as EU109, commenced operation in 1961.

(7) One (1) Mo. clay stockpile, identified as EU110, created in 1962.

(8) One (1) alternate materials stockpile, identified as EU111, created in 1967.

(9) One (1) overburden clay stockpile, identified as EU128, created in 1962.

(10) One (1) iron stockpile, identified as EU301, created in 1967.

(11) Iron unloading, identified as EU302, commenced operation in 1967.

(12) One (1) gypsum stockpile, identified as EU303, created in 1962.

(13) Gypsum unloading, identified as EU304, created in 1962.

(14) One (1) coal/coke stockpile, identified as EU305, created in 1962.

(15) Coal/coke unloading, identified as EU306, commenced operation in 1962.

(16) One (1) coal/coke crane storage stockpile, located outside, identified as EU312, created in 1962.

(17) Coal/coke unloading, identified as EU313, commenced operation in 1962.

(18) West clinker stockpiles, identified as EU512, created in 1962.

(19) Special clinker stockpile, identified as EU513, created in 1962.

(20) Clinker loading, identified as EU514, commenced operation in 1962.

(21) Special clinker stockpile (crushed), identified as EU515, created in 1962.

Raw Material Sizing Operations

(22) Raw material loading, identified as EU112, commenced operation in 1962.

(23) Raw material unloading, identified as EU114, commenced operation in 1962.

(24) One (1) apron feeder transfer to primary crusher, identified as EU115, constructed in 1961, with a nominal throughput of 550 tons per hour.

(25) One (1) primary crusher, identified as EU116, constructed in 1961, with a nominal capacity of 550 tons per hour, with PM emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as baghouse 101 (CE101), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP101.

(26) One (1) clean-up screw, identified as EU117, constructed in 1961, with a nominal capacity of 15 tons per hour.

(27) One (1) impact apron feeder, identified as EU118, constructed in 1961, with a nominal capacity of 550 tons per hour, with emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as baghouse 101 (CE101), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP101.

(28) Belt 1 covered conveyor, identified as EU119, constructed in 1962, with a nominal capacity of 550 tons per hour, with emissions controlled by two baghouses, identified as baghouse 101 (CE101) and baghouse 102 (CE102) (replaced in 2008), and exhausting to two (2) stacks, identified as EP101 and EP102, respectively.

(29) Screen transfers, identified as EU120, constructed in 1962, with a nominal capacity of 550 tons per hour.

(30) Belt 2 covered conveyor, identified as EU121, constructed in 1962, with a nominal capacity of 300 tons per hour.

(31) One (1) secondary crusher, identified as EU122, constructed in 1969, with a nominal capacity of 300 tons per hour, with PM emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse,

identified as baghouse 102 (CE102) (replaced in 2008), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP102.

(32) Belt 3 covered conveyor, identified as EU201, constructed in 1962, with a nominal capacity of 550 tons per hour.

Kiln #1 Recycled CKD Operations

(33) #1 recycled dust elevator, identified as EU408, constructed in 1965, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as baghouse 106 (CE402), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP402.

(34) One (1) recycled dust holding tank, identified as EU409, and constructed in 1965.

(35) One (1) feeder screw and F-K pump, identified as EU410, constructed in 1965, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as baghouse 106 (CE402), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP402.

Kiln #1 Waste CKD Operations

(36) Five (5) discharge hopper screws, identified as EU402, constructed in 1965.

(37) One (1) covered 16" cross screw, identified as EU403, constructed in 1965.

(38) One (1) #1 waste dust elevator, identified as EU404, constructed in 1965.

(39) One (1) 9" cross screw, identified as EU405, constructed in 1965.

Kiln #2 Recycled CKD Operations

(40) #2 recycled dust elevator, identified as EU417, constructed in 1965, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as baghouse 106 (CE402), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP402.

(41) One (1) recycled dust holding tank, identified as EU418, constructed in 1965.

(42) One (1) feeder screw and F-K pump, identified as EU419, constructed in 1965, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as baghouse 106 (CE402), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP402.

Kiln #2 Waste CKD Operations

(43) Five (5) discharge hopper screws, identified as EU414, constructed in 1965.

(44) 16" covered cross screws, identified as EU415, constructed in 1965.

(45) #2 waste dust elevator, identified as EU416, constructed in 1965.

Waste CKD Disposal Operations

(46) Truck loading, identified as EU407, commenced operation in 1962.

(47) One (1) cement kiln dust pile, identified as EU423, commenced operation in 1962.

Clay Processing Operations

(48) Clay unloading to hopper, identified as EU123, commenced operation in 1962, with a nominal capacity of 30 tons per hour.

(49) One (1) wobbler feeder for transferring clay to the log washer system, identified as EU124, constructed in 1962, with a nominal capacity of 30 tons per hour.

(50) One (1) log washer system, identified as EU125, constructed in 1962, with a nominal capacity of 30 tons per hour.

(51) One (1) waste gravel pile, identified as EU126, created in 1962.

(52) Loading waste gravel into trucks, identified as EU127, commenced operation in 1962.

Crane Storage Facilities

(53) Three (3) limestone storage bins, identified as EU202, constructed in 1962.

(54) One (1) Missouri clay storage bin, identified as EU203, constructed in 1962.

(55) One (1) iron storage bin, identified as EU204, constructed in 1962.

(56) West flyash truck unloading utilizing pneumatic conveying, identified as EU210, including tank 9, commenced operation in 1962, with a nominal storage capacity of 100 tons, tank 10 with a nominal storage capacity of 100 tons, tank 11 with a nominal storage capacity of 125 tons, and tank 12 with a nominal storage capacity of 125 tons, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as baghouse 138 (CE202) (replaced in 2008), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP202.

(57) One (1) inside west flyash holding tank, identified as EU211, with a nominal storage capacity of 130 tons, constructed in 1962, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as baghouse 104 (CE203), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP203.

(58) East flyash truck unloading utilizing pneumatic conveying, identified as EU213, commenced operation in 1962, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as baghouse 103 (CE204), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP204.

(59) One (1) east flyash storage bin, identified as EU214, constructed in 1962.

(60) One (1) spare storage bin, identified as EU314, constructed in 1962.

(61) One (1) coal/coke storage bin, identified as EU315, constructed in 1962.

(62) Two (2) gypsum storage bins, identified as EU316, constructed in 1962.

(63) Clinker bin 1 finish mill #1, identified as EU505, constructed in 1962.

(64) Stone/clinker bin 2 finish mill #1, identified as EU506, constructed in 1962.

(65) Clinker bin 3 finish mill #1, identified as EU507, constructed in 1962.

(66) Crane unloading, identified as EU510, commenced operation in 1962.

(67) Clinker bin 1 #2 finish mill, identified as EU520, constructed in 1962.

(68) Clinker bin 2 #2 finish mill, identified as EU521, constructed in 1962.

(69) Bin 1 clinker spill pile, identified as EU522, constructed in 1962.

Raw Mill Facilities

(70) Three belt feeders, identified as EU205, constructed in 1962, with a nominal capacity of 45 tons per hour.

(71) One (1) Missouri clay belt feeder, identified as EU206, constructed in 1962, with a nominal capacity of 45 tons per hour.

(72) One (1) iron feeder, identified as EU207, constructed in 1962, with a nominal capacity of 45 tons per hour.

(73) One (1) covered cross belt, identified as EU208, constructed in 1962, with a nominal capacity of 45 tons per hour.

(74) One (1) covered raw mill feed belt, identified as EU209, constructed in 1962, with a nominal capacity of 175 tons per hour, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as baghouse 105 (CE201), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP201.

(75) Transfer screw to raw mill, identified as EU212, constructed in 1962, with a nominal capacity of 15 tons per hour.

(76) One (1) east short covered screw, identified as EU215, constructed in 1962, with a nominal capacity of 15 tons per hour.

(77) One (1) E-W long covered screw, identified as EU216, constructed in 1962, with a nominal capacity of 15 tons per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as baghouse 105 (CE201), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP201.

Unloading Station Facilities

(78) Railroad unloading, identified as EU307, commenced operation in 1962.

(79) Two (2) unloading station hoppers, identified as EU308a and EU308b, constructed in 1962.

(80) One (1) belt feeder, identified as EU309, constructed in 1962.

(81) Belt 7 covered conveyor, identified as EU310, constructed in 1962.

(82) Conveyor transfer to outside storage, identified as EU311, constructed in 1962.

(83) Crane unloading, identified as EU325, constructed in 1962.

Fossil Fuel Facilities

(84) One (1) spare belt feeder to belt 8, identified as EU317, constructed in 1962.

(85) One (1) coal/coke belt feeder to belt 8, identified as EU318, constructed in 1962.

(86) Belt 8 to coal/coke tanks, identified as EU319, constructed in 1962.

(87) One (1) coal/coke tank #1, identified as EU320, constructed in 1962.

(88) Belt feed to coal mill #1, identified as EU321, constructed in 1962.

(89) Coal/Coke cross belt, identified as EU322, constructed in 1962.

(90) One (1) coal/coke tank #2, identified as EU323, constructed in 1962.

(91) Belt feed to coal mill #2, identified as EU324, constructed in 1962.

Kiln #1 Clinker Handling Facilities

(92) One (1) #1 clinker drag conveyor, identified as EU501, constructed in 1962, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as baghouse 109 (CE501), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP501.

(93) #1 CCDC screws, identified as EU502, constructed in 1962.

(94) #1 clinker elevator, identified as EU503, constructed in 1962, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as baghouse 109 (CE501), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP501.

(95) Clinker conveyor transfer system, identified as EU504, constructed in 1962 and modified in 1975, with emissions controlled by two (2) baghouses, identified as baghouses 110 (CE502) and 140 (CE804), and exhausting to two (2) stacks, identified as EP502 and EP804, respectively.

Kiln #2 Clinker Handling Facilities

(96) #2 clinker drag conveyor, identified as EU516, constructed in 1964, with emissions controlled by two (2) baghouses, identified as baghouse 112 (CE503) and baghouse 113 (CE504), and exhausting to two (2) stacks, identified as EP503 and EP504, respectively.

(97) #2 CCDC screw conveyor, identified as EU517 constructed in 1964.

(98) #2 clinker elevator, identified as EU518, constructed in 1964, with emissions controlled by two (2) baghouses, identified as baghouse 112 (CE503) and as baghouse 113 (CE504), and exhausting to two (2) stacks, identified as EP503 and EP504, respectively.

(99) Clinker conveyor transfer system circuit, identified as EU519, constructed in 1964, with emissions controlled by two (2) baghouses, identified as baghouses 113 (CE504) and 141 (CE805), and exhausting to two (2) stacks, identified as EP504 and EP805, respectively.

Finish Mill #1 Facilities

(100) Clinker bin #1 feeder, identified as EU508, constructed in 1962.

(101) Stone/clinker bin 2 feeder, identified as EU509, constructed in 1962.

(102) One (1) gypsum feed belt, identified as EU511, constructed in 1962.

(103) One (1) finish mill #1 feed belt, identified as EU601, constructed in 1962, with a nominal capacity of 45.0 tons per hour, with PM emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse,

identified as baghouse 114 (CE601), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP601.

(104) One (1) finish mill #1 circuit, identified as EU602, constructed in 1962, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as baghouse 116 (CE602), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP602.

(105) One (1) separator, cooler #1 and transfer, identified as EU603, constructed in 1962, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as baghouse 115 (CE603), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP603.

Finish Mill #2 Facilities

(106) Clinker bin 1 feeder, identified as EU523, constructed in 1964.

(107) Clinker bin 2 feeder, identified as EU524, constructed in 1964.

(108) FM #2 gypsum feeder, identified as EU525, constructed in 1964.

(109) One (1) finish mill #2 feed belt, identified as EU604, constructed in 1964, with a nominal capacity of 45.0 tons per hour, with PM emissions controlled by two (2) baghouses, identified as baghouses 117a (CE604a) and 117b (CE604b), respectively, and exhausting to two (2) stacks, identified as EP604a and EP604b, respectively.

(110) One (1) finish mill #2 circuit, identified as EU605, constructed in 1964, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as baghouse 119 (CE605), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP605.

(111) One (1) separator, cooler #2 and transfer, identified as EU606, constructed in 1964, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as baghouse 118 (CE606), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP606.

Finish Product Silo Storage Facilities

(112) Silos 11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18, identified as EU704, constructed in 1965 and approved in 2012 to be operated two ways. First scenario, silos 11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18 emissions will be controlled by both baghouses, identified as baghouse 126 (CE704), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP704 and baghouse, identified as baghouse 144 (CE905), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP905. Second operating scenario, is to isolate the connecting vent for silos 15/18 from the remaining silos, 11/12/13/14/16/17. Silos 15/18 emissions will be controlled by baghouse, identified as baghouse 144 (CE905) and silos 11/12/13/14/16/17 will be controlled by baghouse 126 (CE704).

(113) Silos 1/2/3/4/5/6/7, identified as EU709, constructed in 1961, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as baghouse 122 (CE709), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP709.

(114) Silos 8/9/10, identified as EU711, constructed in 1961, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as baghouse 124 (CE711), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP711.

Finish Product Silo Transfer Operations

(115) Truck/Railroad car unloading and internal transfers to silos, identified as EU701 and EU702, commenced operation in 1962, with emissions from EU701 controlled by one (1)

baghouse, identified as baghouse 132 (CE701), and emissions from EU702 controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as baghouse 133 (CE702), and exhausting to two (2) stacks, identified as EP701 and EP702, respectively.

Finish Product Loadout Old Silos (West) Operation

(116) West bulk truck loadout, identified as EU712, constructed in 1962, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as baghouse 129 (CE712), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP712.

(117) Bulk railroad loadout, identified as EU713, constructed in 1962, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as baghouse 130 (CE713), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP713.

Finish Product Loadout New Silos (East) Operation

(118) East bulk truck loadout, identified as EU706, constructed in 1965, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as baghouse 131 (CE706), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP706.

Finish Product Masonry Packing

(119) Transfer to masonry packer, identified as EU801, constructed in 1965, with emissions controlled by two (2) baghouses, identified as baghouses 128 (CE801) and 139 (CE802), and exhausting to two (2) stacks, identified as EP801 and EP802, respectively.

(120) One (1) masonry packer, identified as EU802, constructed in 1965, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as baghouse 128 (CE801), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP801.

(121) Transfer to pallets/storage (masonry), identified as EU803, constructed in 1965.

Finish Product Portland Packing

(122) Transfer to portland packer, identified as EU804, constructed in 1962, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as baghouse 127 (CE803), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP803.

(123) One (1) portland packer, identified as EU805, constructed in 1962, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as baghouse 127 (CE803), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP803.

(124) Transfer to pallets/storage (portland), identified as EU806, constructed in 1962.

Kiln #1 and Kiln #2 Facilities

(125) One (1) wet process rotary cement kiln #1, identified as EU401, constructed in 1962, with a nominal heat input of 245 million Btu per hour, with a nominal production rate of 42.0 tons per hour (as clinker), with PM emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as Baghouse CE401, approved for construction in 2007, and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP401. Raw material sources include clay, sand, limestone, and other sources of silica, alumina, iron, calcium, magnesium, and trace elements. As part of the semi-direct firing system, a pulverizing mill is used to grind the solid fuels that are used in the kiln. The pulverizing mill exhausts to the kiln.

(126) One (1) wet process rotary cement kiln #2, identified as EU413, constructed in 1964, with a nominal heat input of 245 million Btu per hour, with a nominal production rate of 42.0 tons per hour (as clinker), with PM emissions controlled by one (1) electrostatic precipitator (ESP #2), identified as CE402, approved to be replaced by a baghouse, identified as Baghouse CE405, approved for construction in 2007, and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP401. Raw material sources include clay, sand, limestone, and other sources of silica, alumina, iron, calcium, magnesium, and trace elements. As part of the semi-direct firing system, a pulverizing mill is used to grind the solid fuels that are used in the kiln. The pulverizing mill exhausts to the kiln.

Clinker Cooler #1 Facilities

(127) One (1) clinker cooler #1, identified as EU412, constructed in 1962, with a nominal production rate of 42.0 tons per hour, with PM emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as baghouse 107 (CE404), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP404.

Clinker Cooler #2 Facilities

(128) One (1) clinker cooler #2, identified as EU421, constructed in 1962, with a nominal production rate of 42.0 tons per hour, with PM emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as baghouse 111 (CE407), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP404.

CKD –To-Finish Mill (CKD2FM) Recycling Operations

(129) One (1) waste dust tank, constructed in 1962, modified in 2006 with the addition of one (1) CKD2FM surge system, collectively identified as EU406, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, constructed in 2006, identified as baghouse 142 (CE901), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP901.

(130) One (1) CKD2FM recycling storage tank system, identified as EU902, constructed in 2006, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as baghouse 143 (CE902), and exhausting to one (1) stack, identified as EP902.

(131) One (1) CKD2FM #1 FM recycling system, identified as EU903, constructed in 2006.

(132) One (1) CKD2FM #2 FM recycling system, identified as EU904, constructed in 2006.

Hazardous Waste Derived Fuel System Operations

(133) Four (4) liquid hazardous waste-derived fuel storage tanks, approved for construction in 2010, identified collectively as EU906, with maximum capacities of 39,800 gallons each, vented to one (1) activated carbon canister system or the kiln/cooler for VOC control.

(134) One (1) bulk solids management system, approved for construction in 2010, consisting of:

(i) One (1) feed hopper and two (2) augers contained inside the solids management building and two (2) screw conveyors, collectively identified as EU908, and all associated equipment with VOC emissions routed to the kiln/cooler for VOC control; and

(ii) One (1) hydrapulper tank with a maximum capacity of 3,750 gallons and one (1) level control tank with a maximum capacity of 3,500 gallons, collectively identified

as EU907 with all associated equipment, vented to one (1) activated carbon canister system or the kiln/cooler for VOC control.

Haul Roads

(135) Numerous hauls roads, collectively identified as EU900.

A.3 Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)] [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

This stationary source also includes the following insignificant activities which are specifically regulated, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21):

(1) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6 including one parts washer constructed in 1991.

(2) Hazardous Waste fuel facility

(A) Waste Management Units
- (i) Ten (10) hazardous waste-derived fuel storage tanks, installed in 1987 and 1994, with capacities ranging from 22,000-39,000 gallons. All tanks are connected to an integrated emission control system.
- (ii) Carbon Steel Piping System
- (iii) Tank Rail Cars and Trucks

(B) Equipment components
- (i) Valves
- (ii) Pumps
- (iii) AWFCO Valves

(C) Caps (hose end covers)
(D) Flanges
(E) Manways
(F) Flame Arrestors
(G) Filter Pots
(H) Micro-motion Flow Meters
(I) Level Transmitters
(J) Pressure Indicators
(K) Pressure Transmitters
(L) Emergency Conservation Vent
(M) Carbon Canister VOC Monitor
(N) Tank Emergency Relief Ports
(O) High Level Probes
(P) Activated Carbon Canister System

(3) Three (3) natural gas-fired boilers, collectively identified as EU909, utilizing low-NO_X burners, approved for construction in 2010, with a total maximum heat input capacity of 1.8 MMBtu/hr.

(4) Other emission units or activities with potential uncontrolled emissions below the insignificant threshold levels.

(A) Raw mill #1 and Raw mill #2

A.4 Part 70 Permit Applicability [326 IAC 2-7-2]

This stationary source is required to have a Part 70 permit by 326 IAC 2-7-2 (Applicability) because:

(a) It is a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22); and

(b) It is a source in a source category designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) under 40 CFR 70.3 (Part 70 - Applicability).

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

B.1 Definitions [326 IAC 2-7-1]

Terms in this permit shall have the definition assigned to such terms in the referenced regulation. In the absence of definitions in the referenced regulation, the applicable definitions found in the statutes or regulations (IC 13-11, 326 IAC 1-2 and 326 IAC 2-7) shall prevail.

B.2 Permit Term [326 IAC 2-7-5(2)][326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(1)(D)][IC 13-15-3-6(a)]

(a) This permit, T017-26351-00005, is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit.

(b) If IDEM, OAQ, upon receiving a timely and complete renewal permit application, fails to issue or deny the permit renewal prior to the expiration date of this permit, this existing permit shall not expire and all terms and conditions shall continue in effect, including any permit shield provided in 326 IAC 2-7-15, until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

B.3 Term of Conditions [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5]

Notwithstanding the permit term of a permit to construct, a permit to operate, or a permit modification, any condition established in a permit issued pursuant to a permitting program approved in the state implementation plan shall remain in effect until:

(a) the condition is modified in a subsequent permit action pursuant to Title I of the Clean Air Act; or

(b) the emission unit to which the condition pertains permanently ceases operation.

B.4 Enforceability [326 IAC 2-7-7] [IC 13-17-12]

Unless otherwise stated, all terms and conditions in this permit, including any provisions designed to limit the source's potential to emit, are enforceable by IDEM, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and by citizens in accordance with the Clean Air Act.

B.5 Severability [326 IAC 2-7-5(5)]

The provisions of this permit are severable; a determination that any portion of this permit is invalid shall not affect the validity of the remainder of the permit.

B.6 Property Rights or Exclusive Privilege [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(D)]

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege.

B.7 Duty to Provide Information [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(E)]

(a) The Permittee shall furnish to IDEM, OAQ, within a reasonable time, any information that IDEM, OAQ may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to IDEM, OAQ copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

(b) For information furnished by the Permittee to IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee may include a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 326 IAC 17.1. When furnishing copies of requested records directly to U. S. EPA, the Permittee may assert a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 40 CFR 2, Subpart B.

B.8 Certification [326 IAC 2-7-4(f)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)]

(a) A certification required by this permit meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) if:

(i) it contains a certification by a "responsible official", as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34), and

(ii) the certification states that based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

(b) The Permittee may use the attached Certification Form, or its equivalent with each submittal requiring certification. One (1) certification may cover multiple forms in one (1) submittal.

(c) A "responsible official" is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

B.9 Annual Compliance Certification [326 IAC 2-7-6(5)]

(a) The Permittee shall annually submit a compliance certification report which addresses the status of the source's compliance with the terms and conditions contained in this permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. All subsequent certifications shall cover the time period from January 1 to December 31 of the previous year, and shall be submitted no later than July 1 of each year to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

and

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region V
Air and Radiation Division, Air Enforcement Branch - Indiana (AE-17J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

(b) The annual compliance certification report required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ, on or before the date it is due.

(c) The annual compliance certification report shall include the following:

(1) The appropriate identification of each term or condition of this permit that is the basis of the certification;

(2) The compliance status;

(3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;

(4) The methods used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-5(3); and

(5) Such other facts, as specified in Sections D of this permit, as IDEM, OAQ may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

The submittal by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

B.10 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)][326 IAC 1-6-3]

(a) A Preventive Maintenance Plan meets the requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 if it includes, at a minimum:

(1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;

(2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and

(3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

(b) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit where no PMP was previously required, the Permittee shall prepare and maintain Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) no later than ninety (90) days after issuance of this permit or ninety (90) days after initial start-up, whichever is later, including the following information on each facility:

(1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;

(2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and

(3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

If, due to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, the PMPs cannot be prepared and maintained within the above time frame, the Permittee may extend the date an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The PMP extension notification does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

(c) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions. The PMPs and their submittal do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(d) To the extent the Permittee is required by 40 CFR Part 60/63 to have an Operation Maintenance, and Monitoring (OMM) Plan for a unit, such Plan is deemed to satisfy the PMP requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 for that unit.

B.11 Emergency Provisions [326 IAC 2-7-16]

(a) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), is not an affirmative defense for an action brought for noncompliance with a federal or state health-based emission limitation.

(b) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a technology-based emission limitation if the affirmative defense of an emergency is demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that describe the following:

(1) An emergency occurred and the Permittee can, to the extent possible, identify the causes of the emergency;

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

(3) During the period of an emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards or other requirements in this permit;

(4) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee notified IDEM, OAQ, within four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the emergency, or after the emergency was discovered or reasonably should have been discovered;

Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch), or
Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Compliance and Enforcement Branch)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865

(5) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee submitted the attached Emergency Occurrence Report Form or its equivalent, either by mail or facsimile to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

within two (2) working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency.

The notice fulfills the requirement of 326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(ii) and must contain the following:

(A) A description of the emergency;

(B) Any steps taken to mitigate the emissions; and

(C) Corrective actions taken.

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(6) The Permittee immediately took all reasonable steps to correct the emergency.

(c) In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

(d) This emergency provision supersedes 326 IAC 1-6 (Malfunctions). This permit condition is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

(e) The Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency shall make records available upon request to ensure that failure to implement a PMP did not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any limitations on emissions. However, IDEM, OAQ may require that the Preventive Maintenance Plans required under 326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(8) be revised in response to an emergency.

(f) Failure to notify IDEM, OAQ by telephone or facsimile of an emergency lasting more than one (1) hour in accordance with (b)(4) and (5) of this condition shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 and any other applicable rules.

(g) If the emergency situation causes a deviation from a technology-based limit, the Permittee may continue to operate the affected emitting facilities during the emergency provided the Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency and minimize emissions.

B.12 Permit Shield [326 IAC 2-7-15][326 IAC 2-7-20][326 IAC 2-7-12]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-15, the Permittee has been granted a permit shield. The permit shield provides that compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance, provided that either the applicable requirements are included and specifically identified in this permit or the permit contains an explicit determination or concise summary of a determination that other specifically identified requirements are not applicable. The Indiana statutes from IC 13 and rules from 326 IAC, referenced in conditions in this permit, are those applicable at the time the permit was issued. The issuance or possession of this permit shall not alone constitute a defense against an alleged violation of any law, regulation or standard, except for the requirement to obtain a Part 70 permit under 326 IAC 2-7 or for applicable requirements for which a permit shield has been granted.

This permit shield does not extend to applicable requirements which are promulgated after the date of issuance of this permit unless this permit has been modified to reflect such new requirements.

(b) In addition to the nonapplicability determinations set forth in Section D of this permit, the IDEM, OAQ has made the following determinations regarding this source:

(1) None of the storage tanks listed in Section A.3 - Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities of this permit are subject to the NSPS 326 IAC 12, 40 CFR 60.110b (Subpart Kb) because the tanks have capacities less than 19,815 gallons, or do not contain a substance categorized as volatile organic liquid (VOL), or have capacities between 19,815 gallons and 39,900 gallons storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 15.0 kPa.

(2) The quarry activities and the raw material sizing facilities listed in Section D.1 of this permit are not subject to the requirements of the NSPS 326 IAC 12, 40 CFR 60.670 (Subpart OOO) because they were constructed prior to the applicability date of August 31, 1983.

(3) None of the facilities listed in Sections D.2, D.3, and D.4 of this permit are subject to the requirements of the NSPS 326 IAC 12, 40 CFR 60.670 (Subpart OOO) because this rule specifically exempts facilities that are subject to the requirements of the NSPS, 40 CFR 60.60 (Subpart F), and facilities which follow in the plant process any facility which is subject to the requirements of the NSPS, 40 CFR 60.60 (Subpart F).

(4) None of the facilities listed in this permit are subject to the requirements of the NSPS 326 IAC 12, 40 CFR 60.730 (Subpart UUU) because the source does not fit the definition of a mineral processing plant.

(5) None of the facilities listed in Section D.2 are subject to the requirements of the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60, Subparts A and F (Standards of Performance for Portland Cement Plants). The truck unloading facilities (EU210 and EU213) were previously subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart F. However, they are no longer subject since they are currently subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry).

(6) The open/unenclosed material stockpiles listed in Section D.2, and any associated haul roads, are not subject to the requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry, 40 CFR 63, Subparts A and LLL.

(7) The kilns #1 and #2 listed in Section D.3 are not subject to the requirements of the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60, Subparts A and F (Standards of Performance for Portland Cement Plants) because they were constructed prior to the applicability date of August 17, 1971.

(8) The clinker cooler #1 listed in Section D.4 is not subject to the requirements of the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60, Subparts A and F (Standards of Performance for Portland Cement Plants) because it was constructed prior to the applicability date of August 17, 1971 and has not been modified since the applicability date. Clinker cooler #2, listed in Section D.4, was previously subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart F. However, 40 CFR 60, Subpart F is no longer applicable since clinker cooler #2 is currently subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry).

(9) None of the parts washers specifically listed in Section D.5 are subject to the requirements of the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) 326 IAC 20-1, 40 CFR 63.460 (Subpart T) because they do not utilize a solvent containing methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, or chloroform, or any combination of these halogens, in a total concentration greater than five percent by weight.

(c) If, after issuance of this permit, it is determined that the permit is in nonconformance with an applicable requirement that applied to the source on the date of permit issuance, IDEM, OAQ, shall immediately take steps to reopen and revise this permit and issue a

compliance order to the Permittee to ensure expeditious compliance with the applicable requirement until the permit is reissued. The permit shield shall continue in effect so long as the Permittee is in compliance with the compliance order.

(d) No permit shield shall apply to any permit term or condition that is determined after issuance of this permit to have been based on erroneous information supplied in the permit application. Erroneous information means information that the Permittee knew to be false, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have been known to be false, at the time the information was submitted.

(e) Nothing in 326 IAC 2-7-15 or in this permit shall alter or affect the following:

(1) The provisions of Section 303 of the Clean Air Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the U.S. EPA under Section 303 of the Clean Air Act;

(2) The liability of the Permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of this permit's issuance;

(3) The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with Section 408(a) of the Clean Air Act; and

(4) The ability of U.S. EPA to obtain information from the Permittee under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act.

(f) This permit shield is not applicable to any change made under 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(2) (Sections 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes) and 326 IAC 2-7-20(c)(2) (trading based on State Implementation Plan (SIP) provisions).

(g) This permit shield is not applicable to modifications eligible for group processing until after IDEM, OAQ, has issued the modifications. [326 IAC 2-7-12(c)(7)]

(h) This permit shield is not applicable to minor Part 70 permit modifications until after IDEM, OAQ, has issued the modification. [326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(8)]

B.13 Prior Permits Superseded [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

(a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to T017-26351-00005 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:

(1) incorporated as originally stated,

(2) revised under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, or

(3) deleted under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.

(b) Provided that all terms and conditions are accurately reflected in this permit, all previous registrations and permits are superseded by this part 70 operating permit.

B.14 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-7-10][326 IAC 2-7-4(a)]

The Permittee's right to operate this source terminates with the expiration of this permit unless a timely and complete renewal application is submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of expiration of the source’s existing permit, consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-3 and 326 IAC 2-7-4(a).

B.15 Permit Modification, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)][326 IAC 2-7-8(a)][326 IAC 2-7-9]

(a) This permit may be modified, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a Part 70 Operating Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this permit. [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)] The notification by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) This permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the circumstances listed in IC 13-15-7-2 or if IDEM, OAQ determines any of the following:

(1) That this permit contains a material mistake.

(2) That inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions.

(3) That this permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with an applicable requirement. [326 IAC 2-7-9(a)(3)]

(c) Proceedings by IDEM, OAQ to reopen and revise this permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of this permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening and revision shall be made as expeditiously as practicable. [326 IAC 2-7-9(b)]

(d) The reopening and revision of this permit, under 326 IAC 2-7-9(a), shall not be initiated before notice of such intent is provided to the Permittee by IDEM, OAQ at least thirty (30) days in advance of the date this permit is to be reopened, except that IDEM, OAQ may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency. [326 IAC 2-7-9(c)]

B.16 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-3][326 IAC 2-7-4][326 IAC 2-7-8(e)]

(a) The application for renewal shall be submitted using the application form or forms prescribed by IDEM, OAQ and shall include the information specified in 326 IAC 2-7-4. Such information shall be included in the application for each emission unit at this source, except those emission units included on the trivial or insignificant activities list contained in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21) and 326 IAC 2-7-1(40). The renewal application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

(b) A timely renewal application is one that is:

(1) Submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of the expiration of this permit; and

(2) If the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the

document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.

(c) If the Permittee submits a timely and complete application for renewal of this permit, the source's failure to have a permit is not a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 until IDEM, OAQ takes final action on the renewal application, except that this protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the Permittee fails to submit by the deadline specified, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(2)(D), in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

B.17 Permit Amendment or Modification [326 IAC 2-7-11][326 IAC 2-7-12]

(a) Permit amendments and modifications are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 or 326 IAC 2-7-12 whenever the Permittee seeks to amend or modify this permit.

(b) Any application requesting an amendment or modification of this permit shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-7-11(c)(3)]

B.18 Permit Revision Under Economic Incentives and Other Programs [326 IAC 2-7-5(8)][326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(2)]

(a) No Part 70 permit revision or notice shall be required under any approved economic incentives, marketable Part 70 permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in a Part 70 permit.

(b) Notwithstanding 326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(1) and 326 IAC 2-7-12(c)(1), minor Part 70 permit modification procedures may be used for Part 70 modifications involving the use of economic incentives, marketable Part 70 permits, emissions trading, and other similar approaches to the extent that such minor Part 70 permit modification procedures are explicitly provided for in the applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) or in applicable requirements promulgated or approved by the U.S. EPA.

B.19 Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-7-20][326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

(a) The Permittee may make any change or changes at the source that are described in 326 IAC 2-7-20(b) or (c) without a prior permit revision, if each of the following conditions is met:

(1) The changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act;

(2) Any preconstruction approval required by 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 has been obtained;

(3) The changes do not result in emissions which exceed the limitations provided in this permit (whether expressed herein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions);

(4) The Permittee notifies the:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

and

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region V
Air and Radiation Division, Regulation Development Branch - Indiana (AR-18J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

in advance of the change by written notification at least ten (10) days in advance of the proposed change. The Permittee shall attach every such notice to the Permittee's copy of this permit; and

(5) The Permittee maintains records on-site, on a rolling five (5) year basis, which document all such changes and emission trades that are subject to 326 IAC 2-7-20(b) or (c). The Permittee shall make such records available, upon reasonable request, for public review.

Such records shall consist of all information required to be submitted to IDEM, OAQ in the notices specified in 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(1) and (c)(1).

(b) The Permittee may make Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes (this term is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(36)) without a permit revision, subject to the constraint of 326 IAC 2-7-20(a). For each such Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act change, the required written notification shall include the following:

(1) A brief description of the change within the source;

(2) The date on which the change will occur;

(3) Any change in emissions; and

(4) Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

The notification which shall be submitted is not considered an application form, report or compliance certification. Therefore, the notification by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(c) Emission Trades [326 IAC 2-7-20(c)]
The Permittee may trade emissions increases and decreases at the source, where the applicable SIP provides for such emission trades without requiring a permit revision, subject to the constraints of Section (a) of this condition and those in 326 IAC 2-7-20(c).

(d) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-7-20(d)]
The Permittee may make changes at the source within the range of alternative operating scenarios that are described in the terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 326 IAC 2-7-5(9). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ, or U.S. EPA is required.

(e) Backup fuel switches specifically addressed in, and limited under, Section D of this permit shall not be considered alternative operating scenarios. Therefore, the notification requirements of part (a) of this condition do not apply.

B.20 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

A modification, construction, or reconstruction is governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2.

B.21 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-7-6][IC 13-14-2-2][IC 13-30-3-1][IC 13-17-3-2]

Upon presentation of proper identification cards, credentials, and other documents as may be required by law, and subject to the Permittee's right under all applicable laws and regulations to assert that the information collected by the agency is confidential and entitled to be treated as such, the Permittee shall allow IDEM, OAQ, U.S. EPA, or an authorized representative to perform the following:

(a) Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a Part 70 source is located, or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(b) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(c) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;

(d) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, sample or monitor substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements; and

(e) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, utilize any photographic, recording, testing, monitoring, or other equipment for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

B.22 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-7-11]

(a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 whenever the Permittee seeks to change the ownership or operational control of the source and no other change in the permit is necessary.

(b) Any application requesting a change in the ownership or operational control of the source shall contain a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new Permittee. The application shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The application which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-7-11(c)(3)]

B.23 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-7-19] [326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-1.1-7]

(a) The Permittee shall pay annual fees to IDEM, OAQ within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of a billing. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-19(b), if the Permittee does not receive a bill from IDEM, OAQ the applicable fee is due April 1 of each year.

(b) Except as provided in 326 IAC 2-7-19(e), failure to pay may result in administrative enforcement action or revocation of this permit.

(c) The Permittee may call the following telephone numbers: 1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-4230 (ask for OAQ, Billing, Licensing, and Training Section), to determine the appropriate permit fee.

B.24 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6][62 FR 8314] [326 IAC 1-1-6]

For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not the Permittee has violated or is in violation of any condition of this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether the Permittee would have been in compliance with the condition of this permit if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.

SECTION C SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

C.1 Particulate Emission Limitations For Processes with Process Weight Rates Less Than One Hundred (100) Pounds per Hour [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(2), particulate emissions from any manufacturing process, as defined at 326 IAC 6-3-1.5(2), not exempt under 326 IAC 6-3-1(b) or (c) which has a maximum process weight rate less than 100 pounds per hour and the methods in 326 IAC 6-3-2(b) through (d) do not apply shall not exceed 0.551 pounds per hour.

C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-2 (Opacity Limitations), except as provided in 326 IAC 5-1-1 (Applicability) and 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations), opacity shall meet the following, unless otherwise stated in this permit:

(a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of forty percent (40%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.

(b) Opacity shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for more than a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes (sixty (60) readings as measured according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or fifteen (15) one (1) minute nonoverlapping integrated averages for a continuous opacity monitor) in a six (6) hour period.

C.3 Open Burning [326 IAC 4-1] [IC 13-17-9]

The Permittee shall not open burn any material except as provided in 326 IAC 4-1-3, 326 IAC 4-1-4 or 326 IAC 4-1-6. The previous sentence notwithstanding, the Permittee may open burn in accordance with an open burning approval issued by the Commissioner under 326 IAC 4-1-4.1.

C.4 Incineration [326 IAC 4-2] [326 IAC 9-1-2]

The Permittee shall not operate an incinerator except as provided in 326 IAC 4-2 or in this permit. The Permittee shall not operate a refuse incinerator or refuse burning equipment except as provided in 326 IAC 9-1-2 or in this permit.

C.5 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4]

The Permittee shall not allow fugitive dust to escape beyond the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located, in a manner that would violate 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions). 326 IAC 6-4-2(4) is not federally enforceable.

C.6 Stack Height [326 IAC 1-7]

The Permittee shall comply with the applicable provisions of 326 IAC 1-7 (Stack Height Provisions), for all exhaust stacks through which a potential (before controls) of twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of particulate matter or sulfur dioxide is emitted. The provisions of 326 IAC 1-7-1(3), 326 IAC 1-7-2, 326 IAC 1-7-3(c) and (d), 326 IAC 1-7-4, and 326 IAC 1-7-5(a), (b), and (d) are not federally enforceable.

C.7 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

The Permittee shall comply with the applicable requirements of 326 IAC 14-10, 326 IAC 18, and 40 CFR 61.140.

Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

C.8 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]

(a) For performance testing required by this permit, a test protocol, except as provided elsewhere in this permit, shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

no later than thirty-five (35) days prior to the intended test date. The protocol submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-6-4(b), all test reports must be received by IDEM, OAQ not later than forty-five (45) days after the completion of the testing. An extension may be granted by IDEM, OAQ if the Permittee submits to IDEM, OAQ a reasonable written explanation not later than five (5) days prior to the end of the initial forty-five (45) day period.

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

C.9 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

The commissioner may require stack testing, monitoring, or reporting at any time to assure compliance with all applicable requirements by issuing an order under 326 IAC 2-1.1-11. Any monitoring or testing shall be performed in accordance with 326 IAC 3 or other methods approved by the commissioner or the U. S. EPA.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

C.10 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][40 CFR 64][326 IAC 3-8]

(a) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, for all monitoring and requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of permit issuance or ninety (90) days of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such monitoring. If due to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, any monitoring equipment required by this permit cannot be installed and operated no later than ninety (90) days from the date of permit issuance or of initial startup, whichever is later,, the Permittee may extend the compliance schedule related to the equipment for an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

in writing, prior to the end of the initial ninety (90) day compliance schedule, with full justification of the reasons for the inability to meet this date.

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

Unless otherwise specified in the approval for the new emission unit(s), compliance monitoring for new emission units or emission units added through a source modification shall be implemented when operation begins.

(b) For monitoring required by CAM, at all times, the Permittee shall maintain the monitoring, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.

(c) For monitoring required by CAM, except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the Permittee shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of this part, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

C.11 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

(a) When required by any condition of this permit, an analog instrument used to measure a parameter related to the operation of an air pollution control device shall have a scale such that the expected maximum reading for the normal range shall be no less than twenty percent (20%) of full scale.

(b) The Permittee may request that the IDEM, OAQ approve the use of an instrument that does not meet the above specifications provided the Permittee can demonstrate that an alternative instrument specification will adequately ensure compliance with permit conditions requiring the measurement of the parameters.

Corrective Actions and Response Steps [326 IAC 2-7-5][326 IAC 2-7-6]

C.12 Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 1-5-2 (Emergency Reduction Plans; Submission):

(a) The Permittee prepared and submitted written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures on February 26, 1980.

(b) Upon direct notification by IDEM, OAQ , that a specific air pollution episode level is in effect, the Permittee shall immediately put into effect the actions stipulated in the approved ERP for the appropriate episode level. [326 IAC 1-5-3]

C.13 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(11)] [40 CFR 68]

If a regulated substance, as defined in 40 CFR 68, is present at a source in more than a threshold quantity, the Permittee must comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 68.

C.14 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [40 CFR 64][326 IAC 3-8] [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

(a) Upon detecting an excursion where a response is required by the D Section or an exceedance of a limitation in this permit:

(1) the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps to restore operation of the emissions unit (including any control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing excess emissions.

(2) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction. The response may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(i) initial inspection and evaluation;

(ii) recording that operations returned or are returning to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system); or

(iii) any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to normal or usual manner of operation.

(3) A determination of whether the Permittee has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(i) monitoring results;

(ii) review of operation and maintenance procedures and records; and/or

(iii) inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

(4) Failure to take reasonable response steps shall be considered a deviation from the permit.

(5) The Permittee shall record the reasonable response steps taken.

(b) CAM Response to excursions or exceedances.

(1) Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, subject to CAM, the Permittee shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.

(2) Determination of whether the Permittee has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

(c) If the Permittee identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation, subject to CAM, or standard, subject to CAM, for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ and, if necessary, submit a proposed significant permit modification to this permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.

(d) Based on the results of a determination made under paragraph (II)(a)(2) of this condition, the EPA or IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to develop and implement a QIP. The Permittee shall develop and implement a QIP if notified to in writing by the EPA or IDEM, OAQ.

(e) Elements of a QIP:
The Permittee shall maintain a written QIP, if required, and have it available for inspection. The plan shall conform to 40 CFR 64.8 b (2).

(f) If a QIP is required, the Permittee shall develop and implement a QIP as expeditiously as practicable and shall notify the IDEM, OAQ if the period for completing the improvements contained in the QIP exceeds 180 days from the date on which the need to implement the QIP was determined.

(g) Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination pursuant to paragraph (II)(a)(2) of this condition the EPA or the IDEM, OAQ may require that the Permittee make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP is found to have:

(1) Failed to address the cause of the control device performance problems; or

(2) Failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device performance problems as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

(h) Implementation of a QIP shall not excuse the Permittee from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act.

(i) CAM recordkeeping requirements.

(1) The Permittee shall maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to paragraph (II)(a)(2) of this condition and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under this condition (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions). Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit

contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

(2) Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements.

C.15 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5][326 IAC 2-7-6]

(a) When the results of a stack test performed in conformance with Section C - Performance Testing, of this permit exceed the level specified in any condition of this permit, the Permittee shall submit a description of its response actions to IDEM, OAQ, no later than seventy-five (75) days after the date of the test.

(b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of the test. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one hundred eighty (180) days is not practicable, IDEM, OAQ may extend the retesting deadline.

(c) IDEM, OAQ reserves the authority to take any actions allowed under law in response to noncompliant stack tests.

The response action documents submitted pursuant to this condition do require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]

C.16 Emission Statement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(iii)][326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-7-19(c)][326 IAC 2-6]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(1), the Permittee shall submit by July 1 of each year an emission statement covering the previous calendar year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4(c) and shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Indicate estimated actual emissions of all pollutants listed in 326 IAC 2-6-4(a);

(2) Indicate estimated actual emissions of regulated pollutants as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(32) ("Regulated pollutant, which is used only for purposes of Section 19 of this rule") from the source, for purpose of fee assessment.

The statement must be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Technical Support and Modeling Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-50 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The emission statement does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

C.17 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6] [326 IAC 2-2][326 IAC 2-3]

(a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes the following:

(1) All calibration and maintenance records.

(2) All original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation.

(3) Copies of all reports required by the Part 70 permit.

Records of required monitoring information include the following:

(1) The date, place, as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements.

(2) The dates analyses were performed.

(3) The company or entity that performed the analyses.

(4) The analytical techniques or methods used.

(5) The results of such analyses.

(6) The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

These records shall be physically present or electronically accessible at the source location for a minimum of three (3) years. The records may be stored elsewhere for the remaining two (2) years as long as they are available upon request. If the Commissioner makes a request for records to the Permittee, the Permittee shall furnish the records to the Commissioner within a reasonable time.

(b) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, for all record keeping requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of permit issuance or the date of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such record keeping.

(c) If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(6)(vi)(A), 40 CFR 51.165(a)(6)(vi)(B), 40 CFR 51.166(r)(6)(vi)(a), and/or 40 CFR 51.166(r)(6)(vi)(b)) that a “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(ll)) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a source with a Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL), which is not part of a “major modification” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ee) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(z)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the “projected actual emissions” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(rr) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(mm)), the Permittee shall comply with following:

(1) Before beginning actual construction of the “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(ll)) at an existing emissions unit, document and maintain the following records:

(A) A description of the project.

(B) Identification of any emissions unit whose emissions of a regulated new source review pollutant could be affected by the project.

(C) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including:

(i) Baseline actual emissions;

(ii) Projected actual emissions;

(iii) Amount of emissions excluded under section 326 IAC 2-2-1(rr)(2)(A)(iii) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (mm)(2)(A)(iii); and

(iv) An explanation for why the amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.

(d) If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(6)(vi)(A) and/or 40 CFR 51.166(r)(6)(vi)(a)) that a "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(ll)) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a source with a Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL), which is not part of a "major modification" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ee) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(z)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the "projected actual emissions" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(rr) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(mm)), the Permittee shall comply with following:

(1) Monitor the emissions of any regulated NSR pollutant that could increase as a result of the project and that is emitted by any existing emissions unit identified in (1)(B) above; and

(2) Calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of five (5) years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of ten (10) years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity of or the potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant at the emissions unit.

C.18 General Reporting Requirements [40 CFR 64][326 IAC 3-8] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-2]

(a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Proper notice submittal under Section B –Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of this paragraph. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported except that a deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exist independent of this permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. This report shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.

On and after the date by which the Permittee must use monitoring that meets the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64 and 326 IAC 3-8, the Permittee shall submit CAM reports to the IDEM, OAQ.

A report for monitoring under 40 CFR Part 64 and 326 IAC 3-8 shall include, at a minimum, the information required under paragraph (a) of this condition and the following information, as applicable:

(1) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;

(2) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime

associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable); and

(3) A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in Section C-Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring.

The Permittee may combine the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report and a report pursuant to 40 CFR 64 and 326 IAC 3-8.

(b) The address for report submittal is:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

(c) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any notice, report, or other submission required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.

(d) Reporting periods are based on calendar years, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For the purpose of this permit, “calendar year” means the twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.

(e) If the Permittee is required to comply with the recordkeeping provisions of (d) in Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements for any “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (jj) at an existing emissions unit, and the project meets the following criteria, then the Permittee shall submit a report to IDEM, OAQ:

(1) The annual emissions, in tons per year, from the project identified in (c)(1) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements exceed the baseline actual emissions, as documented and maintained under Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(i), by a significant amount, as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (ww) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (pp), for that regulated NSR pollutant, and

(2) The emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as documented and maintained under Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(ii).

(f) The report for project at an existing emissions unit shall be submitted within sixty (60) days after the end of the year and contain the following:

(1) The name, address, and telephone number of the major stationary source.

(2) The annual emissions calculated in accordance with (d)(1) and (2) in Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements.

(3) The emissions calculated under the actual-to-projected actual test stated in 326 IAC 2-2-2(d)(3) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2(c)(3).

(4) Any other information that the Permittee wishes to include in this report such as an explanation as to why the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection.

Reports required in this part shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Air Compliance Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

(g) The Permittee shall make the information required to be documented and maintained in accordance with (c) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements available for review upon a request for inspection by IDEM, OAQ. The general public may request this information from the IDEM, OAQ under 326 IAC 17.1.

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

C.19 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1

Pursuant to 40 CFR 82 (Protection of Stratospheric Ozone), Subpart F, except as provided for motor vehicle air conditioners in Subpart B, the Permittee shall comply with applicable standards for recycling and emissions reduction:

SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)] Note: Complete Descriptions are shown in Section A.2.

Quarrying and Raw Material/Clinker Stockpile Operations

(1) Drilling and blasting, identified as EU101 and EU102 respectively.
(2) One (1) limestone stockpile, identified as EU103.
(3) Two (2) reclaimed clay stockpiles, identified as EU104 and EU105.
(4) Two (2) wet flyash stockpiles, identified as EU106 and EU107.
(5) Carhoe Missouri clay unloading, identified as EU108.
(6) Truck to quarry loading, identified as EU109.
(7) One (1) Mo. clay stockpile, identified as EU110.
(8) One (1) alternate materials stockpile, identified as EU111.
(9) One (1) overburden clay stockpile, identified as EU128.
(10) One (1) iron stockpile, identified as EU301.
(11) Iron unloading, identified as EU302.
(12) One (1) gypsum stockpile, identified as EU303.
(13) Gypsum unloading, identified as EU304.
(14) One (1) coal/coke stockpile, identified as EU305.
(15) Coal/coke unloading, identified as EU306.
(16) One (1) coal/coke crane storage stockpile, located outside, identified as EU312.
(17) Coal/coke unloading, identified as EU313.
(18) West clinker storage stockpile, identified as EU512.
(19) Special clinker stockpile, identified as EU513.
(20) Clinker loading, identified as EU514.
(21) Special clinker stockpile (crushed), identified as EU515.

Raw Material Sizing Operations

(22) Raw material loading, identified as EU112.
(23) Raw material unloading, identified as EU114.
(24) One (1) apron feeder transfer to primary crusher, identified as EU115.
(25) One (1) primary crusher, identified as EU116.
(26) One (1) clean-up screw, identified as EU117.
(27) One (1) impact apron feeder, identified as EU118.
(28) Belt 1 covered conveyor, identified as EU119.
(29) Screen transfers, identified as EU120.
(30) Belt 2 covered conveyor, identified as EU121.
(31) One (1) secondary crusher, identified as EU122.
(32) Belt 3 covered conveyor, identified as EU201.

(The information describing the processes contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.1.1 Particulate Emissions [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), particulate emissions from the following process shall not exceed the pound per hour limit listed in the table below when operating at the listed process weight rate:

Unit ID	Process Description	Process Weight Rate (tons/hr)	Particulate Emission Limit (lbs/hr)
EU112, EU114 through EU122, and EU201	raw material sizing facilities	550	70.1

The pounds per hour limitations were calculated with the following equation:

Interpolation and extrapolation of the data for the process weight rate in excess of 60,000 pounds per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

$E = 55.0\ P^{0.11} - 40$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

When the process weight rate exceeds 200 tons per hour, the maximum allowable emissions may exceed the pound per hour limit calculated using the above-referenced equation, provided the concentration of particulate matter in the discharge gases to the atmosphere is less than 0.10 pounds per on thousand (1,000) pounds of gases.

D.1.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for the emission control devices listed in this section. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.3 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

(a) In order to comply with D.1.1 - Particulate Emissions, the baghouse for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions at all times an associated facility, as listed in the table below, is in operation.

Unit ID (Unit Description)	Baghouse ID
EU116 (primary crusher)	CE101
EU118 (impact apron feeder)	CE101
EU119 (belt 1 covered conveyor))	CE101 & CE102
EU122 (secondary crusher)	CE102

(b) In the event that bag failure is observed in a multi-compartment baghouse, if operations will continue for ten (10) days or more after the failure is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.1.4 Visible Emissions Notations and Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) [40 CFR Part 64]

(a) Visible emission notations of each of the baghouse stack exhausts shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether visible emissions are normal or abnormal.

(b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, at least eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.

(c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.

(d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of visible emissions for that specific process.

(e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. An abnormal reading is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

Compliance with these monitoring requirements satisfies, in part, CAM for the following units: primary crusher (EU116), impact apron feeder (EU118), belt 1 covered conveyor (EU119), and secondary crusher (EU122).

D.1.5 Parametric Monitoring and Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) [40 CFR Part 64]

The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across each baghouse, at least once per day when the associated facility is in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across a baghouse is outside the normal range, the Permittee shall take reasonable response. The normal range for this unit is a pressure drop between 1.0 and 8.0 inches of water unless a different upper-bound or lower-bound value for this range is determined during the latest stack test. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside of the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated or replaced at least once every six (6) months or other time period specified by the manufacturer. The Permittee shall maintain records of the manufacturer specifications, if used.

Compliance with these monitoring requirements satisfies, in part, CAM for the following units: primary crusher (EU116), impact apron feeder (EU118), belt 1 covered conveyor (EU119), and secondary crusher (EU122).

D.1.6 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

(a) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

(b) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emissions unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

Bag failure can be indicated by a significant drop in the baghouse's pressure reading with abnormal visible emissions, by an opacity violation, or by other means such as gas temperature, flow rate, air infiltration, leaks, dust traces or triboflows.

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]

D.1.7 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.4 - Visible Emissions Notations and Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM), the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the visible emission notations of each baghouse stack exhaust. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of a visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.5 - Parametric Monitoring and Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM), the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the pressure drop across each baghouse. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(c) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

SECTION D.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)] Note: Complete Descriptions are shown in Section A.2.

Kiln #1 Recycled CKD Operations
(33) #1 recycled dust elevator, identified as EU408.
(34) One (1) recycled dust holding tank, identified as EU409.
(35) One (1) feeder screw and F-K pump, identified as EU410.

Kiln #1 Waste CKD Operations
(36) Five (5) discharge hopper screws, identified as EU402.
(37) One (1) covered 16" cross screw, identified as EU403.
(38) One (1) #1 waste dust elevator, identified as EU404.
(39) One (1) 9" cross screw, identified as EU405.

Kiln #2 Recycled CKD Operations
(40) #2 recycled dust elevator, identified as EU417.
(41) One (1) recycled dust holding tank, identified as EU418.
(42) One (1) feeder screw and F-K pump, identified as EU419.

Kiln #2 Waste CKD Operations
(43) Five (5) discharge hopper screws, identified as EU414.
(44) 16" covered cross screws, identified as EU415.
(45) #2 waste dust elevator, identified as EU416.

Waste CKD Disposal Operations
(46) Truck loading, identified as EU407.
(47) One (1) cement kiln dust pile, identified as EU423.

Clay Processing Operations
(48) Clay unloading to hopper, identified as EU123.
(49) One (1) wobbler feeder for transferring clay to the log washer system, identified as EU124.
(50) One (1) log washer system, identified as EU125.
(51) One (1) waste gravel pile, identified as EU126.
(52) Loading waste gravel into trucks, identified as EU127.

Crane Storage Facilities
(53) Three (3) limestone storage bins, identified as EU202.
(54) One (1) Missouri clay storage bin, identified as EU203.
(55) One (1) iron storage bin, identified as EU204.
(56) West flyash truck unloading utilizing pneumatic conveying, identified as EU210.
(57) One (1) inside west flyash holding tank, identified as EU211.
(58) East flyash truck unloading utilizing pneumatic conveying, identified as EU213.
(59) One (1) east flyash storage bin, identified as EU214.
(60) One (1) spare storage bin, identified as EU314.
(61) One (1) coal/coke storage bin, identified as EU315.
(62) Two (2) gypsum storage bins, identified as EU316.
(63) Clinker bin 1 finish mill #1, identified as EU505.
(64) Stone/clinker bin 2 finish mill #1, identified as EU506.
(65) Clinker bin 3 finish mill #1, identified as EU507.
(66) Crane unloading, identified as EU510.
(67) Clinker bin 1 #2 finish mill, identified as EU520.
(68) Clinker bin 2 #2 finish mill, identified as EU521.
(69) Bin 1 clinker spill pile, identified as EU522.

Raw Mill Facilities

(70) Three belt feeders, identified as EU205.
(71) One (1) Missouri clay belt feeder, identified as EU206.
(72) One (1) iron feeder, identified as EU207.
(73) One (1) covered cross belt, identified as EU208.
(74) One (1) covered raw mill feed belt, identified as EU209.
(75) Transfer screw to raw mill, identified as EU212.
(76) One (1) east short covered screw, identified as EU215.
(77) One (1) E-W long covered screw, identified as EU216.

Unloading Station Facilities

(78) Railroad unloading, identified as EU307.
(79) Two (2) unloading station hoppers, identified as EU308a and EU308b.
(80) One (1) belt feeder, identified as EU309.
(81) Belt 7 covered conveyor, identified as EU310.
(82) Conveyor transfer to outside storage, identified as EU311.
(83) Crane unloading, identified as EU325.

Fossil Fuel Facilities

(84) One (1) spare belt feeder to belt 8, identified as EU317.
(85) One (1) coal/coke belt feeder to belt 8, identified as EU318.
(86) Belt 8 to coal/coke tanks, identified as EU319.
(87) One (1) coal/coke tank #1, identified as EU320.
(88) Belt feed to coal mill #1, identified as EU321.
(89) Coal/Coke cross belt, identified as EU322.
(90) One (1) coal/coke tank #2, identified as EU323.
(91) Belt feed to coal mill #2, identified as EU324.

Kiln #1 Clinker Handling Facilities

(92) One (1) #1 clinker drag conveyor, identified as EU501.
(93) #1 CCDC screws, identified as EU502.
(94) #1 clinker elevator, identified as EU503.
(95) Clinker conveyor transfer system, identified as EU504.

Kiln #2 Clinker Handling Facilities

(96) #2 clinker drag conveyor, identified as EU516.
(97) #2 CCDC screw conveyor, identified as EU517.
(98) #2 clinker elevator, identified as EU518.
(99) Clinker conveyor transfer system circuit, identified as EU519.

Finish Mill #1 Facilities

(100) Clinker bin #1 feeder, identified as EU508.
(101) Stone/clinker bin 2 feeder, identified as EU509.
(102) One (1) gypsum feed belt, identified as EU511.
(103) One (1) finish mill #1 feed belt, identified as EU601.
(104) One (1) finish mill #1 circuit, identified as EU602.
(105) One (1) separator, cooler #1 and transfer, identified as EU603.

Finish Mill #2 Facilities

(106) Clinker bin 1 feeder, identified as EU523.
(107) Clinker bin 2 feeder, identified as EU524.
(108) FM #2 gypsum feeder, identified as EU525.
(109) One (1) finish mill #2 feed belt, identified as EU604.
(110) One (1) finish mill #2 circuit, identified as EU605.
(111) One (1) separator, cooler #2 and transfer, identified as EU606.

Finish Product Silo Storage Facilities
(112) Silos 11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18, identified as EU704.
(113) Silos 1/2/3/4/5/6/7 identified as EU709.
(114) Silos 8/9/10, identified as EU711.

Finish Product Silo Transfer Operations
(115) Truck/Railroad car unloading and internal transfers to silos, identified as EU701 and EU702.

Finish Product Loadout Old Silos (West) Operation
(116) West bulk truck loadout, identified as EU712.
(117) Bulk railroad loadout, identified as EU713.

Finish Product Loadout New Silos (East) Operation
(118) East bulk truck loadout, identified as EU706.

Finish Product Masonry Packing
(119) Transfer to masonry packer, identified as EU801.
(120) One (1) masonry packer, identified as EU802.
(121) Transfer to pallets/storage (masonry), identified as EU803.

Finish Product Portland Packing
(122) Transfer to portland packer, identified as EU804.
(123) One (1) portland packer, identified as EU805.
(124) Transfer to pallets/storage (portland), identified as EU806.

CKD –To-Finish Mill (CKD2FM) Recycling Operations
(129) One (1) waste dust tank, and one (1) CKD2FM surge system, collectively identified as EU406.
(130) One (1) CKD2FM recycling storage tank system, identified as EU902.
(131) One (1) CKD2FM #1 FM recycling system, identified as EU903.
(132) One (1) CKD2FM #2 FM recycling system, identified as EU904.

(The information describing the processes contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.2.1 PSD Minor Limits - PM and PM10 [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable, the following conditions shall apply:

(a) PM and PM10 emissions shall be limited as follows:

Emission Unit	PM	PM10
CKD2FM recycling storage tank system (EU902)	0.72 (lb/ton of CKD)	0.46 (lb/ton of CKD)
CKD2FM #1 FM recycling system (EU903)	0.003 (lb/ton of CKD)	0.0011 (lb/ton of CKD)
CKD2FM #2 FM recycling system (EU904)	0.003 (lb/ton of CKD)	0.0011 (lb/ton of CKD)

(b) The Permittee shall limit the throughput of CKD per twelve consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month, according to the following:

Emission Unit	CKD Throughput (tons)
CKD2FM recycling storage tank system (EU902)	65,000
CKD2FM #1 FM recycling system (EU903)	65,000 (combined)
CKD2FM #2 FM recycling system (EU904)	

Compliance with the above limits will ensure than total PM and PM10 emissions from Minor Source Modification 017-22319-00005 shall be less than 25 and 15 tons per year, respectively. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) are rendered not applicable.

D.2.2 Particulate Emissions [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), particulate emissions from the following processes shall not exceed the pound per hour limit (E) listed in the table below when operating at the listed process weight rate:

Unit ID	Process Description	Process Weight Rate (tons/hr)	Particulate Emission Limit (E) (lbs/hr)
EU408 - EU410	kiln #1 recycled CKD operations	15	25.16
EU403 - EU405	kiln #1 waste CKD operations	15	25.16
EU402	baghouse discharge hopper screws	15	25.16
EU417 - EU419	kiln #2 recycled CKD operations	15	25.16
EU415 - EU416	kiln #2 waste CKD operations	15	25.16
EU414	ESP discharge hopper screws	15	25.16
EU407	CKD loading operation	30	39.96
EU123 - EU125	clay processing facilities	30	39.96
EU127	gravel loading operation	30	39.96
EU202 & EU204	limestone & iron storage process	200	58.51
EU210 & EU211	west flyash storage process	100	51.28
EU213 & EU214	east flyash storage process	100	51.28
EU505 - EU507, EU520 & EU521	transferring clinker from storage bins to finish mills	45	43.6
EU508, EU509 & EU511	finish mill #1 facilities	45	43.6
EU523 - EU525	finish mill #2 facilities	45	43.6
EU205-209, EU212, EU215 & EU216	raw mill facilities	175	57.07
EU307 - EU311	unloading station facilities	200	58.51
EU325	crane unloading	200	58.51
EU318 - EU324	fossil fuel facilities	200	58.51
EU314	spare storage bin	200	58.51
EU315	coal/coke storage bin	200	58.51

Unit ID	Process Description	Process Weight Rate (tons/hr)	Particulate Emission Limit (E) (lbs/hr)
EU316	gypsum storage bins	200	58.51
EU501 - EU504	kiln #1 clinker handling facilities	42	42.97
EU516 - EU519	kiln #2 clinker handling facilities	42	42.97
EU601 - EU603	finish mill #1	45	43.6
EU604 - EU606	finish mill #2	45	43.6
EU704, EU709, EU711	silos	420	66.89
EU712	west bulk truck loadout	450	67.7
EU706	east bulk truck loadout	450	67.7
EU701 & EU702	truck/RR car unloading process and internal transfer to silos	100	51.28
EU713	bulk RR loadout process	100	51.28
EU801 - EU803	finish product masonry packing	44	43.4
EU804 - EU806	finish product portland packing	44	43.4
EU406	the waste dust tank and CKD2FM surge system	30	39.96
EU902 - EU904	CKD2FM recycling storage tank system and CKD2FM #1FM and CKD #2FM	14	24.03

The pounds per hour limitations were calculated with the following equations:

Interpolation of the data for the process weight rates up to (and including) 60,000 pounds per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

$E = 4.1\ P^{0.67}$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

Interpolation and extrapolation of the data for the process weight rates in excess of 60,000 pounds per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

$E = 55.0\ P^{0.11} - 40$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

When the process weight rate exceeds 200 tons per hour, the maximum allowable emission may exceed the pound per hour limit calculated using the above-referenced equation, provided the concentration of particulate matter in the discharge gases to the atmosphere is less than 0.10 pounds per on thousand (1,000) pounds of gases.

D.2.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for the emission control devices listed in this section. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.4 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

Not later than 270 days after the issuance of this permit, T017-26351-00005, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.2.2 - Particulate Emissions, the Permittee shall perform PM testing on the Finish mill #1 (EU601 through EU603) and Finish mill #2 (EU604 through EU606) utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner at least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid stack test demonstration. Testing shall be in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C- Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regards to the performance testing required by this condition. All associated facilities exhausting to a single stack must all be operating when determining compliance with the limit.

D.2.5 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

(a) In order to comply with D.2.1 - PSD Minor Limits - PM and PM10, the baghouse for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions at all times an associated facility, as listed in the table below, is in operation.

Unit ID (Unit Description)	Baghouse ID
EU408 (#1 recycled dust elevator)	CE402
EU410 (feeder screw & F-K pump)	CE402
EU417 (#2 recycled dust elevator)	CE402
EU419 (feeder screw & F-K pump)	CE402
EU210 (west flyash truck unloading)	CE202
EU211 (inside west flyash holding tank)	CE203
EU213 (east flyash truck unloading)	CE204
EU209 (covered raw mill feed belt)	CE201
EU216 (E-W long covered screw)	CE201
EU501 (#1 clinker drag conveyor)	CE501
EU503 (#1 clinker elevator)	CE501
EU504 (clinker conveyor transfer system)	CE502 & CE804
EU516 (#2 clinker drag conveyor)	CE503 & CE504
EU518 (#2 clinker elevator)	CE503 & CE504
EU519 (clinker conveyor transfer system circuit)	CE504 & CE805
EU601 (finish mill #1 feed belt)	CE601
EU602 (finish mill #1 circuit)	CE602
EU603 (separator, cooler #1 and transfer)	CE603
EU604 (finish mill #2 feed belt)	CE604a & CE604b
EU605 (finish mill #2 circuit)	CE605
EU606 (separator, cooler #2 and transfer)	CE606
First operating scenario- EU704 (silos 11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18 or Second operating scenario - silos 15/18 Silos 11/12/13/14/16/17	CE704 and CE905 or CE905 CE704
EU709 (silos 1/2/3/4/5/6/7)	CE709
EU711 (silos 8/9/10)	CE711
EU701 (truck/railroad car unloading and transfer to internal silos)	CE701

Unit ID (Unit Description)	Baghouse ID
EU702 (truck/railroad car unloading and transfer to internal silos)	CE702
EU712 (west bulk truck loadout)	CE712
EU713 (bulk railroad loadout)	CE713
EU706 (east bulk truck loadout)	CE706
EU801 (transfer to masonry packer)	CE801 & CE802
EU802 (masonry packer)	CE801
EU804 (transfer to portland packer)	CE803
EU805 (portland packer)	CE803
EU406 (waste dust tank and CKD2FM surge system)	CE901
EU902 (CKD2FM recycling storage tank system)	CE902

(b) In the event that bag failure is observed in a multi-compartment baghouse, if operations will continue for ten (10) days or more after the failure is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.2.6 Visible Emissions Notations and Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) [40 CFR Part 64]

(a) Visible emission notations of each of the baghouse stack exhausts shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether visible emissions are normal or abnormal.

(b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, at least eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.

(c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.

(d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of visible emissions for that specific process.

(e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. An abnormal reading is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

Compliance with these monitoring requirements satisfies, in part, CAM for the following units: waste dust tank and CKD2FM surge system (EU406), #1 recycled dust elevator (EU408), feeder screw and F-K pump (EU410), #2 recycled dust elevator (EU417), feeder screw and F-K pump (EU419), west flyash truck unloading (EU210), west flyash holding tank (EU211), east flyash truck unloading (EU213), covered raw mill feed belt (EU209), E-W long covered screw (EU216), #1 clinker drag conveyor (EU501), #1 clinker elevator (EU503), clinker conveyor transfer system (EU504), #2 clinker drag conveyor (EU516), #2 clinker elevator (EU518), clinker conveyor transfer system circuit (EU519), finish mill #1 feed belt (EU601), finish mill #1 circuit (EU602), separator, cooler #1 and transfer (EU603), finish mill #2 feed belt (EU604), finish mill #2 circuit

(EU605), separator, cooler #2 and transfer (EU606), silos 11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18 (EU704), silos 1/2/3/4/5/6/7 (EU709), silos 8/9/10 (EU711), truck/Railroad car unloading and internal transfers to silos (EU701) and (EU702), west bulk truck loadout (EU712), bulk railroad loadout (EU713),east bulk truck loadout (EU706), transfer to masonry packer (EU801), masonry packer (EU802), transfer to portland packer (EU804), and portland packer (EU805).

D.2.7 Parametric Monitoring and Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) [40 CFR Part 64]

The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across each baghouse, at least once per day when the associated facility is in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across a baghouse is outside the normal range, the Permittee shall take reasonable response. The normal range for this unit is a pressure drop between 1.0 and 8.0 inches of water unless a different upper-bound or lower-bound value for this range is determined during the latest stack test. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside of the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated or replaced at least once every six (6) months or other time period specified by the manufacturer. The Permittee shall maintain records of the manufacturer specifications, if used.

Compliance with these monitoring requirements satisfies, in part, CAM for the following units: waste dust tank and CKD2FM surge system (EU406), #1 recycled dust elevator (EU408), feeder screw and F-K pump (EU410), #2 recycled dust elevator (EU417), feeder screw and F-K pump (EU419), west flyash truck unloading (EU210), west flyash holding tank (EU211), east flyash truck unloading (EU213), covered raw mill feed belt (EU209), E-W long covered screw (EU216), #1 clinker drag conveyor (EU501), #1 clinker elevator (EU503), clinker conveyor transfer system (EU504), #2 clinker drag conveyor (EU516), #2 clinker elevator (EU518), clinker conveyor transfer system circuit (EU519), finish mill #1 feed belt (EU601), finish mill #1 circuit (EU602), separator, cooler #1 and transfer (EU603), finish mill #2 feed belt (EU604), finish mill #2 circuit (EU605), separator, cooler #2 and transfer (EU606), silos 11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18 (EU704), silos 1/2/3/4/5/6/7 (EU709), silos 8/9/10 (EU711), truck/Railroad car unloading and internal transfers to silos (EU701) and (EU702), west bulk truck loadout (EU712), bulk railroad loadout (EU713),east bulk truck loadout (EU706), transfer to masonry packer (EU801), masonry packer (EU802), transfer to portland packer (EU804), and portland packer (EU805).

D.2.8 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

(a) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

(b) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emissions unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

Bag failure can be indicated by a significant drop in the baghouse’s pressure reading with abnormal visible emissions, by an opacity violation, or by other means such as gas temperature, flow rate, air infiltration, leaks, dust traces or triboflows.

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]

D.2.9 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.6 - Visible Emissions Notations and Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM), the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the visible emission notations of each baghouse stack exhaust. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of a visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.7- Parametric Monitoring and Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM), the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the pressure drop across each baghouse. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(c) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

SECTION D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)] Note: Complete Descriptions are shown in Section A.2.

Kiln #1 and Kiln #2 Facilities

(125) One (1) wet process rotary cement kiln #1, identified as EU401.

(126) One (1) wet process rotary cement kiln #2, identified as EU413.

(The information describing the processes contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.3.1 Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) [326 IAC 7-1.1-1] [326 IAC 7-2-1]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1 (SO2 Emissions Limitations) the SO2 emissions from the combustion of coal or the simultaneous combustion of coal and oil, in kiln #1 and kiln #2 shall not exceed six (6.0) pounds per MMBtu heat input. Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1, compliance shall be demonstrated on a calendar month average.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1 (SO2 Emissions Limitations) the SO2 emissions from the combustion of fuel oil only from each of the kilns shall not exceed five tenths (0.5) pounds per MMBtu heat input. Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1, compliance shall be demonstrated on a calendar month average.

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1 (SO2 Emissions Limitations) the SO2 emissions from the combustion of residual oil only from each of the kilns shall not exceed one and six-tenths (1.6) pounds per MMBtu heat input. Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1, compliance shall be demonstrated on a calendar month average.

D.3.2 PSD Applicability for Kilns [326 IAC 2-2-3] [326 IAC 2-7-6(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-15]

The EPA has alleged an enforcement action that the kilns are subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration). Therefore, the Permit Shield provided by Condition B.13 of this permit does not apply to the kilns with regards to 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD). If the enforcement action results in a settlement or determination that the kilns are subject to 326 IAC 2-2, the OAQ will promptly reopen this permit using the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7-9 (Permit Reopening) to include detailed requirements necessary to comply with 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) and a schedule for achieving compliance with such requirements.

D.3.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their emission control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.3.4 Continuous Emissions Monitoring [326 IAC 3-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5 (Continuous Monitoring of Emissions) continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS) for kiln #1 (EU401) and kiln #2 (EU413) shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated for measuring opacity, which meet all applicable performance specifications of 326 IAC 3-5-2.

(b) All continuous emission monitoring systems are subject to monitor system certification requirements pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-3.

(c) Nothing in this permit shall excuse the Permittee from complying with the requirements to operate a continuous emission monitoring system pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5, 40 CFR 63, Subpart EEE, and 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL.

D.3.5 Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content [326 IAC 2-7-5(A)] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2, the compliance status with the limitations in Condition D.3.1 - Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) shall be determined utilizing the following methods:

(a) The Permittee shall determine the sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions from the combustion of coal utilizing one (1) of the following options:

(1) Coal sampling and analysis shall be performed using one of the following procedures:

(A) Minimum Coal Sampling Requirements and Analysis Methods [326 IAC 3-7-2(b)(3)]:

(i) The coal sample acquisition point shall be at a location where representative samples of the total coal flow to be combusted by the facility or facilities may be obtained. A single as-bunkered or as-burned sampling station may be used to represent the coal to be combusted by multiple facilities using the same stockpile feed system;

(ii) Coal shall be sampled at least three (3) times per day and at least one (1) time per eight (8) hour period unless no coal is bunkered during the preceding eight (8) hour period;

(iii) Minimum sample size shall be five hundred (500) grams;

(iv) Samples shall be composited and analyzed at the end of each calendar month;

(v) Preparation of the coal sample, heat content analysis, and sulfur content analysis shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 3-7-2(c), (d), (e); or

(B) Sample and analyze the coal pursuant to 326 IAC 3-7-2(a); or

(C) Sample and analyze the coal pursuant to 326 IAC 3-7-3; or

(2) Upon written notification to IDEM by a facility owner or operator, continuous emission monitoring data collected and reported pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-1 may be used as the means for determining compliance with the emission limitations in 326 IAC 7-2. Upon such notification, the other requirements of 326 IAC 7-2 shall not apply. [326 IAC 7-2-1(e)]

(3) Compliance may also be determined by conducting a stack test for sulfur dioxide emissions from the kilns, using 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 6 in accordance with the procedures in 326 IAC 3-6, which is conducted with such frequency as to generate the amount of information required by (1) or (2) above. [326 IAC 7-2-1(b)]

A determination of noncompliance pursuant to any of the methods specified in (1), (2), or (3) above shall not be refuted by evidence of compliance pursuant to the other method.

(b) The Permittee shall determine the sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions from the combustion of oil utilizing one (1) of the following options:

(1) Fuel sampling and analysis shall be performed using one of the following procedures:

(A) Providing vendor analysis of fuel delivered, if accompanied by a vendor certification, or;

(B) Analyzing the oil sample to determine the sulfur content of the oil via the procedures in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 19.

(i) Oil samples may be collected from the fuel tank immediately after the fuel tank is filled and before any oil is combusted; and

(ii) If a partially empty fuel tank is refilled, a new sample and analysis would be required upon filling.

(2) Compliance may also be determined by conducting a stack test for sulfur dioxide emissions from each of the kilns and heaters, using 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 6 in accordance with the procedures in 326 IAC 3-6.

A determination of noncompliance pursuant to any of the methods specified in (1) or (2) above shall not be refuted by evidence of compliance pursuant to the other method.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.3.6 Visible Emissions Notations

Whenever a COMS is malfunctioning or down for maintenance, or repairs for a period of twenty-four (24) hours or more and a backup COMS is not online not later than twenty-four (24) hours of shutdown or malfunction of the primary COMS, and the process is operating,

(a) the Permittee shall provide a certified opacity reader, who may be an employee of the Permittee or an independent contractor, to self-monitor the emissions from the emission unit stack.

(1) Visible emission readings shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9, for a minimum of five (5) consecutive six (6) minute averaging periods beginning not more than twenty-four (24) hours after the start of the malfunction or down time.

(2) Method 9 opacity readings shall be repeated for a minimum of five (5) consecutive six (6) minute averaging periods at least twice per day during daylight operations, with at least four (4) hours between each set of readings, until a COMS is online.

(3) Method 9 readings may be discontinued once a COM is online.

(4) Any opacity exceedances determined by Method 9 readings shall be reported with the Quarterly Opacity Exceedances Reports.

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]

D.3.7 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.3.1 - Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) and D.3.5 - Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (4) below. Records maintained for (1) through (4) shall be complete and sufficient to determine the compliance status with the SO2 emission limits established in D.3.1 - Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2).

(1) Calendar dates covered in the compliance determination period;

(2) Actual coal, fuel oil, and residual oil usage since last compliance determination period;

(3) Sulfur content and heat content of the coal, fuel oil, and residual oil;

(4) Sulfur dioxide emission rates.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-7-5(a), the Permittee shall develop a standard operating procedure (SOP) to be followed for sampling, handling, analysis, quality control, quality assurance, and data reporting of the information collected pursuant to 326 IAC 3-7-2 through 326 IAC 3-7-4. In addition, any revision to the SOP shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ.

(c) To document the compliance status with Section C - Opacity, Condition D.3.4 - Continuous Emissions Monitoring, and Condition D.3.6 - Visible Emissions Notations, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (3) below. Records shall be complete and sufficient to determine the compliance status with the limits established in Section C - Opacity.

(1) Data and results from the most recent performance specifications tests, pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-3.

(2) All continuous emissions monitoring data, pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5.

(3) The results of all method 9 visible emission readings taken during any periods of COMS downtime.

(d) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

D.3.8 Reporting Requirements

(a) A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.3.1 - Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported.

(b) A quarterly report of opacity exceedances and a quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.3.4 - Continuous Emissions Monitoring shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported.

(c) Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition.

(d) The reports submitted by the Permittee do require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.4 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)] Note: Complete Descriptions are shown in Section A.2.

The clinker cooler #1 facilities
(127) One (1) clinker cooler #1, identified as EU412.

The clinker cooler #2 facilities
(128) One (1) clinker cooler #2, identified as EU421.

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.4.1 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and its emission control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.4.2 Continuous Emissions Monitoring [326 IAC 3-5]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5 (Continuous Monitoring of Emissions) continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS) for clinker cooler #1 (EU412) and clinker cooker #2 (EU421) shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated for measuring opacity, which meet all applicable performance specifications of 326 IAC 3-5-2.

(b) All continuous emission monitoring systems are subject to monitor system certification requirements pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-3.

(c) Nothing in this permit shall excuse the Permittee from complying with the requirements to operate a continuous emission monitoring system pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5 and 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.4.3 Visible Emissions Notations

Whenever a COMS is malfunctioning or down for maintenance, or repairs for a period of twenty-four (24) hours or more and a backup COMS is not online not later than twenty-four (24) hours of shutdown or malfunction of the primary COMS, and the process is operating,

(a) the Permittee shall provide a certified opacity reader, who may be an employee of the Permittee or an independent contractor, to self-monitor the emissions from the emission unit stack.

(1) Visible emission readings shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9, for a minimum of five (5) consecutive six (6) minute averaging periods beginning not more than twenty-four (24) hours after the start of the malfunction or down time.

(2) Method 9 opacity readings shall be repeated for a minimum of five (5) consecutive six (6) minute averaging periods at least twice per day during daylight operations, with at least four (4) hours between each set of readings, until a COMS is online.

(3) Method 9 readings may be discontinued once a COM is online.

(4) Any opacity exceedances determined by Method 9 readings shall be reported with the Quarterly Opacity Exceedances Reports.

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]

D.4.4 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Section C - Opacity, Condition D.4.2 - Continuous Emissions Monitoring, and Condition D.4.3 - Visible Emissions Notations, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (3) below. Records shall be complete and sufficient to determine the compliance status with the limits established in Section C - Opacity and Condition D.4.3 - Visible Emissions Notations.

(1) Data and results from the most recent performance specifications tests, pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-3.

(2) All continuous emissions monitoring data, pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5.

(3) The results of all method 9 visible emission readings taken during any periods of COMS downtime.

(b) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

D.4.5 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of excess opacity emissions, as defined in 326 IAC 3-5-7, from the continuous monitoring system shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition.

The reports submitted by the Permittee do require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.5 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

Hazardous Waste Derived Fuel System Operations

(133) Four (4) liquid hazardous waste-derived fuel storage tanks, approved for construction in 2010, identified collectively as EU906, with maximum capacities of 39,800 gallons each, vented to one (1) carbon adsorption system or the kiln/cooler for VOC control.

(134) One (1) bulk solids management system, approved for construction in 2010, consisting of:

(i) One (1) feed hopper and two (2) augers contained inside the solids management building and two (2) screw conveyors, collectively identified as EU908, and all associated equipment with VOC emissions routed to the kiln/cooler for VOC control; and

(ii) One (1) hydrapulper tank with a maximum capacity of 3,750 gallons and one (1) level control tank with a maximum capacity of 3,500 gallons, collectively identified as EU907 with all associated equipment, vented to one (1) activated carbon canister system or the kiln/cooler for VOC control.

Insignificant Activities

(3) Three (3) natural gas-fired boilers, collectively identified as EU909, utilizing low-NO_X burners, approved for construction in 2010, with a total maximum heat input capacity of 1.8 MMBtu/hr.

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.5.1 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

VOC emissions from the four (4) storage tanks, collectively identified as EU906, the bulk solids material handling and management system, identified as EU908 and EU907 respectively, shall not exceed 39.9 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(1) The emissions from the four (4) storage tanks, collectively identified as EU906, and the bulk solids management system, identified as EU907, shall be captured and routed to either the kiln/cooler or the activated carbon canister system for VOC emission control. The source shall maintain 100% capture efficiency and at least 95% removal efficiency to control emissions from these emissions units.

(2) The emissions from the bulk solids material handling system, collectively identified as EU908, shall be captured and routed to the kiln/cooler for VOC emission control. The source shall maintain at least 80% capture efficiency and 99% destruction efficiency to control emissions from these emissions units.

(A) When the kiln/cooler is not operating, EU908 shall not be operated.

Compliance with these requirements will ensure that the potential to emit from this modification is less than forty (40) tons of VOC per twelve (12) consecutive month period and, therefore, will render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable.

D.5.2 Particulate Matter [326 IAC 6-2-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4(d), particulate emissions from the three (3) boilers, identified collectively as EU909, shall not exceed 0.6 lb/MMBtu each.

D.5.3 Particulate Matter [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate matter (PM) from the bulk solids material handling, identified collectively as EU908, shall not exceed 30.51 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of twenty (20) tons per hour. The pound per hour limitation was calculated with the following equation:

Interpolation of the data for the process weight rate up to sixty thousand (60,000) pounds per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

D.5.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 1-6-3] [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for the emissions units and any associated control devices listed in this section, excluding the storage tanks collectively identified as EU906. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plans required by this Condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.5.5 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

In order to demonstrate the compliance status with Condition D.5.1 - PSD Minor Limit, the Permittee shall perform VOC capture and removal testing on the four (4) storage tanks, collectively identified as EU906, and the bulk solids material handling and management system, identified as EU908 and EU907 respectively, utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. These tests shall be conducted within 180 days after initial start-up. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years, unless otherwise stated below. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C- Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition. All associated facilities exhausting to a single stack must all be operating when determining compliance with the limit.

(a) Capture efficiency testing for EU906, EU907 and EU909 may be satisfied by including the emission units in the leak detection monitoring program (LDAR) Program.

(b) Destruction efficiency testing for emission units which have emissions routed to the kiln/cooler for VOC control may be satisfied by the VOC destruction removal efficiency (DRE) testing on the kiln system that is performed as part of the required HWC MACT compliance testing.

(c) Removal efficiency testing for emission units which have emissions routed to the activated carbon canister system for VOC control may be satisfied by testing of the inlet and outlet of the carbon system to demonstrate 95% VOC removal efficiency.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements

D.5.6 Parametric Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall maintain a negative air flow pressure for the bulk solids management building as indicated by differential pressure gauges across the building inlets and outlets.

(b) To demonstrate that a negative air flow pressure is achieved, the Permittee shall install differential pressure gauges at each of the building inlets and outlets, and measure and record the differential pressure across the inlets and outlets of the building at least once per day.

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]

D.5.7 Record Keeping Requirement

To document the compliance status of Condition D.5.1 - PSD Minor Limit, the Permittee shall maintain records of the differential pressure across the building inlets and outlets as specified in Condition D.5.6 - Parametric Monitoring.

SECTION D.6 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)] Insignificant Activity - Degreasing operations

Insignificant Activities

(1) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6 including one parts washer constructed in 1991. [326 IAC 8-3-2] [326 IAC 8-3-5]

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.6.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operations) for cold cleaning operations, performing organic solvent degreasing, constructed after January 1, 1980, the Permittee shall:

(a) Equip the cleaner with a cover;

(b) Equip the cleaner with a facility for draining cleaned parts;

(c) Close the degreaser cover whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner;

(d) Drain cleaned parts for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases;

(e) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label summarizing the operating requirements;

(f) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste solvent or transfer it to another party, in such a manner that greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere.

D.6.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-5]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(a) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), for a cold cleaner degreaser facility, performing organic solvent degreasing, construction of which commenced after July 1, 1990, the Permittee shall ensure that the following control equipment requirements are met:

(1) Equip the degreaser with a cover. The cover must be designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if:

(A) The solvent volatility is greater than two (2) kiloPascals (fifteen (15) millimeters of mercury or three-tenths (0.3) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F));

(B) The solvent is agitated; or

(C) The solvent is heated.

(2) Equip the degreaser with a facility for draining cleaned articles. If the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), then the drainage facility must be internal such that articles are enclosed under

the cover while draining. The drainage facility may be external for applications where an internal type cannot fit into the cleaning system.

(3) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label which lists the operating requirements outlined in subsection (b).

(4) The solvent spray, if used, must be a solid, fluid stream and shall be applied at a pressure which does not cause excessive splashing.

(5) Equip the degreaser with one (1) of the following control devices if the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), or if the solvent is heated to a temperature greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths degrees Celsius (48.9^{O}C) (one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit (120°F)):

(A) A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.

(B) A water cover when solvent is used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.

(C) Other systems of demonstrated equivalent control such as a refrigerated chiller of carbon adsorption. Such systems shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(b) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), for a cold cleaning facility, performing organic solvent degreasing, construction of which commenced after July 1, 1990, the Permittee shall ensure that the following operating requirements are met:

(1) Close the cover whenever articles are not being handled in the degreaser.

(2) Drain cleaned articles for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases.

(3) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and prohibit the disposal or transfer of waste solvent in any manner in which greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent by weight could evaporate.

SECTION E.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - National Emission Standards for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

Hazardous Waste Derived Fuel System Operations

(134) One (1) bulk solids management system, approved for construction in 2010, consisting of:

(i) One (1) feed hopper and two (2) augers contained inside the solids management building and two (2) screw conveyors, collectively identified as EU908, and all associated equipment with VOC emissions routed to the kiln/cooler for VOC control; and

(ii) One (1) hydrapulper tank with a maximum capacity of 3,750 gallons and one (1) level control tank with a maximum capacity of 3,500 gallons, collectively identified as EU907 with all associated equipment, vented to one (1) activated carbon canister system or the kiln/cooler for VOC control.

Insignificant Activities

(2) Hazardous Waste fuel facility

(A) Waste Management Units
- (i) Ten (10) hazardous waste-derived fuel storage tanks, installed in 1987 and 1994, with capacities ranging from 22,000-39,000 gallons. All tanks are connected to an integrated emission control system.
- (ii) Carbon Steel Piping System
- (iii) Tank Rail Cars and Trucks

(B) Equipment components
- (i) Valves
- (ii) Pumps
- (iii) AWFCO Valves

(C) Caps (hose end covers)
(D) Flanges
(E) Manways
(F) Flame Arrestors
(G) Filter Pots
(H) Micro-motion Flow Meters
(I) Level Transmitters
(J) Pressure Indicators
(K) Pressure Transmitters
(L) Emergency Conservation Vent
(M) Carbon Canister VOC Monitor
(N) Tank Emergency Relief Ports
(O) High Level Probes
(P) Activated Carbon Canister System

The bulk solids management system and the waste fuel operations are subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 61, Subpart V (National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Sources)), because they are intended to operate in volatile hazardous air pollutant (VHAP) service. Each pump, compressor, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, connector, surge control vessel, and control device associated with the waste fuel operations are subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 61, Subpart V.

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 61 [40 CFR Part 61, Subpart A] [326 IAC 14-1]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 61 Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 14-1, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart V.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 61.04, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

E.1.2 National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources) [40 CFR Part 61, Subpart V]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart V, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources) (included as Attachment A of this permit), as specified as follows:

(1) 40 CFR 61.240 (a), (b), and (c)
(2) 40 CFR 61.241
(3) 40 CFR 61.242-1
(4) 40 CFR 61.242-2
(5) 40 CFR 61.242-3
(6) 40 CFR 61.242-4
(7) 40 CFR 61.242-5
(8) 40 CFR 61.242-6
(9) 40 CFR 61.242-7
(10) 40 CFR 61.242-8
(11) 40 CFR 61.242-10
(12) 40 CFR 61.242-11 (a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), and (m)
(13) 40 CFR 61.245 (a), (b), (c), and (d)
(14) 40 CFR 61.246 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (h), (i), and (j)
(15) 40 CFR 61.247 (a)(1), (2), (3), and (5)
(16) 40 CFR 61.247(b)
(17) 40 CFR 61.247(c)
(18) 40 CFR 61.247(e)
(19) Table 1 to Subpart V Part 61
(20) Table 2 to Subpart V Part 61

SECTION E.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

Kiln #1 and Kiln #2 Facilities

(125) One (1) wet process rotary cement kiln #1, identified as EU401.

(126) One (1) wet process rotary cement kiln #2, identified as EU413.

Hazardous Waste Derived Fuel System Operations

(133) Four (4) liquid hazardous waste-derived fuel storage tanks, approved for construction in 2010, identified collectively as EU906, with maximum capacities of 39,800 gallons each, vented to one (1) carbon adsorption system or the kiln/cooler for VOC control.

(134) One (1) bulk solids management system, approved for construction in 2010, consisting of:

(i) One (1) feed hopper and two (2) augers contained inside the solids management building and two (2) screw conveyors, collectively identified as EU908, and all associated equipment with VOC emissions routed to the kiln/cooler for VOC control; and

(ii) One (1) hydrapulper tank with a maximum capacity of 3,750 gallons and one (1) level control tank with a maximum capacity of 3,500 gallons, collectively identified as EU907 with all associated equipment, vented to one (1) activated carbon canister system or the kiln/cooler for VOC control.

<u>Insignificant Activities</u>

(2) Hazardous Waste fuel facility

- (A) Waste Management Units
  - (i) Ten (10) hazardous waste-derived fuel storage tanks, installed in 1987 and 1994, with capacities ranging from 22,000-39,000 gallons. All tanks are connected to an integrated emission control system.
  - (ii) Carbon Steel Piping System
  - (iii) Tank Rail Cars and Trucks
- (B) Equipment components
  - (i) Valves
  - (ii) Pumps
  - (iii) AWFCO Valves
- (C) Caps (hose end covers)
- (D) Flanges
- (E) Manways
- (F) Flame Arrestors
- (G) Filter Pots
- (H) Micro-motion Flow Meters
- (I) Level Transmitters
- (J) Pressure Indicators
- (K) Pressure Transmitters
- (L) Emergency Conservation Vent
- (M) Carbon Canister VOC Monitor
- (N) Tank Emergency Relief Ports
- (O) High Level Probes

(P) Activated Carbon Canister System

The hazardous waste derived fuel system operations and the waste fuel operations are subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 61, Subpart FF (National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations), because they are considered part of a hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facility which operates under a hazardous waste management permit under subtitle C of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 61 [40 CFR Part 61, Subpart A] [326 IAC 14-1]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 61, Subpart FF, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 61 Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 14-1, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart FF.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 61.04, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

E.2.2 National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations [40 CFR Part 61, Subpart FF]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart FF, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations (included as Attachment B of this permit), as specified as follows:

(1) 40 CFR 61.340
(2) 40 CFR 61.341
(3) 40 CFR 61.342
(4) 40 CFR 61.343 (a), (b), (c), (d)
(5) 40 CFR 61.345 (a), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)
(6) 40 CFR 61.348
(7) 40 CFR 61.349 (a)(1), (a)(2)(ii), (a)(2)(iv)
(8) 40 CFR 61.349 (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), (h)
(9) 40 CFR 61.350
(10) 40 CFR 61.354 (a), (b), (c)(5), (d), (e), (f)
(11) 40 CFR 61.355 (a), (b)(3), (b)(4), (b)(5), (b)(6), (b)(7)
(12) 40 CFR 63.355 (c)(1)(i)(C), (c)(1)(i)(D)
(13) 40 CFR 61.355 (c)(1)(ii), (c)(1)(iii), (c)(1)(iv), and (c)(1)(v)
(14) 40 CFR 61.355 (c)(2), (c)(3)
(15) 40 CFR 61.355 (d), (e), (f), (h), (i), (j), (k)
(16) 40 CFR 61.356 (a), (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(4)
(17) 40 CFR 61.356 (c), (d), (e), (f)(1), (f)(2)(i)(C), (f)(2)(i)(G), (f)(3), (g), (h), (i)
(18) 40 CFR 61.356 (j)(1), (j)(2), (j)(3), (j)(6), (j)(9), (j)(10)
(19) 40 CFR 61.357(a), (b), (c)
(20) 40 CFR 61.357 (d)(1), (d)(2), (d)(3), (d)(5), (d)(6)
(21) 40 CFR 61.357 (d)(7)(i), (d)(7)(ii), (d)(7)(iii), (d)(8)
(22) 40 CFR 61.358

SECTION E.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

Hazardous Waste Derived Fuel System Operations

(133) Four (4) liquid hazardous waste-derived fuel storage tanks, approved for construction in 2010, identified collectively as EU906, with maximum capacities of 39,800 gallons each, vented to one (1) carbon adsorption system or the kiln/cooler for VOC control.

(134) One (1) bulk solids management system, approved for construction in 2010, consisting of:

(i) One (1) feed hopper and two (2) augers contained inside the solids management building and two (2) screw conveyors, collectively identified as EU908, and all associated equipment with VOC emissions routed to the kiln/cooler for VOC control; and

(ii) One (1) hydrapulper tank with a maximum capacity of 3,750 gallons and one (1) level control tank with a maximum capacity of 3,500 gallons, collectively identified as EU907 with all associated equipment, vented to one (1) activated carbon canister system or the kiln/cooler for VOC control.

Insignificant Activities

(2) Hazardous Waste fuel facility

(A) Waste Management Units
- (i) Ten (10) hazardous waste-derived fuel storage tanks, installed in 1987 and 1994, with capacities ranging from 22,000-39,000 gallons. All tanks are connected to an integrated emission control system.
- (ii) Carbon Steel Piping System
- (iii) Tank Rail Cars and Trucks

(B) Equipment components
- (i) Valves
- (ii) Pumps
- (iii) AWFCO Valves

(C) Caps (hose end covers)
(D) Flanges
(E) Manways
(F) Flame Arrestors
(G) Filter Pots
(H) Micro-motion Flow Meters
(I) Level Transmitters
(J) Pressure Indicators
(K) Pressure Transmitters
(L) Emergency Conservation Vent
(M) Carbon Canister VOC Monitor
(N) Tank Emergency Relief Ports
(O) High Level Probes
(P) Activated Carbon Canister System

The hazardous waste derived fuel system operations and the waste fuel operations are subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD (National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations), because the plant is a major source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions and the facility is regulated as a hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facility which receives off-site material as specified in paragraph 40 CFR 63.680(b).

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

E.3.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A] [326 IAC 20-1]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DD.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.10, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

E.3.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DD] [326 IAC 20-23]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DD, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations (included as Attachment C of this permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-23, as specified as follows:

(1) 40 CFR 63.680 (a), (b), (c)(1), (c)(3), (e), (f)
(2) 40 CFR 63.681
(3) 40 CFR 63.683 (a), (b)(1)(i), (b)(2)(i), (d)
(4) 40 CFR 63.685 (a), (b), (c), (d), (g)
(5) 40 CFR 63.688
(6) 40 CFR 63.689 (a), (c), (d)
(7) 40 CFR 63.690
(8) 40 CFR 63.691(a), (b)(1)
(9) 40 CFR 63.693 (a), (b), (c), (d), (g)
(10) 40 CFR 63.695 (a)(2), (a)(3)
(11) 40 CFR 63.695 (c), (d), (f)
(12) 40 CFR 63.696 (a), (b), (e), (g), (h)
(13) 40 CFR 63.697 (a), (b)
(14) 40 CFR 63.698
(15) Table 1 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DD
(16) Table 2 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DD
(17) Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DD
(18) Table 4 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DD

SECTION E.4 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

Kiln #1 and Kiln #2 Facilities

(125) One (1) wet process rotary cement kiln #1, identified as EU401.

(126) One (1) wet process rotary cement kiln #2, identified as EU413.

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

E.4.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A] [326 IAC 20-1]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart EEE and 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE and 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.10, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

E.4.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE] [326 IAC 20-28]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors (included as Attachment D of this permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-28, as specified as follows:

(1) 40 CFR 63.1200
(2) 40 CFR 63.1201
(3) 40 CFR 63.1204 (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(5), (a)(5)(ii)(A), (a)(6), (a)(7)(i), (a)(7)(ii)
(4) 40 CFR 63.1206 (a)(1)(i)(A), (a)(1)(ii)(A), (a)(3)
(5) 40 CFR 63.1206 (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(4), (b)(5), (b)(6), (b)(7), (b)(8), (b)(11)
(6) 40 CFR 63.1206 (b)(12), (b)(13)(i)(A)(1)
(7) 40 CFR 63.1206 (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(3), (c)(4), (c)(5)
(8) 40 CFR 63.1206 (c)(6)(i), (c)(6)(ii), (c)(6)(iv), (c)(6)(v), (c)(6)(vi), (c)(6)(vii)
(9) 40 CFR 63.1206 (c)(7), (c)(8), (c)(9)
(10) 40 CFR 63.1207 (a), (b)(1), (b)(2), (c), (d), (e)
(11) 40 CFR 63.1207 (f)(1)(i), (f)(1)(ii), (f)(1)(iii), (f)(1)(iv), (f)(1)(v), (f)(1)(vi), (f)(1)(vii),
(12) 40 CFR 63.1207(f)(1)(viii), (f)(1)(ix), (f)(1)(x), (f)(1)(xi), (f)(1)(xii), (f)(1)(xv),
(13) 40 CFR 63.1207 (f)(1)(xvi) (f)(1)(xvii), (f)(1)(xix), (f)(1)(xxvi),

(14) 40 CFR 63.1207 (f)(1)(xxvii), (f)(2)(i), (f)(2)(ii), (f)(2)(iii), (f)(2)(v), (f)(2)(vi), (f)(2)(vii)
(15) 40 CFR 63.1207 (f)(2)(viii), (f)(2)(ix), (f)(2)(x)
(16) 40 CFR 63.1207 (g)(1)(i)(A), (g)(1)(i)(C), (g)(1)(ii), (g)(1)(iii), (g)(2)(i)
(17) 40 CFR 63.1207 (g)(2)(ii), (g)(2)(iii), (g)(2)(v)
(18) 40 CFR 63.1207 (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)
(19) 40 CFR 63.1208 (a), (b)(1)(i)(A), (b)(1)(i)(B)(1), (b)(1)(i)(B)(2), (b)(1)(ii)
(20) 40 CFR 63.1208 (b)(1)(iii), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(4), (b)(5)(i), (b)(5)(ii), (b)(6), (b)(7)
(21) 40 CFR 63.1208 (b)(8), (b)(9)
(22) 40 CFR 63.1209 (a)(1)(i), (a)(1)(ii), (a)(1)(iii), (a)(1)(v)
(23) 40 CFR 63.1209 (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5), (a)(6), (a)(7)
(24) 40 CFR 63.1209 (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (h), (i), (j), (k)(1)(i), (k)(2)(ii), (k)(3), (k)(4),
(25) 40 CFR 63.1209 (l)(1)(iii), (l)(1)(v)
(26) 40 CFR 63.1209 (m)(2), (n)(1), (n)(2)(i), (n)(2)(iii), (n)(2)(vi), (n)(2)(vii), (n)(3)
(27) 40 CFR 63.1209 (n)(4), (n)(5), (o)(1)(i), (o)(2)
(28) 40 CFR 63.1209 (p), (q), (r)
(29) 40 CFR 63.1210
(30) 40 CFR 63.1211
(31) 40 CFR 63.1212
(32) 40 CFR 63.1213
(33) 40 CFR 63.1214
(34) 40 CFR 63.1220 (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5)(ii)(A), (a)(6), (a)(7)
(35) 40 CFR 63.1220 (c), (f), (g), (h)
(36) Table 1 to Subpart EEE of Part 63
(37) Appendix to Subpart EEE of Part 63

E.4.3 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart LLL] [326 IAC 20-27] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE] [326 IAC 20-28]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.1206(b)(1), the emission standards and operating requirements set forth in 40 CFR 63, Subpart EEE apply at all times except;

(a) when hazardous waste is not in the combustion chamber (i.e., the hazardous waste feed to the combustor has been cut off for a period of time not less than the hazardous waste residence time) and the Permittee has documented in the operating record a change in mode of operation and compliance with the operating limits for that alternative mode of operation as described by 40 CFR 63.1204(d)(1)(ii); and in addition that the Permittee is complying with all otherwise applicable requirements and standards of the 40 CFR 40, Subpart LLL (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry), which is included as Attachment E of this permit, in lieu of the emission standards under 63.1203, 63.1204, 63.1205, 63.1215, 63.1216, 63.1217, 63.1218, 63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221; the monitoring and compliance standards of 63.1206 though 63.1209 except for the modes of operation requirements of 63.1209(q); and the notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements of 63.1210 through 63.1212. If the Permittee does not document a change in the mode of operation when hazardous waste is not in the combustion chamber, the Permittee may choose to remain subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart EEE.

(b) When the Permittee is complying with Condition E.4.3(a) - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry (included as Attachment F of this permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-27, as specified as follows:

(1) 40 CFR 63.1340 (a), (b)(1), and (d)
(2) 40 CFR 63.1341

(3) 40 CFR 63.1342
(4) 40 CFR 63.1343 (a) and (b)
(5) 40 CFR 63.1344 (a), (b), (f), (g), and (h)
(6) 40 CFR 63.1349 (a)
(7) 40 CFR 63.1349 (b)(1)(i),(b)(1)(ii), (b)(1)(iii), and (b)(1)(v)
(8) 40 CFR 63.1349 (b)(3)(i), (b)(3)(ii), (b)(3)(iii), (b)(3)(v)
(9) 40 CFR 63.1349 (c), (d), and (e)
(10) 40 CFR 63.1350 (a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(3)
(11) 40 CFR 63.1350 (b), (c)(1), (c)(3), (f), (i), (k), (l), (o), and (p)
(12) 40 CFR 63.1351 (a) and (c)
(13) 40 CFR 63.1353
(14) 40 CFR 63.1354
(15) 40 CFR 63.1355
(16) 40 CFR 63.1356(a)
(17) 40 CFR 63.1357
(18) 40 CFR 63.1358
(19) Table 1 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL

SECTION E.5 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)] Note: Complete Descriptions are shown in Section A.2.

Kiln #1 Recycled CKD Operations
(33) #1 recycled dust elevator, identified as EU408.
(34) One (1) recycled dust holding tank, identified as EU409.
(35) One (1) feeder screw and F-K pump, identified as EU410.

Kiln #1 Waste CKD Operations
(36) Five (5) discharge hopper screws, identified as EU402.
(37) One (1) covered 16" cross screw, identified as EU403.
(38) One (1) #1 waste dust elevator, identified as EU404.
(39) One (1) 9" cross screw, identified as EU405.

Kiln #2 Recycled CKD Operations
(40) #2 recycled dust elevator, identified as EU417.
(41) One (1) recycled dust holding tank, identified as EU418.
(42) One (1) feeder screw and F-K pump, identified as EU419.

Kiln #2 Waste CKD Operations
(43) Five (5) discharge hopper screws, identified as EU414.
(44) 16" covered cross screws, identified as EU415.
(45) #2 waste dust elevator, identified as EU416.

Clay Processing Operations
(48) Clay unloading to hopper, identified as EU123.
(49) One (1) wobbler feeder for transferring clay to the log washer system, identified as EU124.
(50) One (1) log washer system, identified as EU125.

Crane Storage Facilities
(53) Three (3) limestone storage bins, identified as EU202.
(54) One (1) Missouri clay storage bin, identified as EU203.
(55) One (1) iron storage bin, identified as EU204.
(56) West flyash truck unloading utilizing pneumatic conveying, identified as EU210.
(57) One (1) inside west flyash holding tank, identified as EU211.
(58) East flyash truck unloading utilizing pneumatic conveying, identified as EU213.
(59) One (1) east flyash storage bin, identified as EU214.
(60) One (1) spare storage bin, identified as EU314.
(62) Two (2) gypsum storage bins, identified as EU316.
(63) Clinker bin 1 finish mill #1, identified as EU505.
(64) Stone/clinker bin 2 finish mill #1, identified as EU506.
(65) Clinker bin 3 finish mill #1, identified as EU507.
(66) Crane unloading, identified as EU510.
(67) Clinker bin 1 #2 finish mill, identified as EU520.
(68) Clinker bin 2 #2 finish mill, identified as EU521.

Raw Mill Facilities

(70) Three belt feeders, identified as EU205.
(71) One (1) Missouri clay belt feeder, identified as EU206.
(72) One (1) iron feeder, identified as EU207.
(73) One (1) covered cross belt, identified as EU208.
(74) One (1) covered raw mill feed belt, identified as EU209.
(75) Transfer screw to raw mill, identified as EU212.
(76) One (1) east short covered screw, identified as EU215.
(77) One (1) E-W long covered screw, identified as EU216.

Unloading Station Facilities

(78) Railroad unloading, identified as EU307.
(79) Two (2) unloading station hoppers, identified as EU308a and EU308b.
(80) One (1) belt feeder, identified as EU309.
(81) Belt 7 covered conveyor, identified as EU310.
(82) Conveyor transfer to outside storage, identified as EU311.
(83) Crane unloading, identified as EU325.

Fossil Fuel Facilities

(84) One (1) spare belt feeder to belt 8, identified as EU317, constructed in 1962.
(85) One (1) coal/coke belt feeder to belt 8, identified as EU318, constructed in 1962.
(86) Belt 8 to coal/coke tanks, identified as EU319, constructed in 1962.
(87) One (1) coal/coke tank #1, identified as EU320, constructed in 1962.
(88) Belt feed to coal mill #1, identified as EU321, constructed in 1962.
(89) Coal/Coke cross belt, identified as EU322, constructed in 1962.
(90) One (1) coal/coke tank #2, identified as EU323, constructed in 1962.
(91) Belt feed to coal mill #2, identified as EU324, constructed in 1962.

Kiln #1 Clinker Handling Facilities

(92) One (1) #1 clinker drag conveyor, identified as EU501.
(93) #1 CCDC screws, identified as EU502.
(94) #1 clinker elevator, identified as EU503.
(95) Clinker conveyor transfer system, identified as EU504.

Kiln #2 Clinker Handling Facilities

(96) #2 clinker drag conveyor, identified as EU516.
(97) #2 CCDC screw conveyor, identified as EU517.
(98) #2 clinker elevator, identified as EU518.
(99) Clinker conveyor transfer system circuit, identified as EU519.

Finish Mill #1 Facilities

(100) Clinker bin #1 feeder, identified as EU508.
(101) Stone/clinker bin 2 feeder, identified as EU509.
(102) One (1) gypsum feed belt, identified as EU511.
(103) One (1) finish mill #1 feed belt, identified as EU601.
(104) One (1) finish mill #1 circuit, identified as EU602.
(105) One (1) separator, cooler #1 and transfer, identified as EU603.

Finish Mill #2 Facilities

(106) Clinker bin 1 feeder, identified as EU523.
(107) Clinker bin 2 feeder, identified as EU524.
(108) FM #2 gypsum feeder, identified as EU525.
(109) One (1) finish mill #2 feed belt, identified as EU604.
(110) One (1) finish mill #2 circuit, identified as EU605.
(111) One (1) separator, cooler #2 and transfer, identified as EU606.

Finish Product Silo Storage Facilities
(112) Silos 11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18, identified as EU704.
(113) Silos 1/2/3/4/5/6/7 identified as EU709.
(114) Silos 8/9/10, identified as EU711.

Finish Product Silo Transfer Operations
(115) Truck/Railroad car unloading and internal transfers to silos, identified as EU701 and EU702.

Finish Product Loadout Old Silos (West) Operation
(116) West bulk truck loadout, identified as EU712.
(117) Bulk railroad loadout, identified as EU713.

Finish Product Loadout New Silos (East) Operation
(118) East bulk truck loadout, identified as EU706.

Finish Product Masonry Packing
(119) Transfer to masonry packer, identified as EU801.
(120) One (1) masonry packer, identified as EU802.
(121) Transfer to pallets/storage (masonry), identified as EU803.

Finish Product Portland Packing
(122) Transfer to portland packer, identified as EU804.
(123) One (1) portland packer, identified as EU805.
(124) Transfer to pallets/storage (portland), identified as EU806.

CKD –To-Finish Mill (CKD2FM) Recycling Operations
(129) One (1) waste dust tank, and one (1) CKD2FM surge system, collectively identified as EU406.
(130) One (1) CKD2FM recycling storage tank system, identified as EU902.
(131) One (1) CKD2FM #1 FM recycling system, identified as EU903.
(132) One (1) CKD2FM #2 FM recycling system, identified as EU904.

Note: 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL does not apply to open/unenclosed material stockpiles and haul roads associated with the above emissions processes.

The clinker cooler #1 facilities
(127) One (1) clinker cooler #1, identified as EU412.

The clinker cooler #2 facilities
(128) One (1) clinker cooler #2, identified as EU421.

Insignificant Activities
Raw mill #1
Raw mill #2

(The information describing the processes contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

E.5.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A] [326 IAC 20-1]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart LLL.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.10, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

E.5.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart LLL] [326 IAC 20-27]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart LLL, until September 9, 2013, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry (included as Attachment E of this permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-27, that were in effect or became effective December 20, 2006, as published at 64 FR 31925-31962 (June 14, 1999), as amended at 64 FR 53070 (Sept. 30 1999), 67 FR 16619-16624 (April 5, 2002), 67 FR 44769 (July 5, 2002), 67 FR 72584-72585 (Dec. 6, 2002), 68 FR 37358 (June 23, 2003), 71 FR 76549-76552 (Dec. 20, 2006), as specified as follows:

<u>Group 1 Emissions Units</u>

- Kiln #1 Recycled CKD Operations
- Kiln #1 Waste CKD Operations
- Kiln #2 Recycled CKD Operations
- Kiln #2 Waste CKD Operations
- Clay Processing Operations
- Crane Storage Facilities (except EU315)
- Raw Mill Facilities
- Unloading Station Facilities
- Fossil Fuel Facilities
- Kiln #1 Clinker Handling Facilities
- Kiln #2 Clinker Handling Facilities
- Finish Mill #1 Facilities (as follows)
  - Clinker bin #1 feeder, identified as EU508
  - Stone/clinker bin 2 feeder, identified as EU509
  - One (1) gypsum feed belt, identified as EU511
- Finish Mill #2 Facilities (as follows)
  - Clinker bin 1 feeder, identified as EU523
  - Clinker bin 2 feeder, identified as EU524
  - FM #2 gypsum feeder, identified as EU525
- Finish Product Silo Storage Facilities
- Finish Product Silo Transfer Operations
- Finish Product Loadout Old Silos (West) Operation
- Finish Product Loadout New Silos (East) Operation
- Finish Product Masonry Packing
- Finish Product Portland Packing

- CKD –To-Finish Mill (CKD2FM) Recycling Operations

Note: Open/unenclosed material stockpiles and haul roads associated with the Group 1 Emissions Units are not subject the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL.

Group 2 Emissions Units

- Finish Mill #1 Facilities (as follows)
  - One (1) finish mill #1 feed belt, identified as EU601
  - One (1) finish mill #1 circuit, identified as EU602
  - One (1) separator, cooler #1 and transfer, identified as EU603
- Finish Mill #2 Facilities (as follows)
  - One (1) finish mill #2 feed belt, identified as EU604
  - One (1) finish mill #2 circuit, identified as EU605
  - One (1) separator, cooler #2 and transfer, identified as EU606
- Raw Mill #1 (Insignificant Activity)
- Raw Mill #2 (Insignificant Activity)

Group 3 Emissions Units

- One (1) clinker cooler #1, identified as EU412
- One (1) clinker cooler #2, identified as EU421

	Group 1 Emissions Units	Group 2 Emissions Units	Group 3 Emissions Units
40 CFR 63.1340	applicable	applicable	applicable
40 CFR 63.1341	applicable	applicable	applicable
40 CFR 63.1342	applicable	applicable	applicable
40 CFR 63.1345	--	--	applicable
40 CFR 63.1347	--	applicable	--
40 CFR 63.1348	applicable	--	--
40 CFR 63.1349(a)	applicable	applicable	applicable
40 CFR 63.1349(b)(1)(i), (b)(1)(v), and (c)	--	--	applicable
40 CFR 63.1349(b)(2) and (c)	applicable	applicable	--
40 CFR 63.1350(a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(4), (b), and (i)	applicable	--	--
40 CFR 63.1350(a)(1), (a)(2), and (b)	--	applicable	applicable
40 CFR 63.1350(d)(1) and (3)	--	--	applicable
40 CFR 63.1350(e) and (m)	--	applicable	--
40 CFR 63.1351(a) and (b)	applicable	applicable	applicable
40 CFR 63.1353	applicable	applicable	applicable
40 CFR 63.1354(a), (b)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7)	applicable	applicable	applicable
40 CFR 63.1355	applicable	applicable	applicable
40 CFR 63.1356	applicable	applicable	applicable
40 CFR 63.1358	applicable	applicable	applicable
Table 1 to Subpart LLL of Part 63	applicable	applicable	applicable

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart LLL, on and after September 9, 2013, the above affected facilities are subject to the following requirements of the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry (40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL) (included as Attachment F of this permit) as published at 64 FR 31925-31962 (June 14, 1999), as amended at 64 FR 53070 (Sept. 30 1999), 67 FR 16619-16624 (April 5, 2002), 67 FR 44769 (July 5, 2002), 67 FR 72584-72585 (Dec. 6, 2002), 68 FR 37358 (June 23, 2003), 71 FR 76549-76552 (Dec. 20, 2006), 75 FR 55051-55066 (Sept. 9, 2010), and 76 FR 2835-2837 (Jan. 18, 2011):

(1) 40 CFR 63.1340
(2) 40 CFR 63.1341
(3) 40 CFR 63.1342
(4) 40 CFR 63.1343 (a)
(5) 40 CFR 63.1343 (b)(1) Table 1: Lines 1 - 4, 9 - 10, and 13 - 16.
(6) 40 CFR 63.1343 (b)(2)
(7) 40 CFR 63.1343 (c), and (d)
(8) 40 CFR 63.1343 (e) Table 2: Lines 1, 3, 5, 6, and 8.
(9) 40 CFR 63.1344
(10) 40 CFR 63.1345
(11) 40 CFR 63.1346 (a), (b), and (f)
(12) 40 CFR 63.1347
(13) 40 CFR 63.1348 (applicable portions to be determined prior to September 2013)
(14) 40 CFR 63.1349(a)
(15) 40 CFR 63.1349(b)(1)
(16) 40 CFR 63.1349 (b)(2) and (b)(3)
(17) 40 CFR 63.1350(a)
(18) 40 CFR 63.13450 (b) and (d)
(19) 40 CFR 63.13450 (f)(1), (f)(2), and (f)(3)
(20) 40 CFR 63.1350 (f)(4) and (g)
(21) 40 CFR 63.1350 (h), (i), and (j)
(22) 40 CFR 63.1350 (k) and (l)
(23) 40 CFR 63.1350 (m)
(24) 40 CFR 63.1350(n)
(25) 40 CFR 63.1350(o)
(26) 40 CFR 63.1350(p)
(27) 40 CFR 63.1351
(28) 40 CFR 63.1352
(29) 40 CFR 63.1353
(30) 40 CFR 63.1354 (a), (b)(1) through (b)(8)
(31) 40 CFR 63.1354 (9)(i) through (9)(v)
(32) 40 CFR 63.1354(9)(vi)
(33) 40 CFR 63.1354(10)
(34) 40 CFR 63.1354(c)
(35) 40 CFR 63.1355 (a) through (d)
(36) 40 CFR 63.1355 (e), (f), and (g)
(37) 40 CFR 63.1356
(38) 40 CFR 63.1357
(39) 40 CFR 63.1358
(40) 40 CFR 63.1359: Table 1 to Subpart LLL of Part 63 - Applicability of General Provisions (applicable portions)

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
CERTIFICATION

Source Name: Essroc Cement Corporation
Source Address: State Road 25 South, 3084 W. C.R. 225 South, Logansport, Indiana
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T017-26351-00005

This certification shall be included when submitting monitoring, testing reports/results or other documents as required by this permit.

Please check what document is being certified:

- ☐ Annual Compliance Certification Letter
- ☐ Test Result (specify) _____.
- ☐ Report (specify) _____.
- ☐ Notification (specify) _____.
- ☐ Affidavit (specify) _____.
- ☐ Other (specify) _____.

I certify that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

Signature:
Printed Name:
Title/Position:
Date:

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
Phone: 317-233-0178
Fax: 317-233-6865

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT

Source Name:	Essroc Cement Corporation
Source Address:	State Road 25 South, 3084 W. C.R. 225 South, Logansport, Indiana
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.:	T017-26351-00005

This form consists of 2 pages

Page 1 of 2

☐ This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12)

- The Permittee must notify the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), within four (4) daytime business hours (1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-0178, ask for Compliance and Enforcement Branch); and
- The Permittee must submit notice by mail or facsimile within two (**2**) working days (Facsimile Number: 317-233-5967), and follow the other requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-16.

If any of the following are not applicable, mark N/A

Facility/Equipment/Operation:
Control Equipment:
Permit Condition or Operation Limitation in Permit:
Description of the Emergency:
Describe the cause of the Emergency:

If any of the following are not applicable, mark N/A **Page 2 of 2**

Date/Time Emergency started:
Date/Time Emergency was corrected:
Was the facility being properly operated at the time of the emergency? Y N Describe: Type of Pollutants Emitted: TSP, PM-10, SO_2, VOC, NO_X, CO, Pb, other:
Estimated amount of pollutant(s) emitted during emergency:
Describe the steps taken to mitigate the problem:
Describe the corrective actions/response steps taken:
Describe the measures taken to minimize emissions:
If applicable, describe the reasons why continued operation of the facilities are necessary to prevent imminent injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, substantial loss of capital investment, or loss of product or raw materials of substantial economic value:

Form Completed by: _____.

Title / Position: _____.

Date: _____.

Phone: _____.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

Part 70 Quarterly Report for Use When Combusting Only Coal

Source Name: Essroc Cement Corporation
Source Address: State Road 25 South, 3084 W. C.R. 225 South, Logansport, Indiana
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T017-26351-00005
Facility: Kilns #1 and 2
Parameter: Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) emissions from the combustion of coal
Limit: 6.0 pounds per million Btu heat input

FACILITY: _____ YEAR: _____.

Month	Monthly Average Coal Sulfur Content (%)	Monthly Average Coal Heat Content (MMBtu/lb)	Coal Consumption (tons)	Equivalent Sulfur Dioxide Emissions (lbs/MMBtu)

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on: _____.

Submitted by: _____.
Title / Position: _____.
Signature: _____.
Date: _____.
Phone: _____.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

Part 70 Quarterly Report for Use When Combusting Only Fuel Oil

Source Name: Essroc Cement Corporation
Source Address: State Road 25 South, 3084 W. C.R. 225 South, Logansport, Indiana
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T017-26351-00005
Facility: Kilns #1 and 2
Parameter: Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) emissions from fuel oil combustion
Limit: 0.5 pounds per million Btu heat input

FACILITY: _____ YEAR: _____.

Month	Monthly Average Fuel Oil Sulfur Content (%)	Monthly Average Fuel Oil Heat Content (MMBtu/lb)	Fuel Oil Consumption (Gallons)	Equivalent Sulfur Dioxide Emissions (lbs/MMBtu)

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on: _____.

Submitted by: _____.
Title / Position: _____.
Signature: _____.
Date: _____.
Phone: _____.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

Part 70 Quarterly Report for Use When Combusting Only Residual Oil

Source Name: Essroc Cement Corporation
Source Address: State Road 25 South, 3084 W. C.R. 225 South, Logansport, Indiana
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T017-26351-00005
Facility: Kilns #1 and 2
Parameter: Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) emissions from residual oil combustion
Limit: 1.6 pounds per million Btu heat input

FACILITY: _____ YEAR: _____.

Month	Monthly Average Residual Oil Sulfur Content (%)	Monthly Average Residual Oil Sulfur Heat Content (MMBtu/lb)	Residual Oil Sulfur Consumption (Gallons)	Equivalent Sulfur Dioxide Emissions (lbs/MMBtu)

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on: _____.

Submitted by: _____.
Title / Position: _____.
Signature: _____.
Date: _____.
Phone: _____.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

Part 70 Quarterly Report for Use When Combusting Coal and/or Fuel Oil and/or Residual Oil Simultaneously

Source Name:	Essroc Cement Corporation
Source Address:	State Road 25 South, 3084 W. C.R. 225 South, Logansport, Indiana
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.:	T017-26351-00005
Facility:	Kilns #1 and 2
Parameter:	Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) emissions from the simultaneous combustion of coal and oil
Limit:	6.0 pounds per million Btu heat input

Compliance with the SO2 limit shall be determined using the following equation:

SO_2 emissions (lbs/MMBtu) = (fuel oil usage x EF coefficient x fuel oil sulfur content + residual oil usage x EF coefficient x residual oil sulfur content + coal usage x EF coefficient x coal sulfur content) / (fuel oil usage x HHV fuel oil + residual oil usage x HHV residual oil + coal usage x HHV coal).

FACILITY: _____ YEAR: _____.

Month	Monthly Average Sulfur Content (%)			Monthly Average Heat Content (MMBtu/lb)			Fuel Consumption			Equivalent Sulfur Dioxide Emissions (lbs/MMBtu)			
	Coal	Fuel Oil	Res. Oil	Coal	Fuel Oil	Res. Oil	Coal	Fuel Oil	Res. Oil	Coal	Fuel Oil	Res. Oil	Total

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on: _____.

Submitted by: _____.
Title / Position: _____.
Signature: _____.
Date: _____.
Phone: _____.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

Part 70 Quarterly Report for CKD Throughput EU902 to EU904

Source Name:	Essroc Cement Corporation
Source Address:	State Road 25 South, 3084 W. C.R. 225 South, Logansport, Indiana
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.:	T017-26351-00005
Facility:	CKD2FM recycling storage tank system (EU902) CKD2FM #1 FM (EU903) and CKD2FM #2 FM (EU904)
Parameter:	Cement Kiln Dust (CKD) throughput
Limit:	65,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period for EU902. 65,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period for EU903 and EU904 combined.

FACILITY: _____ YEAR: _____.

Monthly CKD throughput (tons)					
CKD2FM recycling storage tank system (EU902)			CKD2FM #1 FM (EU903) and CKD2FM #2 FM (EU904) (Combined)		
This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on: _____.

Submitted by: _____.
Title / Position: _____.
Signature: _____.
Date: _____.
Phone: _____.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT

Source Name:	Essroc Cement Corporation
Source Address:	State Road 25 South, 3084 W. C.R. 225 South, Logansport, Indiana
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.:	T017-26351-00005

Months: _____ **to** _____ **Year:** _____

Page 1 of 2

This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. Proper notice submittal under Section B –Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of paragraph (a) of Section C-General Reporting. Any deviation from the requirements of this permit, the date(s) of each deviation, the probable cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. Deviations that are required to be reported by an applicable requirement shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and do not need to be included in this report. Additional pages may be attached if necessary. If no deviations occurred, please specify in the box marked "No deviations occurred this reporting period".	
☐ NO DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD.	
☐ THE FOLLOWING DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Form Completed By: _____.

Title/Position: _____.

Date: _____.

Phone: _____.

Attachment A

Part 61 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

40 CFR 61 Subpart V—National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)

Source: 49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 61.240 Applicability and designation of sources.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to each of the following sources that are intended to operate in volatile hazardous air pollutant (VHAP) service: pumps, compressors, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open-ended valves or lines, valves, connectors, surge control vessels, bottoms receivers, and control devices or systems required by this subpart.
(b) The provisions of this subpart apply to the sources listed in paragraph (a) after the date of promulgation of a specific subpart in part 61.
(c) While the provisions of this subpart are effective, a source to which this subpart applies that is also subject to the provisions of 40 CFR part 60 only will be required to comply with the provisions of this subpart.
(d) *Alternative means of compliance* —(1) *Option to comply with part 65.* Owners or operators may choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65 to satisfy the requirements of §§61.242–1 through 61.247 for equipment that is subject to this subpart and that is part of the same process unit. When choosing to comply with 40 CFR part 65, the requirements of §§61.245(d) and 61.246(i) and (j) still apply. Other provisions applying to owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65 are provided in 40 CFR 65.1.
(2) *Part 65, subpart C or F.* For owners or operators choosing to comply with 40 CFR part 65, each surge control vessel and bottoms receiver subject to this subpart that meets the conditions specified in table 1 or table 2 of this subpart shall meet the requirements for storage vessels in 40 CFR part 65, subpart C; all other equipment subject to this subpart shall meet the requirements in 40 CFR part 65, subpart F.
(3) *Part 61, subpart A.* Owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C or F, must also comply with §§61.01, 61.02, 61.05 through 61.08, 61.10(b) through (d), 61.11, and 61.15 for that equipment. All sections and paragraphs of subpart A of this part that are not mentioned in this paragraph (d)(3) do not apply to owners or operators of equipment subject to this subpart complying with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C or F, except that provisions required to be met prior to implementing 40 CFR part 65 still apply. Owners and operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C or F, must comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart A.
(4) *Rules referencing this subpart.* Owners or operators referenced to this subpart from subpart F or J of this part may choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65 for all equipment listed in paragraph (a) of this section.
[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984, as amended at 65 FR 78280, Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 61.241 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act, in subpart A of part 61, or in specific subparts of part 61; and the following terms shall have specific meaning given them:
Bottoms receiver means a tank that collects distillation bottoms before the stream is sent for storage or for further downstream processing.
Closed-vent system means a system that is not open to atmosphere and that is composed of hard-piping, ductwork, connections, and, if necessary, flow-inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from a piece or pieces of equipment to a control device or back to a process.
Connector means flanged, screwed, welded, or other joined fittings used to connect two pipe lines or a pipe line and a piece of equipment. For the purpose of reporting and recordkeeping, connector means flanged fittings that are not covered by insulation or other materials that prevent location of the fittings.
Control device means an enclosed combustion device, vapor recovery system, or flare.
Double block and bleed system means two block valves connected in series with a bleed valve or line that can vent the line between the two block valves.
Duct work means a conveyance system such as those commonly used for heating and ventilation systems. It is often made of sheet metal and often has sections connected by screws or crimping. Hard-piping is not ductwork.
Equipment means each pump, compressor, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, connector, surge control vessel, bottoms receiver in VHAP service, and any control devices or systems required by this subpart.
First attempt at repair means to take rapid action for the purpose of stopping or reducing leakage of organic material to atmosphere using best practices.
In gas/vapor service means that a piece of equipment contains process fluid that is in the gaseous state at operating conditions.
Fuel gas means gases that are combusted to derive useful work or heat.
Fuel gas system means the offsite and onsite piping and flow and pressure control system that gathers gaseous stream(s) generated by onsite operations, may blend them with other sources of gas, and transports the gaseous stream for use as fuel gas in combustion devices or in-process combustion equipment, such as furnaces and gas turbines, either singly or in combination.
Hard-piping means pipe or tubing that is manufactured and properly installed using good engineering judgement and standards such as ASME B31.3, Process Piping (available from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, PO Box 2900, Fairfield, NJ 07007–2900).
In liquid service means that a piece of equipment is not in gas/vapor service.

In-situ sampling systems means nonextractive samplers or in-line samplers.
In vacuum service means that equipment is operating at an internal pressure which is at least 5 kilopascals (kPa) (0.7 psia) below ambient pressure.
In VHAP service means that a piece of equipment either contains or contacts a fluid (liquid or gas) that is at least 10 percent by weight a volatile hazardous air pollutant (VHAP) as determined according to the provisions of §61.245(d). The provisions of §61.245(d) also specify how to determine that a piece of equipment is not in VHAP service.
In VOC service means, for the purposes of this subpart, that (a) the piece of equipment contains or contacts a process fluid that is at least 10 percent VOC by weight (see 40 CFR 60.2 for the definition of volatile organic compound or VOC and 40 CFR 60.485(d) to determine whether a piece of equipment is not in VOC service) and (b) the piece of equipment is not in heavy liquid service as defined in 40 CFR 60.481.
Maximum true vapor pressure means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by the total VHAP in the stored or transferred liquid at the temperature equal to the highest calendar-month average of the liquid storage or transfer temperature for liquids stored or transferred above or below the ambient temperature or at the local maximum monthly average temperature as reported by the National Weather Service for liquids stored or transferred at the ambient temperature, as determined:
(1) In accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Publication 2517, Evaporative Loss From External Floating-Roof Tanks (incorporated by reference as specified in §61.18); or
(2) As obtained from standard reference texts; or
(3) As determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials Method D2879–83, Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure-Temperature Relationship and Initial Decomposition Temperature of Liquids by Isoteniscope (incorporated by reference as specified in §61.18); or
(4) Any other method approved by the Administrator.
Open-ended valve or line means any valve, except pressure relief valves, having one side of the valve seat in contact with process fluid and one side open to atmosphere, either directly or through open piping.
Pressure release means the emission of materials resulting from the system pressure being greater than the set pressure of the pressure relief device.
Process unit means equipment assembled to produce a VHAP or its derivatives as intermediates or final products, or equipment assembled to use a VHAP in the production of a product. A process unit can operate independently if supplied with sufficient feed or raw materials and sufficient product storage facilities.
Process unit shutdown means a work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit for less than 24 hours is not a process unit shutdown. The use of spare equipment and technically feasible bypassing of equipment without stopping production are not process unit shutdowns.
Repaired means that equipment is adjusted, or otherwise altered, to eliminate a leak.
Sampling connection system means an assembly of equipment within a process unit used during periods of representative operation to take samples of the process fluid. Equipment used to take non-routine grab samples is not considered a sampling connection system.
Semiannual means a 6-month period; the first semiannual period concludes on the last day of the last month during the 180 days following initial startup for new sources; and the first semiannual period concludes on the last day of the last full month during the 180 days after the effective date of a specific subpart that references this subpart for existing sources.
Sensor means a device that measures a physical quantity or the change in a physical quantity, such as temperature, pressure, flow rate, pH, or liquid level.
Stuffing box pressure means the fluid (liquid or gas) pressure inside the casing or housing of a piece of equipment, on the process side of the inboard seal.
Surge control vessel means feed drums, recycle drums, and intermediate vessels. Surge control vessels are used within a process unit when in-process storage, mixing, or management of flow rates of volumes is needed on a recurring or ongoing basis to assist in production of a product.
Volatile hazardous air pollutant or *VHAP* means a substance regulated under this part for which a standard for equipment leaks of the substance has been proposed and promulgated. Benzene is a VHAP. Vinyl chloride is a VHAP.
[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984; 49 FR 38946, Oct. 2, 1984, as amended at 51 FR 34915, Sept. 30, 1986; 54 FR 38076, Sept. 14, 1989; 65 FR 62158, Oct. 17, 2000; 65 FR 78280, Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 61.242-1 Standards: General.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of §§61.242–1 to 61.242–11 for each new and existing source as required in 40 CFR 61.05, except as provided in §§61.243 and 61.244.
(b) Compliance with this subpart will be detemined by review of records, review of performance test results, and inspection using the methods and procedures specified in §61.245.
(c)(1) An owner or operator may request a determination of alternative means of emission limitation to the requirements of §§61.242–2, 61.242–3, 61.242–5, 61.242–6, 61.242–7, 61.242–8, 61.242–9 and 61.242–11 as provided in §61.244.
(2) If the Administrator makes a determination that a means of emission limitation is at least a permissible alternative to the requirements of §61.242–2, 61.242–3, 61.242–5, 61.242–6, 61.242–7, 61.242–8, 61.242–9 or 61.242–11, an owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of that determination.
(d) Each piece of equipment to which this subpart applies shall be marked in such a manner that it can be distinquished readily from other pieces of equipment.

(e) Equipment that is in vacuum service is excluded from the requirements of §61.242–2, to §61.242–11 if it is identified as required in §61.246(e)(5).
[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984; 49 FR 38946, Oct. 2, 1984]

§ 61.242-2 Standards: Pumps.

(a)(1) Each pump shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in §61.245(b), except as provided in §61.242–1(c) and paragraphs (d), (e), (f) and (g) of this section.
(2) Each pump shall be checked by visual inspection each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal.
(b)(1) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.
(2) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, a leak is detected.
(c)(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in §61.242–10.
(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.
(d) Each pump equipped with a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, provided the following requirements are met:
(1) Each dual mechanical seal system is:
(i) Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is at all times greater than the pump stuffing box pressure; or
(ii) Equipped with a barrier fluid degassing reservoir that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or connected by a closed-vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements of §61.242–11; or
(iii) Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream with zero VHAP emissions to atmosphere.
(2) The barrier fluid is not in VHAP service and, if the pump is covered by standards under 40 CFR part 60, is not in VOC service.
(3) Each barrier fluid system is equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.
(4) Each pump is checked by visual inspection each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal.
(i) If there are indications of liquid dripping from the pump seal at the time of the weekly inspection, the pump shall be monitored as specified in §61.245 to determine the presence of VOC and VHAP in the barrier fluid.
(ii) If the monitor reading (taking into account any background readings) indicates the presence of VHAP, a leak is detected. For the purpose of this paragraph, the monitor may be calibrated with VHAP, or may employ a gas chromatography column to limit the response of the monitor to VHAP, at the option of the owner or operator.
(iii) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater (total VOC) is measured, a leak is detected.
(5) Each sensor as described in paragraph (d)(3) of this section is checked daily or is equipped with an audible alarm.
(6)(i) The owner or operator determines, based on design considerations and operating experience, criteria applicable to the presence and frequency of drips and to the sensor that indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.
(ii) If indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal exceed the criteria established in paragraph (d)(6)(i) of this section, or if, based on the criteria established in paragraph (d)(6)(i) of this section, the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both, a leak is detected.
(iii) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in §61.242–10.
(iv) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than five calendar days after each leak is detected.
(e) Any pump that is designated, as described in §61.246(e)(2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) if the pump:
(1) Has no externally actuated shaft penetrating the pump housing,
(2) Is demonstrated to be operating with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the method specified in §61.245(c), and
(3) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (e)(2) initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.
(f) If any pump is equipped with a closed-vent system capable of capturing and transporting any leakage from the seal or seals to a process or fuel gas system or to a control device that complies with the requirements of §61.242–11, it is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.
(g) Any pump that is designated, as described in §61.246(f)(1), as an unsafe-to-monitor pump is exempt from the monitoring and inspection requirements of paragraphs (a) and (d)(4) through (6) of this section if:
(1) The owner or operator of the pump demonstrates that the pump is unsafe-to-monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with paragraph (a) of this section; and
(2) The owner or operator of the pump has a written plan that requires monitoring of the pump as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times but not more frequently than the periodic monitoring schedule otherwise applicable, and repair of the equipment according to the procedures in paragraph (c) of this section if a leak is detected.
(h) Any pump that is located within the boundary of an unmanned plant site is exempt from the weekly visual inspection requirement of paragraphs (a)(2) and (d)(4) of this section, and the daily requirements of paragraph (d)(5) of this section, provided that each pump is visually inspected as often as practicable and at least monthly.
[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 38946, Oct. 2, 1984; 55 FR 28349, July 10, 1990; 65 FR 78281, Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 61.242-3 Standards: Compressors.

(a) Each compressor shall be equipped with a seal system that includes a barrier fluid system and that prevents leakage of process fluid to atmosphere, except as provided in §61.242–1(c) and paragraphs (h) and (i) of this section.

(b) Each compressor seal system as required in paragraph (a) shall be:
(1) Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is greater than the compressor stuffing box pressure; or
(2) Equipped with a barrier fluid system degassing reservoir that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or connected by a closed-vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements of §61.242–11; or
(3) Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream with zero VHAP emissions to atmosphere.
(c) The barrier fluid shall not be in VHAP service and, if the compressor is covered by standards under 40 CFR part 60, shall not be in VOC service.
(d) Each barrier fluid system as described in paragraphs (a)–(c) of this section shall be equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, barrier fluid system, or both.
(e)(1) Each sensor as required in paragraph (d) of this section shall be checked daily or shall be equipped with an audible alarm unless the compressor is located within the boundary of an unmanned plant site.
(2) The owner or operator shall determine, based on design considerations and operating experience, a criterion that indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.
(f) If the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both based on the criterion determined under paragraph (e)(2) of this section, a leak is detected.
(g)(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in §61.242–10.
(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after eack leak is detected.
(h) A compressor is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section if it is equipped with a closed-vent system to capture and transport leakage from the compressor drive shaft back to a process or fuel gas system or to a control device that complies with the requirements of §61.242–11, except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section.
(i) Any Compressor that is designated, as described in §61.246(e)(2), for no detectable emission as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a)–(h) if the compressor:
(1) Is demonstrated to be operating with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the method specified in §61.245(c); and
(2) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (i)(1) initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.
[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984; 49 FR 38946, Oct. 2, 1984, as amended at 65 FR 78281, Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 61.242-4 Standards: Pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service.

(a) Except during pressure releases, each pressure relief device in gas/vapor service shall be operated with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the method specified in §61.245(c).
(b)(1) After each pressure release, the pressure relief device shall be returned to a condition of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after each pressure release, except as provided in §61.242–10.
(2) No later than 5 calendar days after the pressure release, the pressure relief device shall be monitored to confirm the condition of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the method specified in §61.245(c).
(c) Any pressure relief device that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or equipped with a closed-vent system capable of capturing and transporting leakage from the pressure relief device to a control device as described in §61.242–11 is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.
(d)(1) Any pressure relief device that is equipped with a rupture disk upstream of the pressure relief device is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, provided the owner or operator complies with the requirements in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.
(2) After each pressure release, a new rupture disk shall be installed upstream of the pressure relief device as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after each pressure release, except as provided in §61.242–10.
[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984; 49 FR 38946, Oct. 2, 1984, as amended at 65 FR 78281, Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 61.242-5 Standards: Sampling connecting systems.

(a) Each sampling connection system shall be equipped with a closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed vent system, except as provided in §61.242–1(c). Gases displaced during filling of the sample container are not required to be collected or captured.
(b) Each closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed vent system as required in paragraph (a) of this section shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section:
(1) Return the purged process fluid directly to the process line; or
(2) Collect and recycle the purged process fluid; or
(3) Be designed and operated to capture and transport all the purged process fluid to a control device that complies with the requirements of §61.242–11; or
(4) Collect, store, and transport the purged process fluid to any of the following systems or facilities:
(i) A waste management unit as defined in 40 CFR 63.111 if the waste management unit is subject to and operated in compliance with the provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart G, applicable to Group 1 wastewater streams; or
(ii) A treatment, storage, or disposal facility subject to regulation under 40 CFR part 262, 264, 265, or 266; or

(iii) A facility permitted, licensed, or registered by a State to manage municipal or industrial solid waste, if the process fluids are not hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR part 261.
(c) In-situ sampling systems and sampling systems without purges are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.
[65 FR 78281, Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 61.242-6 Standards: Open-ended valves or lines.

(a)(1) Each open-ended valve or line shall be equipped with a cap, blind flange, plug, or a second valve, except as provided in §61.242–1(c).
(2) The cap, blind flange, plug, or second valve shall seal the open end at all times except during operations requiring process fluid flow through the open-ended valve or line.
(b) Each open-ended valve or line equipped with a second valve shall be operated in a manner such that the valve on the process fluid end is closed before the second valve is closed.
(c) When a double block and bleed system is being used, the bleed valve or line may remain open during operations that require venting the line between the block valves but shall comply with paragraph (a) at all other times.
(d) Open-ended valves or lines in an emergency shutdown system which are designed to open automatically in the event of a process upset are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this section.
(e) Open-ended valves or lines containing materials which would autocatalytically polymerize or would present an explosion, serious overpressure, or other safety hazard if capped or equipped with a double block and bleed system as specified in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section.
[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984, as amended at 65 FR 78282, Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 61.242-7 Standards: Valves.

(a) Each valve shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the method specified in §61.245(b) and shall comply with paragraphs (b)–(e), except as provided in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) of this section, §61.243–1 or §61.243–2, and §61.242–1(c).
(b) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.
(c)(1) Any valve for which a leak is not detected for 2 successive months may be monitored the first month of every quarter, beginning with the next quarter, until a leak is detected.
(2) If a leak is detected, the valve shall be monitored monthly until a leak is not detected for 2 successive months.
(d)(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, except as provided in §61.242–10.
(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.
(e) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the following best practices where practicable:
(1) Tightening of bonnet bolts;
(2) Replacement of bonnet bolts;
(3) Tightening of packing gland nuts; and
(4) Injection of lubricant into lubricated packing.
(f) Any valve that is designated, as described in §61.246(e)(2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) if the valve:
(1) Has no external actuating mechanism in contact with the process fluid;
(2) Is operated with emissions less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the method specified in §61.245(c); and
(3) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (f)(2) initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.
(g) Any valve that is designated, as described in §61.246(f)(1), as an unsafe-to-monitor valve is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) if:
(1) The owner or operator of the valve demonstrates that the valve is unsafe to monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with paragraph (a); and
(2) The owner or operator of the valve has a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve as frequent as practicable during safe-to-monitor times.
(h) Any valve that is designated, as described in §61.246(f)(2), as a difficult-to-monitor valve is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) if:
(1) The owner or operator of the valve demonstrates that the valve cannot be monitored without elevating the monitoring personnel more than 2 meters above a support surface;
(2) The process unit within which the valve is located is an existing process unit; and
(3) The owner or operator of the valve follows a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve at least once per calendar year.

§ 61.242-8 Standards: Pressure relief services in liquid service and connectors.

(a) If evidence of a potential leak is found by visual, audible, olfactory, or any other detection method at pressure relief devices in liquid service and connectors, the owner or operator shall follow either one of the following procedures, except as provided in §61.242–1(c):
(1) The owner or operator shall monitor the equipment within 5 days by the method specified in §61.245(b) and shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.
(2) The owner or operator shall eliminate the visual, audible, olfactory, or other indication of a potential leak.
(b) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.
(c)(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in §61.242–10.
(2) The first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.
(d) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the best practices described under §61.242–7(e).
[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984; 49 FR 38946, Oct. 2, 1984, as amended at 65 FR 78282, Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 61.242-9 Standards: Surge control vessels and bottoms receivers.

Each surge control vessel or bottoms receiver that is not routed back to the process and that meets the conditions specified in table 1 or table 2 of this subpart shall be equipped with a closed-vent system capable of capturing and transporting any leakage from the vessel back to the process or to a control device as described in §61.242–11, except as provided in §61.242–1(c); or comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63.119(b) or (c).
[65 FR 78282, Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 61.242-10 Standards: Delay of repair.

(a) Delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected will be allowed if repair within 15 days is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown. Repair of this equipment shall occur before the end of the next process unit shutdown.
(b) Delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected will be allowed for equipment that is isolated from the process and that does not remain in VHAP service.
(c) Delay of repair for valves will be allowed if:
(1) The owner or operator demonstrates that emissions of purged material resulting from immediate repair are greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result from delay of repair, and
(2) When repair procedures are effected, the purged material is collected and destroyed or recovered in a control device complying with §61.242–11.
(d) Delay of repair for pumps will be allowed if:
(1) Repair requires the use of a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system, and
(2) Repair is completed as soon as practicable, but not later than 6 months after the leak was detected.
(e) Delay of repair beyond a process unit shutdown will be allowed for a valve if valve assembly replacement is necessary during the process unit shutdown, valve assembly supplies have been depleted, and valve assembly supplies had been sufficiently stocked before the supplies were depleted. Delay of repair beyond the next process unit shutdown will not be allowed unless the next process unit shutdown occurs sooner than 6 months after the first process unit shutdown.
[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984, as amended at 65 FR 78282, Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 61.242-11 Standards: Closed-vent systems and control devices.

(a) Owners or operators of closed-vent systems and control devices used to comply with provisions of this subpart shall comply with the provisions of this section, except as provided in §61.242–1(c).
(b) Vapor recovery systems (for example, condensers and absorbers) shall be designed and operated to recover the organic vapors vented to them with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater, or to an exit concentration of 20 parts per million by volume, whichever is less stringent.
(c) Enclosed combustion devices shall be designed and operated to reduce the VHAP emissions vented to them with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater, or to an exit concentration of 20 parts per million by volume, on a dry basis, corrected to 3 percent oxygen, whichever is less stringent, or to provide a minimum residence time of 0.50 seconds at a minimum temperature of 760 °C.
(d) Flares shall used to comply with this subpart shall comply with the requirements of §60.18.
(e) Owners or operators of control devices that are used to comply with the provisions of this subpart shall monitor these control devices to ensure that they are operated and maintained in conformance with their design.
(f) Except as provided in paragraphs (i) through (k) of this section, each closed vent system shall be inspected according to the procedures and schedule specified in paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this section, as applicable.
(1) If the vapor collection system or closed vent system is constructed of hard-piping, the owner or operator shall comply with the following requirements:
(i) Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures in §61.245(b); and
(ii) Conduct annual visual inspections for visible, audible, or olfactory indications of leaks.
(2) If the vapor collection system or closed vent system is constructed of ductwork, the owner or operator shall:
(i) Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures in §61.245(b); and
(ii) Conduct annual inspections according to the procedures in §61.245(b).
(g) Leaks, as indicated by an instrument reading greater than 500 parts per million by volume above background or by visual inspections, shall be repaired as soon as practicable except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section.

(1) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected.
(2) Repair shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected.
(h) Delay of repair of a closed vent system for which leaks have been detected is allowed if the repair is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown, or if the owner or operator determines that emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of such equipment shall be complete by the end of the next process unit shutdown.
(i) If a vapor collection system or closed vent system is operated under a vacuum, it is exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (2) of this section.
(j) Any parts of the closed vent system that are designated, as described in paragraph (l)(1) of this section, as unsafe-to-inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (2) of this section if they comply with the following requirements:
(1) The owner or operator determines that the equipment is unsafe-to-inspect because inspecting personnel would be exposed to an imminent or potential danger as a consequence of complying with paragraph (f)(1)(i) or (2) of this section; and
(2) The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment as frequently as practicable during safe-to-inspect times.
(k) Any parts of the closed vent system that are designated, as described in paragraph (l)(2) of this section, as difficult-to-inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (2) of this section if they comply with the following requirements:
(1) The owner or operator determines that the equipment cannot be inspected without elevating the inspecting personnel more than 2 meters above a support surface; and
(2) The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment at least once every 5 years. A closed vent system is exempt from inspection if it is operated under a vacuum.
(l) The owner or operator shall record the following information:
(1) Identification of all parts of the closed vent system that are designated as unsafe-to-inspect, an explanation of why the equipment is unsafe-to-inspect, and the plan for inspecting the equipment.
(2) Identification of all parts of the closed vent system that are designated as difficult-to-inspect, an explanation of why the equipment is difficult-to-inspect, and the plan for inspecting the equipment.
(3) For each inspection during which a leak is detected, a record of the information specified in §61.246(c).
(4) For each inspection conducted in accordance with §61.245(b) during which no leaks are detected, a record that the inspection was performed, the date of the inspection, and a statement that no leaks were detected.
(5) For each visual inspection conducted in accordance with paragraph (f)(1)(ii) of this section during which no leaks are detected, a record that the inspection was performed, the date of the inspection, and a statement that no leaks were detected.
(m) Closed vent systems and control devices used to comply with provisions of this subpart shall be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to them.
[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984; 49 FR 38946, Oct. 2, 1984, as amended at 51 FR 2702, Jan. 21, 1986; 65 FR 62158, Oct. 17, 2000; 65 FR 78282, Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 61.243-1 Alternative standards for valves in VHAP service—allowable percentage of valves leaking.

(a) An owner or operator may elect to have all valves within a process unit to comply with an allowable percentage of valves leaking of equal to or less than 2.0 percent.
(b) The following requirements shall be met if an owner or operator decides to comply with an allowable percentage of valves leaking:
(1) An owner or operator must notify the Administrator that the owner or operator has elected to have all valves within a process unit to comply with the allowable percentage of valves leaking before implementing this alternative standard, as specified in §61.247(d).
(2) A performance test as specified in paragraph (c) of this section shall be conducted initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.
(3) If a valve leak is detected, it shall be repaired in accordance with §61.242–7(d) and (e).
(c) Performance tests shall be conducted in the following manner:
(1) All valves in VHAP service within the process unit shall be monitored within 1 week by the methods specified in §61.245(b).
(2) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.
(3) The leak percentage shall be determined by dividing the number of valves in VHAP service for which leaks are detected by the number of valves in VHAP service within the process unit.
(d) Owner or operators who elect to have all valves comply with this alternative standard shall not have a process unit with a leak percentage greater than 2.0 percent.
(e) If an owner or operator decides no longer to comply with §61.243–1, the owner or operator must notify the Administrator in writing that the work practice standard described in §61.242–7(a)-(e) will be followed.

§ 61.243-2 Alternative standards for valves in VHAP service—skip period leak detection and repair.

(a)(1) An owner or operator may elect for all valves within a process unit to comply with one of the alternative work practices specified in paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) of this section.
(2) An owner or operator must notify the Administrator before implementing one of the alternative work practices, as specified in §61.247(d).
(b)(1) An owner or operator shall comply initially with the requirements for valves, as described in §61.242–7.

(2) After 2 consecutive quarterly leak detection periods with the percentage of valves leaking equal to or less than 2.0, an owner or operator may begin to skip one of the quarterly leak detection periods for the valves in VHAP service.
(3) After five consecutive quarterly leak detection periods with the percentage of valves leaking equal to or less than 2.0, an owner or operator may begin to skip three of the quarterly leak detection periods for the valves in VHAP service.
(4) If the percentage of valves leaking is greater than 2.0, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements as described in §61.242–7 but may again elect to use this section.
[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984, as amended at 65 FR 62158, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 61.244 Alternative means of emission limitation.

(a) Permission to use an alternative means of emission limitation under section 112(e)(3) of the Clean Air Act shall be governed by the following procedures:
(b) Where the standard is an equipment, design, or operational requirement:
(1) Each owner or operator applying for permission shall be responsible for collecting and verifying test data for an alternative means of emission limitation to test data for the equipment, design, and operational requirements.
(2) The Administrator may condition the permission on requirements that may be necessary to assure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emission reduction as the equipment, design, and operational requirements.
(c) Where the standard is a work practice:
(1) Each owner or operator applying for permission shall be responsible for collecting and verifying test data for an alternative means of emission limitation.
(2) For each source for which permission is requested, the emission reduction achieved by the required work practices shall be demonstrated for a minimum period of 12 months.
(3) For each source for which permission is requested, the emission reduction achieved by the alternative means of emission limitation shall be demonstrated.
(4) Each owner or operator applying for permission shall commit in writing each source to work practices that provide for emission reductions equal to or greater than the emission reductions achieved by the required work practices.
(5) The Administrator will compare the demonstrated emission reduction for the alternative means of emission limitation to the demonstrated emission reduction for the required work practices and will consider the commitment in paragraph (c)(4).
(6) The Administrator may condition the permission on requirements that may be necessary to assure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emission reduction as the required work practices of this subpart.
(d) An owner or operator may offer a unique approach to demonstrate the alternative means of emission limitation.
(e)(1) Manufacturers of equipment used to control equipment leaks of a VHAP may apply to the Administrator for permission for an alternative means of emission limitation that achieves a reduction in emissions of the VHAP achieved by the equipment, design, and operational requirements of this subpart.
(2) The Administrator will grant permission according to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c), and (d).
[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984, as amended at 65 FR 62158, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 61.245 Test methods and procedures.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the test methods and procedures requirements provided in this section.
(b) Monitoring, as required in §§61.242, 61.243, 61.244, and 61.135, shall comply with the following requirements:
(1) Monitoring shall comply with Method 21 of appendix A of 40 CFR part 60.
(2) The detection instrument shall meet the performance criteria of Method 21.
(3) The instrument shall be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in Method 21.
(4) Calibration gases shall be:
(i) Zero air (less than 10 ppm of hydrocarbon in air); and
(ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 ppm methane or n-hexane.
(5) The instrument probe shall be traversed around all potential leak interfaces as close to the interface as possible as described in Method 21.
(c) When equipment is tested for compliance with or monitored for no detectable emissions, the owner or operator shall comply with the following requirements:
(1) The requirements of paragraphs (b) (1) through (4) shall apply.
(2) The background level shall be determined, as set forth in Method 21.
(3) The instrument probe shall be traversed around all potential leak interfaces as close to the interface as possible as described in Method 21.
(4) The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level is compared with 500 ppm for determining compliance.
(d)(1) Each piece of equipment within a process unit that can conceivably contain equipment in VHAP service is presumed to be in VHAP service unless an owner or operator demonstrates that the piece of equipment is not in VHAP service. For a piece of equipment to be considered not in VHAP service, it must be determined that the percent VHAP content can be reasonably expected never to exceed 10 percent by weight. For purposes of determining the percent VHAP content of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts equipment, procedures that conform to the methods described in ASTM Method D–2267 (incorporated by the reference as specified in §61.18) shall be used.

(2)(i) An owner or operator may use engineering judgment rather than the procedures in paragraph (d)(1) of this section to demonstrate that the percent VHAP content does not exceed 10 percent by weight, provided that the engineering judgment demonstrates that the VHAP content clearly does not exceed 10 percent by weight. When an owner or operator and the Administrator do not agree on whether a piece of equipment is not in VHAP service, however, the procedures in paragraph (d)(1) of this section shall be used to resolve the disagreement.
(ii) If an owner or operator determines that a piece of equipment is in VHAP service, the determination can be revised only after following the procedures in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.
(3) Samples used in determining the percent VHAP content shall be representative of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts the equipment or the gas being combusted in the flare.
(e)(1) Method 22 of appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 shall be used to determine compliance of flares with the visible emission provisions of this subpart.
(2) The presence of a flare pilot flame shall be monitored using a thermocouple or any other equivalent device to detect the presence of a flame.
(3) The net heating value of the gas being combusted in a flare shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$H_T = K\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i H_i\right)$$

Where:
H_T= Net heating value of the sample, MJ/scm (BTU/scf); where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg (77 °F and 14.7 psi), but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is 20 °C (68 °F).
K = conversion constant, 1.740×10^7 (g-mole) (MJ)/(ppm-scm-kcal) (metric units); or 4.674×10^8 ((g-mole) (Btu)/(ppm-scf-kcal)) (English units)
Ci = Concentration of sample component "i" in ppm, as measured by Method 18 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 and ASTM D2504–67, 77, or 88 (Reapproved 1993) (incorporated by reference as specified in §61.18).
H_i= net heat of combustion of sample component "i" at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg (77 °F and 14.7 psi), kcal/g-mole. The heats of combustion may be determined using ASTM D2382–76 or 88 or D4809–95 (incorporated by reference as specified in §61.18) if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.
(4) The actual exit velocity of a flare shall be determined by dividing the volumetric flowrate (in units of standard temperature and pressure), as determined by Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate, by the unobstructed (free) cross section area of the flare tip.
(5) The maximum permitted velocity, V_{max}, for air-assisted flares shall be determined by the following equation:

$$V_{max} = K_1 + K_2 H_T$$

Where:
V_{max}= Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec (ft/sec).
H_T= Net heating value of the gas being combusted, as determined in paragraph (e)(3) of this section, MJ/scm (Btu/scf).
K_1= 8.706 m/sec (metric units)
= 28.56 ft/sec (English units)
K_2= 0.7084 m^4 /(MJ-sec) (metric units)
= 0.087 ft^4 /(Btu-sec) (English units)
[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 38946, Oct. 2, 1984; 49 FR 43647, Oct. 31, 1984; 53 FR 36972, Sept. 23, 1988; 54 FR 38077, Sept. 14, 1989; 65 FR 62158, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 61.246 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a)(1) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of this section.
(2) An owner or operator of more than one process unit subject to the provisions of this subpart may comply with the recordkeeping requirements for these process units in one recordkeeping system if the system identifies each record by each process unit.
(b) When each leak is detected as specified in §§61.242–2, 61.242–3, 61.242–7, 61.242–8, and 61.135, the following requirements apply:
(1) A weatherproof and readily visible identification, marked with the equipment identification number, shall be attached to the leaking equipment.
(2) The identification on a valve may be removed after it has been monitored for 2 successive months as specified in §61.242–7(c) and no leak has been detected during those 2 months.
(3) The identification on equipment, except on a valve, may be removed after it has been repaired.
(c) When each leak is detected as specified in §§61.242–2, 61.242–3. 61.242–7, 61.242–8, and 61.135, the following information shall be recorded in a log and shall be kept for 2 years in a readily accessible location:
(1) The instrument and operator identification numbers and the equipment identification number.
(2) The date the leak was detected and the dates of each attempt to repair the leak.
(3) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak.
(4) "Above 10,000" if the maximum instrument reading measured by the methods specified in §61.245(a) after each repair attempt is equal to or greater than 10,000 ppm.
(5) "Repair delayed" and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.

(6) The signature of the owner or operator (or designate) whose decision it was that repair could not be effected without a process shutdown.
(7) The expected date of successful repair of the leak if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days.
(8) Dates of process unit shutdowns that occur while the equipment is unrepaired.
(9) The date of successful repair of the leak.
(d) The following information pertaining to the design requirements for closed-vent systems and control devices described in §61.242–11 shall be recorded and kept in a readily accessible location:
(1) Detailed schematics, design specifications, and piping and instrumentation diagrams.
(2) The dates and descriptions of any changes in the design specifications.
(3) A description of the parameter or parameters monitored, as required in §61.242–11(e), to ensure that control devices are operated and maintained in conformance with their design and an explanation of why that parameter (or parameters) was selected for the monitoring.
(4) Periods when the closed-vent systems and control devices required in §§61.242–2, 61.242–3, 61.242–4, 61.242–5 and 61.242–9 are not operated as designed, including periods when a flare pilot light does not have a flame.
(5) Dates of startups and shutdowns of the closed-vent systems and control devices required in §§61.242–2, 61.242–3, 61.242–4, 61.242–5 and 61.242–9.
(e) The following information pertaining to all equipment to which a standard applies shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:
(1) A list of identification numbers for equipment (except welded fittings) subject to the requirements of this subpart.
(2)(i) A list of identification numbers for equipment that the owner or operator elects to designate for no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background.
(ii) The designation of this equipment for no detectable emissions shall be signed by the owner or operator.
(3) A list of equipment identification numbers for pressure relief devices required to comply with §61.242–4(a).
(4)(i) The dates of each compliance test required in §§61.242–2(e), 61.242–3(i), 61.242–4, 61.242–7(f), and 61.135(g).
(ii) The background level measured during each compliance test.
(iii) The maximum instrument reading measured at the equipment during each compliance test.
(5) A list of identification numbers for equipment in vacuum service.
(f) The following information pertaining to all valves subject to the requirements of §61.242–7(g) and (h) and to all pumps subject to the requirements of §61.242–2(g) shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:
(1) A list of identification numbers for valves and pumps that are designated as unsafe to monitor, an explanation for each valve or pump stating why the valve or pump is unsafe to monitor, and the plan for monitoring each valve or pump.
(2) A list of identification numbers for valves that are designated as difficult to monitor, an explanation for each valve stating why the valve is difficult to monitor, and the planned schedule for monitoring each valve.
(g) The following information shall be recorded for valves complying with §61.243–2:
(1) A schedule of monitoring.
(2) The percent of valves found leaking during each monitoring period.
(h) The following information shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:
(1) Design criterion required in §§61.242–2(d)(5), 61.242–3(e)(2), and 61.135(e)(4) and an explanation of the design criterion; and
(2) Any changes to this criterion and the reasons for the changes.
(i) The following information shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location for use in determining exemptions as provided in the applicability section of this subpart and other specific subparts:
(1) An analysis demonstrating the design capacity of the process unit, and
(2) An analysis demonstrating that equipment is not in VHAP service.
(j) Information and data used to demonstrate that a piece of equipment is not in VHAP service shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location.
[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 38946, Oct. 2, 1984; 54 FR 38077, Sept. 14, 1989; 65 FR 78283, Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 61.247 Reporting requirements.

(a)(1) An owner or operator of any piece of equipment to which this subpart applies shall submit a statement in writing notifying the Administrator that the requirements of §§61.242, 61.245, 61.246, and 61.247 are being implemented.
(2) In the case of an existing source or a new source which has an initial startup date preceding the effective date, the statement is to be submitted within 90 days of the effective date, unless a waiver of compliance is granted under §61.11, along with the information required under §61.10. If a waiver of compliance is granted, the statement is to be submitted on a date scheduled by the Administrator.
(3) In the case of new sources which did not have an initial startup date preceding December 14, 2000, the statement required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall be submitted with the application for approval of construction, as described in §61.07.
(4) For owners and operators complying with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C or F, the statement required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall notify the Administrator that the requirements of 40 CFR part 65, subpart C or F, are being implemented.
(5) The statement is to contain the following information for each source:
(i) Equipment identification number and process unit identification.
(ii) Type of equipment (for example, a pump or pipeline valve).
(iii) Percent by weight VHAP in the fluid at the equipment.
(iv) Process fluid state at the equipment (gas/vapor or liquid).

(v) Method of compliance with the standard (for example, “monthly leak detection and repair” or “equipped with dual mechanical seals”).
(b) A report shall be submitted to the Administrator semiannually starting 6 months after the initial report required in paragraph (a) of this section, that includes the following information:
(1) Process unit identification.
(2) For each month during the semiannual reporting period,
(i) Number of valves for which leaks were detected as described in §61.242–7(b) of §61.243–2.
(ii) Number of valves for which leaks were not repaired as required in §61.242–7(d).
(iii) Number of pumps for which leaks were detected as described in §61.242–2 (b) and (d)(6).
(iv) Number of pumps for which leaks were not repaired as required in §61.242–2 (c) and (d)(6).
(v) Number of compressors for which leaks were detected as described in §61.242–3(f).
(vi) Number of compressors for which leaks were not repaired as required in §61.242–3(g).
(vii) The facts that explain any delay of repairs and, where appropriate, why a process unit shutdown was technically infeasible.
(3) Dates of process unit shutdowns which occurred within the semiannual reporting period.
(4) Revisions to items reported according to paragraph (a) if changes have occurred since the initial report or subsequent revisions to the initial report.
Note: Compliance with the requirements of §61.10(c) is not required for revisions documented under this paragraph.
(5) The results of all performance tests and monitoring to determine compliance with no detectable emissions and with §§61.243–1 and 61.243–2 conducted within the semiannual reporting period.
(c) In the first report submitted as required in paragraph (a) of this section, the report shall include a reporting schedule stating the months that semiannual reports shall be submitted. Subsequent reports shall be submitted according to that schedule, unless a revised schedule has been submitted in a previous semiannual report.
(d) An owner or operator electing to comply with the provisions of §§61.243–1 and 61.243–2 shall notify the Administrator of the alternative standard selected 90 days before implementing either of the provisions.
(e) An application for approval of construction or modification, §§61.05(a) and 61.07, will not be required if—
(1) The new source complies with the standard, §61.242;
(2) The new source is not part of the construction of a process unit; and
(3) In the next semiannual report required by paragraph (b) of this section, the information in paragraph (a)(5) of this section is reported.
(f) For owners or operators choosing to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C or F, an application for approval of construction or modification, as required under §§61.05 and 61.07 will not be required if:
(1) The new source complies with 40 CFR 65.106 through 65.115 and with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, for surge control vessels and bottoms receivers;
(2) The new source is not part of the construction of a process unit; and
(3) In the next semiannual report required by 40 CFR 65.120(b) and 65.48(b), the information in paragraph (a)(5) of this section is reported.
[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 38947, Oct. 2, 1984; 54 FR 38077, Sept. 14, 1989; 65 FR 78283, Dec. 14, 2000]

Table 1 to Subpart V of Part 61—Surge Control Vessels and Bottoms Receivers at Existing Sources

Vessel capacity (cubic meters)	Vapor pressure[1] (kilopascals)
75 ≤ capacity < 151	≥ 13.1
151 ≤ capacity	≥ 5.2

[1]Maximum true vapor pressure as defined in §61.241.
[65 FR 78283, Dec. 14, 2000]

Table 2 to Subpart V of Part 61—Surge Control Vessels and Bottoms Receivers at New Sources

Vessel capacity (cubic meters)	Vapor pressure[1] (kilopascals)
38 ≤ capacity < 151	≥ 13.1
151 ≤ capacity	≥ 0.7

[1]Maximum true vapor pressure as defined in §61.241.
[65 FR 78283, Dec. 14, 2000]

Attachment B

Part 61 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

40 CFR 61 Subpart FF—National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations

Source: 55 FR 8346, Mar. 7, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

§ 61.340 Applicability.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to owners and operators of chemical manufacturing plants, coke by-product recovery plants, and petroleum refineries.
(b) The provisions of this subpart apply to owners and operators of hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste generated by any facility listed in paragraph (a) of this section. The waste streams at hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities subject to the provisions of this subpart are the benzene-containing hazardous waste from any facility listed in paragraph (a) of this section. A hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facility is a facility that must obtain a hazardous waste management permit under subtitle C of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.
(c) At each facility identified in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, the following waste is exempt from the requirements of this subpart:
(1) Waste in the form of gases or vapors that is emitted from process fluids:
(2) Waste that is contained in a segregated stormwater sewer system.
(d) At each facility identified in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, any gaseous stream from a waste management unit, treatment process, or wastewater treatment system routed to a fuel gas system, as defined in §61.341, is exempt from this subpart. No testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting is required under this subpart for any gaseous stream from a waste management unit, treatment process, or wastewater treatment unit routed to a fuel gas system.
[55 FR 8346, Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at 55 FR 37231, Sept. 10, 1990; 58 FR 3095, Jan. 7, 1993; 67 FR 68531, Nov. 12, 2002]

§ 61.341 Definitions.

Benzene concentration means the fraction by weight of benzene in a waste as determined in accordance with the procedures specified in §61.355 of this subpart.
Car-seal means a seal that is placed on a device that is used to change the position of a valve (e.g., from opened to closed) in such a way that the position of the valve cannot be changed without breaking the seal.
Chemical manufacturing plant means any facility engaged in the production of chemicals by chemical, thermal, physical, or biological processes for use as a product, co-product, by-product, or intermediate including but not limited to industrial organic chemicals, organic pesticide products, pharmaceutical preparations, paint and allied products, fertilizers, and agricultural chemicals. Examples of chemical manufacturing plants include facilities at which process units are operated to produce one or more of the following chemicals: benzenesulfonic acid, benzene, chlorobenzene, cumene, cyclohexane, ethylene, ethylbenzene, hydroquinone, linear alklylbenzene, 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 incude an API separator, parallel-plate interceptor, and corrugated-plate interceptor with the associated ancillary equipment.
Petroleum refinery means any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or other products through the distillation of petroleum, or through the redistillation, cracking, or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives.
Petroleum means the crude oil removed from the earth and the oils derived from tar sands, shale, and coal.
Point of waste generation means the location where the waste stream exits the process unit component or storage tank prior to handling or treatment in an operation that is not an integral part of the production process, or in the case of waste management units that generate new wastes after treatment, the location where the waste stream exits the waste management unit component.
Process unit means equipment assembled and connected by pipes or ducts to produce intermediate or final products. A process unit can be operated independently if supplied with sufficient fuel or raw materials and sufficient product storage facilities.
Process unit turnaround means the shutting down of the operations of a process unit, the purging of the contents of the process unit, the maintenance or repair work, followed by restarting of the process.
Process unit turnaround waste means a waste that is generated as a result of a process unit turnaround.
Process wastewater means water which comes in contact with benzene during manufacturing or processing operations conducted within a process unit. Process wastewater is not organic wastes, process fluids, product tank drawdown, cooling tower blowdown, steam trap condensate, or landfill leachate.
Process wastewater stream means a waste stream that contains only process wastewater.
Product tank means a stationary unit that is designed to contain an accumulation of materials that are fed to or produced by a process unit, and is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support.
Product tank drawdown means any material or mixture of materials discharged from a product tank for the purpose of removing water or other contaminants from the product tank.
Safety device means a closure device such as a pressure relief valve, frangible disc, fusible plug, or any other type of device which functions exclusively to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation to a unit or its air emission control equipment by venting gases or vapors directly to the atmosphere during unsafe conditions resulting from an unplanned, accidental, or emergency event. For the purpose of this subpart, a safety device is not used for routine venting of gases or vapors from the vapor headspace underneath a cover such as during filling of the unit or to adjust the pressure in this vapor headspace in response to normal daily diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations. A safety device is designed to remain in a closed position during normal operations and open only when the internal pressure, or another relevant parameter, exceeds the device threshold setting applicable to the air emission control equipment as determined by the owner or operator based on manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials.
Segregated stormwater sewer system means a drain and collection system designed and operated for the sole purpose of collecting rainfall runoff at a facility, and which is segregated from all other individual drain systems.
Sewer line means a lateral, trunk line, branch line, or other enclosed conduit used to convey waste to a downstream waste management unit.
Slop oil means the floating oil and solids that accumulate on the surface of an oil-water separator.
Sour water stream means a stream that:
(1) Contains ammonia or sulfur compounds (usually hydrogen sulfide) at concentrations of 10 ppm by weight or more;
(2) Is generated from separation of water from a feed stock, intermediate, or product that contained ammonia or sulfur compounds; and
(3) Requires treatment to remove the ammonia or sulfur compounds.
Sour water stripper means a unit that:
(1) Is designed and operated to remove ammonia or sulfur compounds (usually hydrogen sulfide) from sour water streams;

(2) Has the sour water streams transferred to the stripper through hard piping or other enclosed system; and
(3) Is operated in such a manner that the offgases are sent to a sulfur recovery unit, processing unit, incinerator, flare, or other combustion device.
Surface impoundment means a waste management unit which is a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or waste containing free liquids, and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.
Tank means a stationary waste management unit that is designed to contain an accumulation of waste and is constructed primarily of nonearthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support.
Treatment process means a stream stripping unit, thin-film evaporation unit, waste incinerator, or any other process used to comply with §61.348 of this subpart.
Vapor-mounted seal means a foam-filled primary seal mounted continuously around the perimeter of a waste management unit so there is an annular vapor space underneath the seal. The annular vapor space is bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the unit wall, the liquid surface, and the floating roof.
Waste means any material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining or agricultural operations, or from community activities that is discarded or is being accumulated, stored, or physically, chemically, thermally, or biologically treated prior to being discarded, recycled, or discharged.
Waste management unit means a piece of equipment, structure, or transport mechanism used in handling, storage, treatment, or disposal of waste. Examples of a waste management unit include a tank, surface impoundment, container, oil-water separator, individual drain system, steam stripping unit, thin-film evaporation unit, waste incinerator, and landfill.
Waste stream means the waste generated by a particular process unit, product tank, or waste management unit. The characteristics of the waste stream (e.g., flow rate, benzene concentration, water content) are determined at the point of waste generation. Examples of a waste stream include process wastewater, product tank drawdown, sludge and slop oil removed from waste management units, and landfill leachate.
Wastewater treatment system means any component, piece of equipment, or installation that receives, manages, or treats process wastewater, product tank drawdown, or landfill leachate prior to direct or indirect discharge in accordance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit regulations under 40 CFR part 122. These systems typically include individual drain systems, oil-water separators, air flotation units, equalization tanks, and biological treatment units.
Water seal controls means a seal pot, p-leg trap, or other type of trap filled with water (e.g., flooded sewers that maintain water levels adequate to prevent air flow through the system) that creates a water barrier between the sewer line and the atmosphere. The water level of the seal must be maintained in the vertical leg of a drain in order to be considered a water seal.
[55 FR 8346, Mar. 7, 1990; 55 FR 12444, Apr. 3, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 3095, Jan. 7, 1993; 67 FR 68531, Nov. 12, 2002]

§ 61.342 Standards: General.

(a) An owner or operator of a facility at which the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is less than 10 megagrams per year (Mg/yr) (11 ton/yr) shall be exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section. The total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is the sum of the annual benzene quantity for each waste stream at the facility that has a flow-weighted annual average water content greater than 10 percent or that is mixed with water, or other wastes, at any time and the mixture has an annual average water content greater than 10 percent. The benzene quantity in a waste stream is to be counted only once without multiple counting if other waste streams are mixed with or generated from the original waste stream. Other specific requirements for calculating the total annual benzene waste quantity are as follows:
(1) Wastes that are exempted from control under §§61.342(c)(2) and 61.342(c)(3) are included in the calculation of the total annual benzene quantity if they have an annual average water content greater than 10 percent, or if they are mixed with water or other wastes at any time and the mixture has an annual average water content greater than 10 percent.
(2) The benzene in a material subject to this subpart that is sold is included in the calculation of the total annual benzene quantity if the material has an annual average water content greater than 10 percent.
(3) Benzene in wastes generated by remediation activities conducted at the facility, such as the excavation of contaminated soil, pumping and treatment of groundwater, and the recovery of product from soil or groundwater, are not included in the calculation of total annual benzene quantity for that facility. If the facility's total annual benzene quantity is 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) or more, wastes generated by remediation activities are subject to the requirements of paragraphs (c) through (h) of this section. If the facility is managing remediation waste generated offsite, the benzene in this waste shall be included in the calculation of total annual benzene quantity in facility waste, if the waste streams have an annual average water content greater than 10 percent, or if they are mixed with water or other wastes at any time and the mixture has an annual average water content greater than 10 percent.
(4) The total annual benzene quantity is determined based upon the quantity of benzene in the waste before any waste treatment occurs to remove the benzene except as specified in §61.355(c)(1)(i) (A) through (C).
(b) Each owner or operator of a facility at which the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is equal to or greater than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) as determined in paragraph (a) of this section shall be in compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (c) through (h) of this section no later than 90 days following the effective date, unless a waiver of compliance has been obtained under §61.11, or by the initial startup for a new source with an initial startup after the effective date.
(1) The owner or operator of an existing source unable to comply with the rule within the required time may request a waiver of compliance under §61.10.
(2) As part of the waiver application, the owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator a plan under §61.10(b)(3) that is an enforceable commitment to obtain environmental benefits to mitigate the benzene emissions that result from extending the compliance date. The plan shall include the following information:

(i) A description of the method of compliance, including the control approach, schedule for installing controls, and quantity of the benzene emissions that result from extending the compliance date;
(ii) If the control approach involves a compliance strategy designed to obtain integrated compliance with multiple regulatory requirements, a description of the other regulations involved and their effective dates; and
(iii) A description of the actions to be taken at the facility to obtain mitigating environmental benefits, including how the benefits will be obtained, the schedule for these actions, and an estimate of the quantifiable benefits that directly result from these actions.
(c) Each owner or operator of a facility at which the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is equal to or greater than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) as determined in paragraph (a) of this section shall manage and treat the facility waste as follows:
(1) For each waste stream that contains benzene, including (but not limited to) organic waste streams that contain less than 10 percent water and aqueous waste streams, even if the wastes are not discharged to an individual drain system, the owner or operator shall:
(i) Remove or destroy the benzene contained in the waste using a treatment process or wastewater treatment system that complies with the standards specified in §61.348 of this subpart.
(ii) Comply with the standards specified in §§61.343 through 61.347 of this subpart for each waste management unit that receives or manages the waste stream prior to and during treatment of the waste stream in accordance with paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section.
(iii) Each waste management unit used to manage or treat waste streams that will be recycled to a process shall comply with the standards specified in §§61.343 through 61.347. Once the waste stream is recycled to a process, including to a tank used for the storage of production process feed, product, or product intermediates, unless this tank is used primarily for the storage of wastes, the material is no longer subject to paragraph (c) of this section.
(2) A waste stream is exempt from paragraph (c)(1) of this section provided that the owner or operator demonstrates initially and, thereafter, at least once per year that the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration for the waste stream is less than 10 ppmw as determined by the procedures specified in §61.355(c)(2) or §61.355(c)(3).
(3) A waste stream is exempt from paragraph (c)(1) of this section provided that the owner or operator demonstrates initially and, thereafter, at least once per year that the conditions specified in either paragraph (c)(3)(i) or (c)(3)(ii) of this section are met.
(i) The waste stream is process wastewater that has a flow rate less than 0.02 liters per minute (0.005 gallons per minute) or an annual wastewater quantity of less than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr); or
(ii) All of the following conditions are met:
(A) The owner or operator does not choose to exempt process wastewater under paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section,
(B) The total annual benzene quantity in all waste streams chosen for exemption in paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section does not exceed 2.0 Mg/yr (2.2 ton/yr) as determined in the procedures in §61.355(j), and
(C) The total annual benzene quantity in a waste stream chosen for exemption, including process unit turnaround waste, is determined for the year in which the waste is generated.
(d) As an alternative to the requirements specified in paragraphs (c) and (e) of this section, an owner or operator of a facility at which the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is equal to or greater than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) as determined in paragraph (a) of this section may elect to manage and treat the facility waste as follows:
(1) The owner or operator shall manage and treat facility waste other than process wastewater in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) of this section.
(2) The owner or operator shall manage and treat process wastewater in accordance with the following requirements:
(i) Process wastewater shall be treated to achieve a total annual benzene quantity from facility process wastewater less than 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr). Total annual benzene from facility process wastewater shall be determined by adding together the annual benzene quantity at the point of waste generation for each untreated process wastewater stream plus the annual benzene quantity exiting the treatment process for each process wastewater stream treated in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section.
(ii) Each treated process wastewater stream identified in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section shall be managed and treated in accordance with paragraph (c)(1) of this section.
(iii) Each untreated process wastewater stream identified in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) of this section.
(e) As an alternative to the requirements specified in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, an owner or operator of a facility at which the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is equal to or greater than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) as determined in paragraph (a) of this section may elect to manage and treat the facility waste as follows:
(1) The owner or operator shall manage and treat facility waste with a flow-weighted annual average water content of less than 10 percent in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) of this section; and
(2) The owner or operator shall manage and treat facility waste (including remediation and process unit turnaround waste) with a flow-weighted annual average water content of 10 percent or greater, on a volume basis as total water, and each waste stream that is mixed with water or wastes at any time such that the resulting mixture has an annual water content greater than 10 percent, in accordance with the following:
(i) The benzene quantity for the wastes described in paragraph (e)(2) of this section must be equal to or less than 6.0 Mg/yr (6.6 ton/yr), as determined in §61.355(k). Wastes as described in paragraph (e)(2) of this section that are transferred offsite shall be included in the determination of benzene quantity as provided in §61.355(k). The provisions of paragraph (f) of this section shall not apply to any owner or operator who elects to comply with the provisions of paragraph (e) of this section.
(ii) The determination of benzene quantity for each waste stream defined in paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall be made in accordance with §61.355(k).
(f) Rather than treating the waste onsite, an owner or operator may elect to comply with paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section by transferring the waste offsite to another facility where the waste is treated in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section. The owner or operator transferring the waste shall:

(1) Comply with the standards specified in §§61.343 through 61.347 of this subpart for each waste management unit that receives or manages the waste prior to shipment of the waste offsite.
(2) Include with each offsite waste shipment a notice stating that the waste contains benzene which is required to be managed and treated in accordance with the provisions of this subpart.
(g) Compliance with this subpart will be determined by review of facility records and results from tests and inspections using methods and procedures specified in §61.355 of this subpart.
(h) Permission to use an alternative means of compliance to meet the requirements of §§61.342 through 61.352 of this subpart may be granted by the Administrator as provided in §61.353 of this subpart.
[55 FR 8346, Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 3095, Jan. 7, 1993; 65 FR 62159, 62160, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 61.343 Standards: Tanks.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section and in §61.351, the owner or operator must meet the standards in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section for each tank in which the waste stream is placed in accordance with §61.342 (c)(1)(ii). The standards in this section apply to the treatment and storage of the waste stream in a tank, including dewatering.
(1) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain a fixed-roof and closed-vent system that routes all organic vapors vented from the tank to a control device.
(i) The fixed-roof shall meet the following requirements:
(A) The cover and all openings (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports, and gauge wells) shall be designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, as determined initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in §61.355(h) of this subpart.
(B) Each opening shall be maintained in a closed, sealed position (e.g., covered by a lid that is gasketed and latched) at all times that waste is in the tank except when it is necessary to use the opening for waste sampling or removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.
(C) If the cover and closed-vent system operate such that the tank is maintained at a pressure less than atmospheric pressure, then paragraph (a)(1)(i)(B) of this section does not apply to any opening that meets all of thefollowing 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 m^3 (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 m^3 (20,000 gal).
(2) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain a fixed roof as specified in paragraph (a)(1)(i).
(3) For each tank complying with paragraph (b) of this section, one or more devices which vent directly to the atmosphere may be used on the tank provided each device remains in a closed, sealed position during normal operations except when the device needs to open to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation of the tank or cover resulting from filling or emptying the tank, diurnal temperature changes, atmospheric pressure changes or malfunction of the unit in accordance with good engineering and safety practices for handling flammable, explosive, or other hazardous materials.
(c) Each fixed-roof, seal, access door, and all other openings shall be checked by visual inspection initially and quarterly thereafter to ensure that no cracks or gaps occur and that access doors and other openings are closed and gasketed properly.
(d) Except as provided in §61.350 of this subpart, when a broken seal or gasket or other problem is identified, or when detectable emissions are measured, first efforts at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but not later than 45 calendar days after identification.
(e) Each owner or operator who controls air pollutant emissions by using an enclosure vented through a closed-vent system to a control device must meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (4) of this section.
(1) The tank must be located inside a total enclosure. The enclosure must be designed and operated in accordance with the criteria for a permanent total enclosure as specified in “Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure” in 40 CFR 52.741, appendix B. The enclosure may have permanent or temporary openings to allow worker access; passage of material into or out of the enclosure by conveyor, vehicles, or other mechanical means; entry of permanent mechanical or electrical equipment; or direct airflow into the enclosure. The owner or operator must perform the verification procedure for the enclosure as specified in section 5.0 of Procedure T initially when the enclosure is first installed and, thereafter, annually. A facility that has conducted an initial compliance demonstration and that performs annual compliance demonstrations in accordance with

the requirements for Tank Level 2 control requirements 40 CFR 264.1084(i) or 40 CFR 265(i) is not required to make repeat demonstrations of initial and continuous compliance for the purposes of this subpart.
(2) The enclosure must be vented through a closed-vent system to a control device that is designed and operated in accordance with the standards for control devices specified in §61.349.
(3) Safety devices, as defined in this subpart, may be installed and operated as necessary on any enclosure, closed-vent system, or control device used to comply with the requirements of paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section.
(4) The closed-vent system must be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of §61.349.
[55 FR 8346, Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at 55 FR 18331, May 2, 1990; 58 FR 3096, Jan. 7, 1993; 67 FR 68532, Nov. 12, 2002; 68 FR 6082, Feb. 6, 2003; 68 FR 67935, Dec. 4, 2003]

§ 61.344 Standards: Surface impoundments.

(a) The owner or operator shall meet the following standards for each surface impoundment in which waste is placed in accordance with §61.342(c)(1)(ii) of this subpart:
(1) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain on each surface impoundment a cover (e.g., air-supported structure or rigid cover) and closed-vent system that routes all organic vapors vented from the surface impoundment to a control device.
(i) The cover shall meet the following requirements:
(A) The cover and all openings (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports, and gauge wells) shall be designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in §61.355(h) of this subpart.
(B) Each opening shall be maintained in a closed, sealed position (e.g., covered by a lid that is gasketed and latched) at all times that waste is in the surface impoundment except when it is necessary to use the opening for waste sampling or removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.
(C) If the cover and closed-vent system operate such that the enclosure of the surface impoundment is maintained at a pressure less than atmospheric pressure, then paragraph (a)(1)(i)(B) of this section does not apply to any opening that meets all of the following conditions:
(*1*) The purpose of the opening is to provide dilution air to reduce the explosion hazard;
(*2*) The opening is designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, as determined initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in §61.355(h) of this subpart; and
(*3*) The pressure is monitored continuously to ensure that the pressure in the enclosure of the surface impoundment remains below atmospheric pressure.
(D) The cover shall be used at all times that waste is placed in the surface impoundment except during removal of treatment residuals in accordance with 40 CFR 268.4 or closure of the surface impoundment in accordance with 40 CFR 264.228. (Note: the treatment residuals generated by these activities may be subject to the requirements of this part.)
(ii) The closed-vent system and control device shall be designed and operated in accordance with §61.349 of this subpart.
(b) Each cover seal, access hatch, and all other openings shall be checked by visual inspection initially and quarterly thereafter to ensure that no cracks or gaps occur and that access hatches and other openings are closed and gasketed properly.
(c) Except as provided in §61.350 of this subpart, when a broken seal or gasket or other problem is identified, or when detectable emissions are measured, first efforts at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after identification.
[55 FR 8346, Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 3097, Jan. 7, 1993]

§ 61.345 Standards: Containers.

(a) The owner or operator shall meet the following standards for each container in which waste is placed in accordance with §61.342(c)(1)(ii) of this subpart:
(1) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain a cover on each container used to handle, transfer, or store waste in accordance with the following requirements:
(i) The cover and all openings (e.g., bungs, hatches, and sampling ports) shall be designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in §61.355(h) of this subpart.
(ii) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(4) of this section, each opening shall be maintained in a closed, sealed position (e.g., covered by a lid that is gasketed and latched) at all times that waste is in the container except when it is necessary to use the opening for waste loading, removal, inspection, or sampling.
(2) When a waste is transferred into a container by pumping, the owner or operator shall perform the transfer using a submerged fill pipe. The submerged fill pipe outlet shall extend to within two fill pipe diameters of the bottom of the container while the container is being loaded. During loading of the waste, the cover shall remain in place and all openings shall be maintained in a closed, sealed position except for those openings required for the submerged fill pipe, those openings required for venting of the container to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation of the container or cover, and any openings complying with paragraph (a)(4) of this section.
(3) Treatment of a waste in a container, including aeration, thermal or other treatment, must be performed by the owner or operator in a manner such that while the waste is being treated the container meets the standards specified in paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section, except for covers and closed-vent systems that meet the requirements in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.
(i) The owner or operator must either:

(A) Vent the container inside a total enclosure which is exhausted through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (a)(3)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section; or
(B) Vent the covered or closed container directly through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (a)(3)(ii)(B) and (C) of this section.
(ii) The owner or operator must meet the following requirements, as applicable to the type of air emission control equipment selected by the owner or operator:
(A) The total enclosure must be designed and operated in accordance with the criteria for a permanent total enclosure as specified in section 5 of the "Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure" in 40 CFR 52.741, appendix B. The enclosure may have permanent or temporary openings to allow worker access; passage of containers through the enclosure by conveyor or other mechanical means; entry of permanent mechanical or electrical equipment; or direct airflow into the enclosure. The owner or operator must perform the verification procedure for the enclosure as specified in section 5.0 of "Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure" initially when the enclosure is first installed and, thereafter, annually. A facility that has conducted an initial compliance demonstration and that performs annual compliance demonstrations in accordance with the Container Level 3 control requirements in 40 CFR 264.1086(e)(2)(i) or 40 CFR 265.1086(e)(2)(i) is not required to make repeat demonstrations of initial and continuous compliance for the purposes of this subpart.
(B) The closed-vent system and control device must be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of §61.349.
(C) For a container cover, the cover and all openings (*e.g.,* doors, hatches) must be designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in §61.355(h).
(iii) Safety devices, as defined in this subpart, may be installed and operated as necessary on any container, enclosure, closed-vent system, or control device used to comply with the requirements of paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section.
(4) If the cover and closed-vent system operate such that the container is maintained at a pressure less than atmospheric pressure, the owner or operator may operate the system with an opening that is not sealed and kept closed at all times if the following conditions are met:
(i) The purpose of the opening is to provide dilution air to reduce the explosion hazard;
(ii) The opening is designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, as determined initially and thereafter at least once per year by methods specified in §61.355(h); and
(iii) The pressure is monitored continuously to ensure that the pressure in the container remains below atmospheric pressure.
(b) Each cover and all openings shall be visually inspected initially and quarterly thereafter to ensure that they are closed and gasketed properly.
(c) Except as provided in §61.350 of this subpart, when a broken seal or gasket or other problem is identified, first efforts at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after identification.
[55 FR 8346, Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 3097, Jan. 7, 1993; 67 FR 68532, Nov. 12, 2002; 68 FR 67936, Dec. 4, 2003]

§ 61.346 Standards: Individual drain systems.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the owner or operator shall meet the following standards for each individual drain system in which waste is placed in accordance with §61.342(c)(1)(ii) of this subpart:
(1) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain on each drain system opening a cover and closed-vent system that routes all organic vapors vented from the drain system to a control device.
(i) The cover shall meet the following requirements:
(A) The cover and all openings (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports) shall be designed to operate with no detactable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in §61.355(h) of this subpart.
(B) Each opening shall be maintained in a closed, sealed position (e.g., covered by a lid that is gasketed and latched) at all times that waste is in the drain system except when it is necessary to use the opening for waste sampling or removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.
(C) If the cover and closed-vent system operate such that the individual drain system is maintained at a pressure less than atmospheric pressure, then paragraph (a)(1)(i)(B) of this section does not apply to any opening that meets all of the following conditions:
(*1*) The purpose of the opening is to provide dilution air to reduce the explosion hazard;
(*2*) The opening is designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, as determined initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in §61.355(h); and
(*3*) The pressure is monitored continuously to ensure that the pressure in the individual drain system remains below atmospheric pressure.
(ii) The closed-vent system and control device shall be designed and operated in accordance with §61.349 of this subpart.
(2) Each cover seal, access hatch, and all other openings shall be checked by visual inspection initially and quarterly thereafter to ensure that no cracks or gaps occur and that access hatches and other openings are closed and gasketed properly.
(3) Except as provided in §61.350 of this subpart, when a broken seal or gasket or other problem is identified, or when detectable emissions are measured, first efforts at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after identification.
(b) As an alternative to complying with paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to comply with the following requirements:
(1) Each drain shall be equipped with water seal controls or a tightly sealed cap or plug.

(2) Each junction box shall be equipped with a cover and may have a vent pipe. The vent pipe shall be at least 90 cm (3 ft) in length and shall not exceed 10.2 cm (4 in) in diameter.
(i) Junction box covers shall have a tight seal around the edge and shall be kept in place at all times, except during inspection and maintenance.
(ii) One of the following methods shall be used to control emissions from the junction box vent pipe to the atmosphere:
(A) Equip the junction box with a system to prevent the flow of organic vapors from the junction box vent pipe to the atmosphere during normal operation. An example of such a system includes use of water seal controls on the junction box. A flow indicator shall be installed, operated, and maintained on each junction box vent pipe to ensure that organic vapors are not vented from the junction box to the atmosphere during normal operation.
(B) Connect the junction box vent pipe to a closed-vent system and control device in accordance with §61.349 of this subpart.
(3) Each sewer line shall not be open to the atmosphere and shall be covered or enclosed in a manner so as to have no visual gaps or cracks in joints, seals, or other emission interfaces.
(4) Equipment installed in accordance with paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this section shall be inspected as follows:
(i) Each drain using water seal controls shall be checked by visual or physical inspection initially and thereafter quarterly for indications of low water levels or other conditions that would reduce the effectiveness of water seal controls.
(ii) Each drain using a tightly sealed cap or plug shall be visually inspected initially and thereafter quarterly to ensure caps or plugs are in place and properly installed.
(iii) Each junction box shall be visually inspected initially and thereafter quarterly to ensure that the cover is in place and to ensure that the cover has a tight seal around the edge.
(iv) The unburied portion of each sewer line shall be visually inspected initially and thereafter quarterly for indication of cracks, gaps, or other problems that could result in benzene emissions.
(5) Except as provided in §61.350 of this subpart, when a broken seal, gap, crack or other problem is identified, first efforts at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after identification.
[55 FR 8346, Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at 55 FR 37231, Sept. 10, 1990; 58 FR 3097, Jan. 7, 1993]

§ 61.347 Standards: Oil-water separators.

(a) Except as provided in §61.352 of this subpart, the owner or operator shall meet the following standards for each oil-water separator in which waste is placed in accordance with §61.342(c)(1)(ii) of this subpart:
(1) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain a fixed-roof and closed-vent system that routes all organic vapors vented from the oil-water separator to a control device.
(i) The fixed-roof shall meet the following requirements:
(A) The cover and all openings (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports, and gauge wells) shall be designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, as determined initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in §61.355(h) of this subpart.
(B) Each opening shall be maintained in a closed, sealed position (e.g., covered by a lid that is gasketed and latched) at all times that waste is in the oil-water separator except when it is necessary to use the opening for waste sampling or removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.
(C) If the cover and closed-vent system operate such that the oil-water separator is maintained at a pressure less than atmospheric pressure, then paragraph (a)(1)(i)(B) of this section does not apply to any opening that meets all of the following conditions:
(*1*) The purpose of the opening is to provide dilution air to reduce the explosion hazard;
(*2*) The opening is designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, as determined initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in §61.355(h); and
(*3*) The pressure is monitored continuously to ensure that the pressure in the oil-water separator remains below atmospheric pressure.
(ii) The closed-vent system and control device shall be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of §61.349 of this subpart.
(b) Each cover seal, access hatch, and all other openings shall be checked by visual inspection initially and quarterly thereafter to ensure that no cracks or gaps occur between the cover and oil-water separator wall and that access hatches and other openings are closed and gasketed properly.
(c) Except as provided in §61.350 of this subpart, when a broken seal or gasket or other problem is identified, or when detectable emissions are measured, first efforts at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after identification.
[55 FR 8346, Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 3098, Jan. 7, 1993]

§ 61.348 Standards: Treatment processes.
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(a) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(5) of this section, the owner or operator shall treat the waste stream in accordance with the following requirements:
(1) The owner or operator shall design, install, operate, and maintain a treatment process that either:
(i) Removes benzene from the waste stream to a level less than 10 parts per million by weight (ppmw) on a flow-weighted annual average basis,
(ii) Removes benzene from the waste stream by 99 percent or more on a mass basis, or
(iii) Destroys benzene in the waste stream by incinerating the waste in a combustion unit that achieves a destruction efficiency of 99 percent or greater for benzene.

(2) Each treatment process complying with paragraphs (a)(1)(i) or (a)(1)(ii) of this section shall be designed and operated in accordance with the appropriate waste management unit standards specified in §§61.343 through 61.347 of this subpart. For example, if a treatment process is a tank, then the owner or operator shall comply with §61.343 of this subpart.
(3) For the purpose of complying with the requirements specified in paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section, the intentional or unintentional reduction in the benzene concentration of a waste stream by dilution of the waste stream with other wastes or materials is not allowed.
(4) An owner or operator may aggregate or mix together individual waste streams to create a combined waste stream for the purpose of facilitating treatment of waste to comply with the requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section except as provided in paragraph (a)(5) of this section.
(5) If an owner or operator aggregates or mixes any combination of process wastewater, product tank drawdown, or landfill leachate subject to §61.342(c)(1) of this subpart together with other waste streams to create a combined waste stream for the purpose of facilitating management or treatment of waste in a wastewater treatment system, then the wastewater treatment system shall be operated in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section. These provisions apply to above-ground wastewater treatment systems as well as those that are at or below ground level.
(b) Except for facilities complying with §61.342(e), the owner or operator that aggregates or mixes individual waste streams as defined in paragraph (a)(5) of this section for management and treatment in a wastewater treatment system shall comply with the following requirements:
(1) The owner or operator shall design and operate each waste management unit that comprises the wastewater treatment system in accordance with the appropriate standards specified in §§61.343 through 61.347 of this subpart.
(2) The provisions of paragraph (b)(1) of this section do not apply to any waste management unit that the owner or operator demonstrates to meet the following conditions initially and, thereafter, at least once per year:
(i) The benzene content of each waste stream entering the waste management unit is less than 10 ppmw on a flow-weighted annual average basis as determined by the procedures specified in §61.355(c) of this subpart; and
(ii) The total annual benzene quantity contained in all waste streams managed or treated in exempt waste management units comprising the facility wastewater treatment systems is less than 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr). For this determination, total annual benzene quantity shall be calculated as follows:
(A) The total annual benzene quantity shall be calculated as the sum of the individual benzene quantities determined at each location where a waste stream first enters an exempt waste management unit. The benzene quantity discharged from an exempt waste management unit shall not be included in this calculation.
(B) The annual benzene quantity in a waste stream managed or treated in an enhanced biodegradation unit shall not be included in the calculation of the total annual benzene quantity, if the enhanced biodegradation unit is the first exempt unit in which the waste is managed or treated. A unit shall be considered enhanced biodegradation if it is a suspended-growth process that generates biomass, uses recycled biomass, and periodically removes biomass from the process. An enhanced biodegradation unit typically operates at a food-to-microorganism ratio in the range of 0.05 to 1.0 kg of biological oxygen demand per kg of biomass per day, a mixed liquor suspended solids ratio in the range of 1 to 8 grams per liter (0.008 to 0.7 pounds per liter), and a residence time in the range of 3 to 36 hours.
(c) The owner and operator shall demonstrate that each treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, achieves the appropriate conditions specified in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section in accordance with the following requirements:
(1) Engineering calculations in accordance with requirements specified in §61.356(e) of this subpart; or
(2) Performance tests conducted using the test methods and procedures that meet the requirements specified in §61.355 of this subpart.
(d) A treatment process or waste stream is in compliance with the requirements of this subpart and exempt from the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section provided that the owner or operator documents that the treatment process or waste stream is in compliance with other regulatory requirements as follows:
(1) The treatment process is a hazardous waste incinerator for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 and complies with the requirements of 40 CFR part 264, subpart O;
(2) The treatment process is an industrial furnace or boiler burning hazardous waste for energy recovery for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 and complies with the requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart D;
(3) The waste stream is treated by a means or to a level that meets benzene-specific treatment standards in accordance with the Land Disposal Restrictions under 40 CFR part 268, and the treatment process is designed and operated with a closed-vent system and control device meeting the requirements of §61.349 of this subpart;
(4) The waste stream is treated by a means or to a level that meets benzene-specific effluent limitations or performance standards in accordance with the Effluent Guidelines and Standards under 40 CFR parts 401–464, and the treatment process is designed and operated with a closed-vent system and control device meeting the requirements of §61.349 of this subpart; or
(5) The waste stream is discharged to an underground injection well for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 and complies with the requirements of 40 CFR part 122.
(e) Except as specified in paragraph (e)(3) of this section, if the treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit has any openings (e.g., access doors, hatches, etc.), all such openings shall be sealed (e.g., gasketed, latched, etc.) and kept closed at all times when waste is being treated, except during inspection and maintenance.
(1) Each seal, access door, and all other openings shall be checked by visual inspections initially and quarterly thereafter to ensure that no cracks or gaps occur and that openings are closed and gasketed properly.
(2) Except as provided in §61.350 of this subpart, when a broken seal or gasket or other problem is identified, first efforts at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after identification.

(3) If the cover and closed-vent system operate such that the treatment process and wastewater treatment system unit are maintained at a pressure less than atmospheric pressure, the owner or operator may operate the system with an opening that is not sealed and kept closed at all times if the following conditions are met:
(i) The purpose of the opening is to provide dilution air to reduce the explosion hazard;
(ii) The opening is designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, as determined initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in §61.355(h); and
(iii) The pressure is monitored continuously to ensure that the pressure in the treatment process and wastewater treatment system unit remain below atmospheric pressure.
(f) Except for treatment processes complying with paragraph (d) of this section, the Administrator may request at any time an owner or operator demonstrate that a treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit meets the applicable requirements specified in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section by conducting a performance test using the test methods and procedures as required in §61.355 of this subpart.
(g) The owner or operator of a treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit that is used to comply with the provisions of this section shall monitor the unit in accordance with the applicable requirements in §61.354 of this subpart.
[55 FR 8346, Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at 55 FR 37231, Sept. 10, 1990; 58 FR 3098, Jan. 7, 1993; 65 FR 62160, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 61.349 Standards: Closed-ventsystems 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 subiect 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 visable defects such as holes in ductwork or piping and loose connections.

(g) Except as provided in §61.350 of this subpart, if visible defects are observed during an inspection, or if other problems are identified, or if detectable emissions are measured, a first effort to repair the closed-vent system and control device shall be made as soon as practicable but no later than 5 calendar days after detection. Repair shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the emissions are detected or the visible defect is observed.

(h) The owner or operator of a control device that is used to comply with the provisions of this section shall monitor the control device in accordance with §61.354(c) of this subpart.

[55 FR 8346, Mar. 7, 1990; 55 FR 12444, Apr. 3, 1990, as amended at 55 FR 37231, Sept. 10, 1990; 58 FR 3098, Jan. 7, 1993; 65 FR 62160, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 61.350 Standards: Delay of repair.

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(a) Delay of repair of facilities or units that are subject to the provisions of this subpart will be allowed if the repair is technically impossible without a complete or partial facility or unit shutdown.

(b) Repair of such equipment shall occur before the end of the next facility or unit shutdown.

§ 61.351 Alternative standards for tanks.

(a) As an alternative to the standards for tanks specified in §61.343 of this subpart, an owner or operator may elect to comply with one of the following:

(1) A fixed roof and internal floating roof meeting the requirements in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1);

(2) An external floating roof meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b (a)(2); or

(3) An alternative means of emission limitation as described in 40 CFR 60.114b.

(b) If an owner or operator elects to comply with the provisions of this section, then the owner or operator is exempt from the provisions of §61.343 of this subpart applicable to the same facilities.

[55 FR 8346, Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at 55 FR 37231, Sept. 10, 1990]

§ 61.352 Alternative standards for oil-water separators.

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(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.

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(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 °C or ±0.5 °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 °C or ±0.5 °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 °C or ±0.5 °C, whichever is greater. The temperature sensor shall be installed at a representative location in the combustion chamber.
(5) For a boiler or process heater having a design heat input capacity greater than or equal to 44 MW (150×10^6 BTU/hr), a monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure a parameter(s) that indicates good combustion operating practices are being used.
(6) For a condenser, either:
(i) A monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure either the concentration level of the organic compounds or the concentration level of benzene in the exhaust vent stream from the condenser; or
(ii) A temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder. The device shall be capable of monitoring temperature at two locations, and have an accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature being monitored in °C or ±0.5 °C, whichever is greater. One temperature sensor shall be installed at a location in the exhaust stream from the condenser, and a second temperature sensor shall be installed at a location in the coolant fluid exiting the condenser.
(7) For a carbon adsorption system that regenerates the carbon bed directly in the control device such as a fixed-bed carbon adsorber, either:
(i) A monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure either the concentration level of the organic compounds or the benzene concentration level in the exhaust vent stream from the carbon bed; or
(ii) A monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure a parameter that indicates the carbon bed is regenerated on a regular, predetermined time cycle.
(8) For a vapor recovery system other than a condenser or carbon adsorption system, a monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure either the concentration level of the organic compounds or the benzene concentration level in the exhaust vent stream from the control device.
(9) For a control device subject to the requirements of §61.349(a)(2)(iv), devices to monitor the parameters as specified in §61.349(a)(2)(iv)(C).
(d) For a carbon adsorption system that does not regenerate the carbon bed directly on site in the control device (e.g., a carbon canister), either the concentration level of the organic compounds or the concentration level of benzene in the exhaust vent stream from the carbon adsorption system shall be monitored on a regular schedule, and the existing carbon shall be replaced with fresh

carbon immediately when carbon breakthrough is indicated. The device shall be monitored on a daily basis or at intervals no greater than 20 percent of the design carbon replacement interval, whichever is greater. As an alternative to conducting this monitoring, an owner or operator may replace the carbon in the carbon adsorption system with fresh carbon at a regular predetermined time interval that is less than the carbon replacement interval that is determined by the maximum design flow rate and either the organic concentration or the benzene concentration in the gas stream vented to the carbon adsorption system.
(e) An alternative operation or process parameter may be monitored if it can be demonstrated that another parameter will ensure that the control device is operated in conformance with these standards and the control device's design specifications.
(f) Owners or operators using a closed-vent system that contains any bypass line that could divert a vent stream from a control device used to comply with the provisions of this subpart shall do the following:
(1) Visually inspect the bypass line valve at least once every month, checking the position of the valve and the condition of the car-seal or closure mechanism required under §61.349(a)(1)(ii) to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and the vent stream is not diverted through the bypass line.
(2) Visually inspect the readings from each flow monitoring device required by §61.349(a)(1)(ii) at least once each operating day to check that vapors are being routed to the control device as required.
(g) Each owner or operator who uses a system for emission control that is maintained at a pressure less than atmospheric pressure with openings to provide dilution air shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a device equipped with a continuous recorder to monitor the pressure in the unit to ensure that it is less than atmospheric pressure.
[55 FR 8346, Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 3099, Jan. 7, 1993; 65 FR 62160, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 61.355 Test methods, procedures, and compliance provisions.

(a) An owner or operator shall determine the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste by the following procedure:
(1) For each waste stream subject to this subpart having a flow-weighted annual average water content greater than 10 percent water, on a volume basis as total water, or is mixed with water or other wastes at any time and the resulting mixture has an annual average water content greater than 10 percent as specified in §61.342(a), the owner or operator shall:
(i) Determine the annual waste quantity for each waste stream using the procedures specified in paragraph (b) of this section.
(ii) Determine the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration for each waste stream using the procedures specified in paragraph (c) of this section.
(iii) Calculate the annual benzene quantity for each waste stream by multiplying the annual waste quantity of the waste stream times the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration.
(2) Total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is calculated by adding together the annual benzene quantity for each waste stream generated during the year and the annual benzene quantity for each process unit turnaround waste annualized according to paragraph (b)(4) of this section.
(3) If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is equal to or greater than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr), then the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of §61.342 (c), (d), or (e).
(4) If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is less than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) but is equal to or greater than 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr), then the owner or operator shall:
(i) Comply with the recordkeeping requirements of §61.356 and reporting requirements of §61.357 of this subpart; and
(ii) Repeat the determination of total annual benzene quantity from facility waste at least once per year and whenever there is a change in the process generating the waste that could cause the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste to increase to 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) or more.
(5) If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is less than 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr), then the owner or operator shall:
(i) Comply with the recordkeeping requirements of §61.356 and reporting requirements of §61.357 of this subpart; and
(ii) Repeat the determination of total annual benzene quantity from facility waste whenever there is a change in the process generating the waste that could cause the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste to increase to 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr) or more.
(6) The benzene quantity in a waste stream that is generated less than one time per year, except as provided for process unit turnaround waste in paragraph (b)(4) of this section, shall be included in the determination of total annual benzene quantity from facility waste for the year in which the waste is generated unless the waste stream is otherwise excluded from the determination of total annual benzene quantity from facility waste in accordance with paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section. The benzene quantity in this waste stream shall not be annualized or averaged over the time interval between the activities that resulted in generation of the waste, for purposes of determining the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste.
(b) For purposes of the calculation required by paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator shall determine the annual waste quantity at the point of waste generation, unless otherwise provided in paragraphs (b) (1), (2), (3), and (4) of this section, by one of the methods given in paragraphs (b) (5) through (7) of this section.
(1) The determination of annual waste quantity for sour water streams that are processed in sour water strippers shall be made at the point that the water exits the sour water stripper.
(2) The determination of annual waste quantity for wastes at coke by-product plants subject to and complying with the control requirements of §61.132, 61.133, 61.134, or 61.139 of subpart L of this part shall be made at the location that the waste stream exits the process unit component or waste management unit controlled by that subpart or at the exit of the ammonia still, provided that the following conditions are met:
(i) The transfer of wastes between units complying with the control requirements of subpart L of this part, process units, and the ammonia still is made through hard piping or other enclosed system.
(ii) The ammonia still meets the definition of a sour water stripper in §61.341.
(3) The determination of annual waste quantity for wastes that are received at hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities from offsite shall be made at the point where the waste enters the hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

(4) The determination of annual waste quantity for each process unit turnaround waste generated only at 2 year or greater intervals, may be made by dividing the total quantity of waste generated during the most recent process unit turnaround by the time period (in the nearest tenth of a year) between the turnaround resulting in generation of the waste and the most recent preceding process turnaround for the unit. The resulting annual waste quantity shall be included in the calculation of the annual benzene quantity as provided in paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section for the year in which the turnaround occurs and for each subsequent year until the unit undergoes the next process turnaround. For estimates of total annual benzene quantity as specified in the 90-day report, required under §61.357(a)(1), the owner or operator shall estimate the waste quantity generated during the most recent turnaround, and the time period between turnarounds in accordance with good engineering practices. If the owner or operator chooses not to annualize process unit turnaround waste, as specified in this paragraph, then the process unit turnaround waste quantity shall be included in the calculation of the annual benzene quantity for the year in which the turnaround occurs.
(5) Select the highest annual quantity of waste managed from historical records representing the most recent 5 years of operation or, if the facility has been in service for less than 5 years but at least 1 year, from historical records representing the total operating life of the facility;
(6) Use the maximum design capacity of the waste management unit; or
(7) Use measurements that are representative of maximum waste generation rates.
(c) For the purposes of the calculation required by §§61.355(a) of this subpart, an owner or operator shall determine the flow-weighted annual average ben- zene concentration in a manner that meets the requirements given in paragraph (c)(1) of this section using either of the methods given in paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3) of this section.
(1) The determination of flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration shall meet all of the following criteria:
(i) The determination shall be made at the point of waste generation except for the specific cases given in paragraphs (c)(1)(i)(A) through (D) of this section.
(A) The determination for sour water streams that are processed in sour water strippers shall be made at the point that the water exits the sour water stripper.
(B) The determination for wastes at coke by-product plants subject to and complying with the control requirements of §61.132, 61.133, 61.134, or 61.139 of subpart L of this part shall be made at the location that the waste stream exits the process unit component or waste management unit controlled by that subpart or at the exit of the ammonia still, provided that the following conditions are met:
(*1*) The transfer of wastes between units complying with the control requirements of subpart L of this part, process units, and the ammonia still is made through hard piping or other enclosed system.
(*2*) The ammonia still meets the definition of a sour water stripper in §61.341.
(C) The determination for wastes that are received from offsite shall be made at the point where the waste enters the hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility.
(D) The determination of flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration for process unit turnaround waste shall be made using either of the methods given in paragraph (c)(2) or (c)(3) of this section. The resulting flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration shall be included in the calculation of annual benzene quantity as provided in paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section for the year in which the turnaround occurs and for each subsequent year until the unit undergoes the next process unit turnaround.
(ii) Volatilization of the benzene by exposure to air shall not be used in the determination to reduce the benzene concentration.
(iii) Mixing or diluting the waste stream with other wastes or other materials shall not be used in the determination—to reduce the benzene concentration.
(iv) The determination shall be made prior to any treatment of the waste that removes benzene, except as specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i)(A) through (D) of this section.
(v) For wastes with multiple phases, the determination shall provide the weighted-average benzene concentration based on the benzene concentration in each phase of the waste and the relative proportion of the phases.
(2) *Knowledge of the waste.* The owner or operator shall provide sufficient information to document the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration of each waste stream. Examples of information that could constitute knowledge include material balances, records of chemicals purchases, or previous test results provided the results are still relevant to the current waste stream conditions. If test data are used, then the owner or operator shall provide documentation describing the testing protocol and the means by which sampling variability and analytical variability were accounted for in the determination of the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration for the waste stream. When an owner or operator and the Administrator do not agree on determinations of the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration based on knowledge of the waste, the procedures under paragraph (c)(3) of this section shall be used to resolve the disagreement.
(3) Measurements of the benzene concentration in the waste stream in accordance with the following procedures:
(i) Collect a minimum of three representative samples from each waste stream. Where feasible, samples shall be taken from an enclosed pipe prior to the waste being exposed to the atmosphere.
(ii) For waste in enclosed pipes, the following procedures shall be used:
(A) Samples shall be collected prior to the waste being exposed to the atmosphere in order to minimize the loss of benzene prior to sampling.
(B) A static mixer shall be installed in the process line or in a by-pass line unless the owner or operator demonstrates that installation of a static mixer in the line is not necessary to accurately determine the benzene concentration of the waste stream.
(C) The sampling tap shall be located within two pipe diameters of the static mixer outlet.
(D) Prior to the initiation of sampling, sample lines and cooling coil shall be purged with at least four volumes of waste.
(E) After purging, the sample flow shall be directed to a sample container and the tip of the sampling tube shall be kept below the surface of the waste during sampling to minimize contact with the atmosphere.
(F) Samples shall be collected at a flow rate such that the cooling coil is able to maintain a waste temperature less than 10 °C (50 °F).

(G) After filling, the sample container shall be capped immediately (within 5 seconds) to leave a minimum headspace in the container.
(H) The sample containers shall immediately be cooled and maintained at a temperature below 10 °C (50 °F) for transfer to the laboratory.
(iii) When sampling from an enclosed pipe is not feasible, a minimum of three representative samples shall be collected in a manner to minimize exposure of the sample to the atmosphere and loss of benzene prior to sampling.
(iv) Each waste sample shall be analyzed using one of the following test methods for determining the benzene concentration in a waste stream:
(A) Method 8020, Aromatic Volatile Organics, in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication No. SW–846 (incorporation by reference as specified in §61.18 of this part);
(B) Method 8021, Volatile Organic Compounds in Water by Purge and Trap Capillary Column Gas Chromatography with Photoionization and Electrolytic Conductivity Detectors in Series in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication No. SW–846 (incorporation by reference as specified in §61.18 of this part);
(C) Method 8240, Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry for Volatile Organics in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication No. SW–846 (incorporation by reference as specified in §61.18 of this part);
(D) Method 8260, Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry for Volatile Organics: Capillary Column Technique in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication No. SW–846 (incorporation by reference as specified in §61.18 of this part);
(E) Method 602, Purgeable Aromatics, as described in 40 CFR part 136, appendix A, Test Procedures for Analysis of Organic Pollutants, for wastewaters for which this is an approved EPA methods; or
(F) Method 624, Purgeables, as described in 40 CFR part 136, appendix A, Test Procedures for Analysis of Organic Pollutants, for wastewaters for which this is an approved EPA method.
(v) The flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration shall be calculated by averaging the results of the sample analyses as follows:

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

Where:
C=Flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration for waste stream, ppmw.
Q_t=Total annual waste quantity for waste stream, kg/yr (lb/yr).
n=Number of waste samples (at least 3).
Q_i=Annual waste quantity for waste stream represented by C_i, kg/yr (lb/yr).
C_i=Measured concentration of benzene in waste sample i, ppmw.
(d) An owner or operator using performance tests to demonstrate compliance of a treatment process with §61.348 (a)(1)(i) shall measure the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration of the waste stream exiting the treatment process by collecting and analyzing a minimum of three representative samples of the waste stream using the procedures in paragraph (c)(3) of this section. The test shall be conducted under conditions that exist when the treatment process is operating at the highest inlet waste stream flow rate and benzene content expected to occur. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a test. The owner or operator shall record all process information as is necessary to document the operating conditions during the test.
(e) An owner or operator using performance tests to demonstrate compliance of a treatment process with §61.348(a)(1)(ii) of this subpart shall determine the percent reduction of benzene in the waste stream on a mass basis by the following procedure:
(1) The test shall be conducted under conditions that exist when the treatment process is operating at the highest inlet waste stream flow rate and benzene content expected to occur. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a test. The owner or operator shall record all process information as is necessary to document the operating conditions during the test.
(2) All testing equipment shall be prepared and installed as specified in the appropriate test methods.
(3) The mass flow rate of benzene entering the treatment process (E_b) shall be determined by computing the product of the flow rate of the waste stream entering the treatment process, as determined by the inlet flow meter, and the benzene concentration of the waste stream, as determined using the sampling and analytical procedures specified in paragraph (c)(2) or (c)(3) of this section. Three grab samples of the waste shall be taken at equally spaced time intervals over a 1-hour period. Each 1-hour period constitutes a run, and the performance test shall consist of a minimum of 3 runs conducted over a 3-hour period. The mass flow rate of benzene entering the treatment process is calculated as follows:

$$E_b = \frac{K}{n \times 10^6} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i C_i \right]$$

Where:
E_b= Mass flow rate of benzene entering the treatment process, kg/hr (lb/hr).
K = Density of the waste stream, kg/m^3 (lb/ft^3).
V_i= Average volume flow rate of waste entering the treatment process during each run i, m^3 /hr (ft^3 /hr).
C_i= Average concentration of benzene in the waste stream entering the treatment process during each run i, ppmw.
n = Number of runs.
10^6 = Conversion factor for ppmw.
(4) The mass flow rate of benzene exiting the treatment process (E_a) shall be determined by computing the product of the flow rate of the waste stream exiting the treatment process, as determined by the outlet flow meter or the inlet flow meter, and the benzene

concentration of the waste stream, as determined using the sampling and analytical procedures specified in paragraph (c)(2) or (c)(3) of this section. Three grab samples of the waste shall be taken at equally spaced time intervals over a 1-hour period. Each 1-hour period constitutes a run, and the performance test shall consist of a minimum of 3 runs conducted over the same 3-hour period at which the mass flow rate of benzene entering the treatment process is determined. The mass flow rate of benzene exiting the treatment process is calculated as follows:

$$E_a = \frac{K}{n \times 10^6}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i C_i\right]$$

Where:
E_a= Mass flow rate of benzene exiting the treatment process, kg/hr (lb/hr).
K = Density of the waste stream, kg/m^3 (lb/ft^3).
V_i= Average volume flow rate of waste exiting the treatment process during each run i, m^3 /hr (ft^3 /hr).
C_i= Average concentration of benzene in the waste stream exiting the treatment process during each run i, ppmw.
n = Number of runs.
10^6 = Conversion factor for ppmw.

(f) An owner or operator using performance tests to demonstrate compliance of a treatment process with §61.348(a)(1)(iii) of this subpart shall determine the benzene destruction efficiency for the combustion unit by the following procedure:

(1) The test shall be conducted under conditions that exist when the combustion unit is operating at the highest inlet waste stream flow rate and benzene content expected to occur. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a test. The owner or operator shall record all process information necessary to document the operating conditions during the test.

(2) All testing equipment shall be prepared and installed as specified in the appropriate test methods.

(3) The mass flow rate of benzene entering the combustion unit shall be determined by computing the product of the flow rate of the waste stream entering the combustion unit, as determined by the inlet flow meter, and the benzene concentration of the waste stream, as determined using the sampling procedures in paragraph (c)(2) or (c)(3) of this section. Three grab samples of the waste shall be taken at equally spaced time intervals over a 1-hour period. Each 1-hour period constitutes a run, and the performance test shall consist of a minimum of 3 runs conducted over a 3-hour period. The mass flow rate of benzene into the combustion unit is calculated as follows:

$$E_b = \frac{K}{n \times 10^6}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i C_i\right]$$

Where:
E_b= Mass flow rate of benzene entering the combustion unit, kg/hr (lb/hr).
K = Density of the waste stream, kg/m^3 (lb/ft^3).
V_i= Average volume flow rate of waste entering the combustion unit during each run i, m^3 /hr (ft^3 /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:

$$M_i = D_b V C \left(10^{-6}\right)$$

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:

$$E_a = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} M_i\right) / T$$

Where:
E_a= Mass flow rate of benzene emitted from the combustion unit, kg/hr (lb/hr).
M_i= Mass of benzene emitted from the combustion unit during run i, kg (lb).

T = Total time of all runs, hr.
n = Number of runs.
(5) The benzene destruction efficiency for the combustion unit shall be calculated as follows:

$$R = \frac{E_b - E_a}{E_b} \times 100$$

Where:
R = Benzene destruction efficiency for the combustion unit, percent.
E_b= Mass flow rate of benzene entering the combustion unit, kg/hr (lb/hr).
E_a= Mass flow rate of benzene emitted from the combustion unit, kg/hr (lb/hr).
(g) An owner or operator using performance tests to demonstrate compliance of a wastewater treatment system unit with §61.348(b) shall measure the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration of the wastewater stream where the waste stream enters an exempt waste management unit by collecting and analyzing a minimum of three representative samples of the waste stream using the procedures in paragraph (c)(3) of this section. The test shall be conducted under conditions that exist when the wastewater treatment system is operating at the highest inlet wastewater stream flow rate and benzene content expected to occur. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a test. The owner or operator shall record all process information as is necessary to document the operating conditions during the test.
(h) An owner or operator shall test equipment for compliance with no detectable emissions as required in §§61.343 through 61.347, and §61.349 of this subpart in accordance with the following requirements:
(1) Monitoring shall comply with Method 21 from appendix A of 40 CFR part 60.
(2) The detection instrument shall meet the performance criteria of Method 21.
(3) The instrument shall be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in Method 21.
(4) Calibration gases shall be:
(i) Zero air (less than 10 ppm of hydrocarbon in air); and
(ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 ppm methane or n-hexane.
(5) The background level shall be determined as set forth in Method 21.
(6) The instrument probe shall be traversed around all potential leak interfaces as close as possible to the interface as described in Method 21.
(7) The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level is compared to 500 ppm for determining compliance.
(i) An owner or operator using a performance test to demonstrate compliance of a control device with either the organic reduction efficiency requirement or the benzene reduction efficiency requirement specified under §61.349(a)(2) shall use the following procedures:
(1) The test shall be conducted under conditions that exist when the waste management unit vented to the control device is operating at the highest load or capacity level expected to occur. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a test. The owner or operator shall record all process information necessary to document the operating conditions during the test.
(2) Sampling sites shall be selected using Method 1 or 1A from appendix A of 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate.
(3) The mass flow rate of either the organics or benzene entering and exiting the control device shall be determined as follows:
(i) The time period for the test shall not be less than 3 hours during which at least 3 stack gas samples are collected. Samples of the vent stream entering and exiting the control device shall be collected during the same time period. Each sample shall be collected over a 1-hour period (e.g., in a tedlar bag) to represent a time-integrated composite sample.
(ii) A run shall consist of a 1-hour period during the test. For each run:
(A) The reading from each measurement shall be recorded;
(B) The volume exhausted shall be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D from appendix A of 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate;
(C) The organic concentration or the benzene concentration, as appropriate, in the vent stream entering and exiting the control shall be determined using Method 18 from appendix A of 40 CFR part 60.
(iii) The mass of organics or benzene entering and exiting the control device during each run shall be calculated as follows:

$$M_{aj} = \frac{K_1 V_{aj}}{10^6}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} C_{ai} MW_i\right)$$

$$M_{bj} = \frac{K_1 V_{bj}}{10^6}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} C_{bi} MW_i\right)$$

M_{aj}= Mass of organics or benzene in the vent stream entering the control device during run j, kg (lb).
M_{bj}= Mass of organics or benzene in the vent stream exiting the control device during run j, kg (lb).
V_{aj}= Volume of vent stream entering the control device during run j, at standard conditions, m^3 (ft^3).
V_{bj}= Volume of vent stream exiting the control device during run j, at standard conditions, m^3 (ft^3).
C_{ai}= Organic concentration of compound i or the benzene concentration measured in the vent stream entering the control device as determined by Method 18, ppm by volume on a dry basis.
C_{bi}= Organic concentration of compound i or the benzene concentration measured in the vent stream exiting the control device as determined by Method 18, ppm by volume on a dry basis.

MW_i= Molecular weight of organic compound i in the vent stream, or the molecular weight of benzene, kg/kg-mol (lb/lb-mole).
n = Number of organic compounds in the vent stream; if benzene reduction efficiency is being demonstrated, then n=1.
K_1= Conversion factor for molar volume at standard conditions (293 K and 760 mm Hg (527 R and 14.7 psia))
= 0.0416 kg-mol/m^3 (0.00118 lb-mol/ft^3)
10^{-6}=Conversion factor for ppmv.
(iv) The mass flow rate of organics or benzene entering and exiting the control device shall be calculated as follows:

$$E_a - \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} M_{aj}\right) / T$$

$$E_b - \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} M_{bj}\right) / T$$

Where:
E_a= Mass flow rate of organics or benzene entering the control device, kg/hr (lb/hr).
E_b= Mass flow rate of organics or benzene exiting the control device, kg/hr (lb/hr).
M_{aj}= Mass of organics or benzene in the vent stream entering the control device during run j, kg (lb).
M_{bj}= Mass of organics or benzene in the vent stream exiting the control device during run j, kg (lb).
T = Total time of all runs, hr.
n = Number of runs.
(4) The organic reduction efficiency or the benzene reduction efficiency for the control device shall be calculated as follows:

$$R = \frac{E_a - E_b}{E_a} \times 100$$

Where:
R = Total organic reduction of efficiency or benzene reduction efficiency for the control device, percent.
E_b= Mass flow rate of organics or benzene entering the control device, kg/hr (lb/hr).
E_a= Mass flow rate of organic or benzene emitted from the control device, kg/hr (lb/hr).
(j) An owner or operator shall determine the benzene quantity for the purposes of the calculation required by §61.342 (c)(3)(ii)(B) according to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, except that the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section shall also apply to wastes with a water content of 10 percent or less.
(k) An owner or operator shall determine the benzene quantity for the purposes of the calculation required by §61.342(e)(2) by the following procedure:
(1) For each waste stream that is not controlled for air emissions in accordance with §61.343. 61.344, 61.345, 61.346, 61.347, or 61.348(a), as applicable to the waste management unit that manages the waste, the benzene quantity shall be determined as specified in paragraph (a) of this section, except that paragraph (b)(4) of this section shall not apply, i.e., the waste quantity for process unit turnaround waste is not annualized but shall be included in the determination of benzene quantity for the year in which the waste is generated for the purposes of the calculation required by §61.342(e)(2).
(2) For each waste stream that is controlled for air emissions in accordance with §61.343. 61.344, 61.345, 61.346, 61.347, or 61.348(a), as applicable to the waste management unit that manages the waste, the determination of annual waste quantity and flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration shall be made at the first applicable location as described in paragraphs (k)(2)(i), (k)(2)(ii), and (k)(2)(iii) of this section and prior to any reduction of benzene concentration through volatilization of the benzene, using the methods given in (k)(2)(iv) and (k)(2)(v) of this section.
(i) Where the waste stream enters the first waste management unit not complying with §§61.343, 61.344, 61.345, 61.346, 61.347, and 61.348(a) that are applicable to the waste management unit,
(ii) For each waste stream that is managed or treated only in compliance with §§61.343 through 61.348(a) up to the point of final direct discharge from the facility, the determination of benzene quantity shall be prior to any reduction of benzene concentration through volatilization of the benzene, or
(iii) For wastes managed in units controlled for air emissions in accordance with §§61.343, 61.344, 61.345, 61.346, 61.347, and 61.348(a), and then transferred offsite, facilities shall use the first applicable offsite location as described in paragraphs (k)(2)(i) and (k)(2)(ii) of this section if they have documentation from the offsite facility of the benzene quantity at this location. Facilities without this documentation for offsite wastes shall use the benzene quantity determined at the point where the transferred waste leaves the facility.
(iv) Annual waste quantity shall be determined using the procedures in paragraphs (b)(5), (6), or (7) of this section, and
(v) The flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration shall be determined using the procedures in paragraphs (c)(2) or (3) of this section.
(3) The benzene quantity in a waste stream that is generated less than one time per year, including process unit turnaround waste, shall be included in the determination of benzene quantity as determined in paragraph (k)(6) of this section for the year in which the waste is generated. The benzene quantity in this waste stream shall not be annualized or averaged over the time interval between the activities that resulted in generation of the waste for purposes of determining benzene quantity as determined in paragraph (k)(6) of this section.

(4) The benzene in waste entering an enhanced biodegradation unit, as defined in §61.348(b)(2)(ii)(B), shall not be included in the determination of benzene quantity, determined in paragraph (k)(6) of this section, if the following conditions are met:
(i) The benzene concentration for each waste stream entering the enhanced biodegradation unit is less than 10 ppmw on a flow-weighted annual average basis, and
(ii) All prior waste management units managing the waste comply with §§61.343, 61.344, 61.345, 61.346, 61.347 and 61.348(a).
(5) The benzene quantity for each waste stream in paragraph (k)(2) of this section shall be determined by multiplying the annual waste quantity of each waste stream times its flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration.
(6) The total benzene quantity for the purposes of the calculation required by §61.342(e)(2) shall be determined by adding together the benzene quantities determined in paragraphs (k)(1) and (k)(5) of this section for each applicable waste stream.
(7) If the benzene quantity determined in paragraph (6) of this section exceeds 6.0 Mg/yr (6.6 ton/yr) only because of multiple counting of the benzene quantity for a waste stream, the owner or operator may use the following procedures for the purposes of the calculation required by §61.342(e)(2):
(i) Determine which waste management units are involved in the multiple counting of benzene;
(ii) Determine the quantity of benzene that is emitted, recovered, or removed from the affected units identified in paragraph (k)(7)(i) of this section, or destroyed in the units if applicable, using either direct measurements or the best available estimation techniques developed or approved by the Administrator.
(iii) Adjust the benzene quantity to eliminate the multiple counting of benzene based on the results from paragraph (k)(7)(ii) of this section and determine the total benzene quantity for the purposes of the calculation required by §61.342(e)(2).
(iv) Submit in the annual report required under §61.357(a) a description of the methods used and the resulting calculations for the alternative procedure under paragraph (k)(7) of this section, the benzene quantity determination from paragraph (k)(6) of this section, and the adjusted benzene quantity determination from paragraph (k)(7)(iii) of this section.
[55 FR 8346, Mar. 7, 1990; 55 FR 12444, Apr. 3, 1990, as amended at 55 FR 37231, Sept. 10, 1990; 58 FR 3099, Jan. 7, 1993; 65 FR 62160, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 61.356 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator of a facility subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of this section. Each record shall be maintained in a readily accessible location at the facility site for a period not less than two years from the date the information is recorded unless otherwise specified.
(b) Each owner or operator shall maintain records that identify each waste stream at the facility subject to this subpart, and indicate whether or not the waste stream is controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with this subpart. In addition the owner or operator shall maintain the following records:
(1) For each waste stream not controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with this subpart, the records shall include all test results, measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to determine the following information for the waste stream: waste stream identification, water content, whether or not the waste stream is a process wastewater stream, annual waste quantity, range of benzene concentrations, annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration, and annual benzene quantity.
(2) For each waste stream exempt from §61.342(c)(1) in accordance with §61.342(c)(3), the records shall include:
(i) All measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to determine that the continuous flow of process wastewater is less than 0.02 liters (0.005 gallons) per minute or the annual waste quantity of process wastewater is less than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) in accordance with §61.342(c)(3)(i), or
(ii) All measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to determine that the sum of the total annual benzene quantity in all exempt waste streams does not exceed 2.0 Mg/yr (2.2 ton/yr) in accordance with §61.342(c)(3)(ii).
(3) For each facility where process wastewater streams are controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with §61.342(d) of this subpart, the records shall include for each treated process wastewater stream all measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to determine the annual benzene quantity in the process wastewater stream exiting the treatment process.
(4) For each facility where waste streams are controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with §61.342(e), the records shall include for each waste stream all measurements, including the locations of the measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to determine that the total benzene quantity does not exceed 6.0 Mg/yr (6.6 ton/yr).
(5) For each facility where the annual waste quantity for process unit turnaround waste is determined in accordance with §61.355(b)(5), the records shall include all test results, measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to determine the following information: identification of each process unit at the facility that undergoes turnarounds, the date of the most recent turnaround for each process unit, identification of each process unit turnaround waste, the water content of each process unit turnaround waste, the annual waste quantity determined in accordance with §61.355(b)(5), the range of benzene concentrations in the waste, the annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration of the waste, and the annual benzene quantity calculated in accordance with §61.355(a)(1)(iii) of this section.
(6) For each facility where wastewater streams are controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with §61.348(b)(2), the records shall include all measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to determine the annual benzene content of the waste streams and the total annual benzene quantity contained in all waste streams managed or treated in exempt waste management units.
(c) An owner or operator transferring waste off-site to another facility for treatment in accordance with §61.342(f) shall maintain documentation for each offsite waste shipment that includes the following information: Date waste is shipped offsite, quantity of waste shipped offsite, name and address of the facility receiving the waste, and a copy of the notice sent with the waste shipment.
(d) An owner or operator using control equipment in accordance with §§61.343 through 61.347 shall maintain engineering design documentation for all control equipment that is installed on the waste management unit. The documentation shall be retained for the life of the control equipment. If a control device is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain the control device records required by paragraph (f) of this section.

(e) An owner or operator using a treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit in accordance with §61.348 of this subpart shall maintain the following records. The documentation shall be retained for the life of the unit.
(1) A statement signed and dated by the owner or operator certifying that the unit is designed to operate at the documented performance level when the waste stream entering the unit is at the highest waste stream flow rate and benzene content expected to occur.
(2) If engineering calculations are used to determine treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit performance, then the owner or operator shall maintain the complete design analysis for the unit. The design analysis shall include for example the following information: Design specifications, drawings, schematics, piping and instrumentation diagrams, and other documentation necessary to demonstrate the unit performance.
(3) If performance tests are used to determine treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit performance, then the owner or operator shall maintain all test information necessary to demonstrate the unit performance.
(i) A description of the unit including the following information: type of treatment process; manufacturer name and model number; and for each waste stream entering and exiting the unit, the waste stream type (e.g., process wastewater, sludge, slurry, etc.), and the design flow rate and benzene content.
(ii) Documentation describing the test protocol and the means by which sampling variability and analytical variability were accounted for in the determination of the unit performance. The description of the test protocol shall include the following information: sampling locations, sampling method, sampling frequency, and analytical procedures used for sample analysis.
(iii) Records of unit operating conditions during each test run including all key process parameters.
(iv) All test results.
(4) If a control device is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain the control device records required by paragraph (f) of this section.
(f) An owner or operator using a closed-vent system and control device in accordance with §61.349 of this subpart shall maintain the following records. The documentation shall be retained for the life of the control device.
(1) A statement signed and dated by the owner or operator certifying that the closed-vent system and control device is designed to operate at the documented performance level when the waste management unit vented to the control device is or would be operating at the highest load or capacity expected to occur.
(2) If engineering calculations are used to determine control device performance in accordance with §61.349(c), then a design analysis for the control device that includes for example:
(i) Specifications, drawings, schematics, and piping and instrumentation diagrams prepared by the owner or operator, or the control device manufacturer or vendor that describe the control device design based on acceptable engineering texts. The design analysis shall address the following vent stream characteristics and control device operating parameters:
(A) For a thermal vapor incinerator, the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate. The design analysis shall also establish the design minimum and average temperature in the combustion zone and the combustion zone residence time.
(B) For a catalytic vapor incinerator, the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate. The design analysis shall also establish the design minimum and average temperatures across the catalyst bed inlet and outlet.
(C) For a boiler or process heater, the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate. The design analysis shall also establish the design minimum and average flame zone temperatures, combustion zone residence time, and description of method and location where the vent stream is introduced into the flame zone.
(D) For a flare, the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate. The design analysis shall also consider the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.18.
(E) For a condenser, the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentration, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature. The design analysis shall also establish the design outlet organic compound concentration level or the design outlet benzene concentration level, design average temperature of the condenser exhaust vent stream, and the design average temperatures of the coolant fluid at the condenser inlet and outlet.
(F) For a carbon adsorption system that regenerates the carbon bed directly on-site in the control device such as a fixed-bed adsorber, the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentration, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature. The design analysis shall also establish the design exhaust vent stream organic compound concentration level or the design exhaust vent stream benzene concentration level, number and capacity of carbon beds, type and working capacity of activated carbon used for carbon beds, design total steam flow over the period of each complete carbon bed regeneration cycle, duration of the carbon bed steaming and cooling/drying cycles, design carbon bed temperature after regeneration, design carbon bed regeneration time, and design service life of carbon.
(G) For a carbon adsorption system that does not regenerate the carbon bed directly on-site in the control device, such as a carbon canister, the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentration, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature. The design analysis shall also establish the design exhaust vent stream organic compound concentration level or the design exhaust vent stream benzene concentration level, capacity of carbon bed, type and working capacity of activated carbon used for carbon bed, and design carbon replacement interval based on the total carbon working capacity of the control device and source operating schedule.
(H) For a control device subject to the requirements of §61.349(a)(2)(iv), the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentration, and flow rate. The design analysis shall also include all of the information submitted under §61.349 (a)(2)(iv).
(ii) [Reserved]
(3) If performance tests are used to determine control device performance in accordance with §61.349(c) of this subpart:

(i) A description of how it is determined that the test is conducted when the waste management unit or treatment process is operating at the highest load or capacity level. This description shall include the estimated or design flow rate and organic content of each vent stream and definition of the acceptable operating ranges of key process and control parameters during the test program.
(ii) A description of the control device including the type of control device, control device manufacturer's name and model number, control device dimensions, capacity, and construction materials.
(iii) A detailed description of sampling and monitoring procedures, including sampling and monitoring locations in the system, the equipment to be used, sampling and monitoring frequency, and planned analytical procedures for sample analysis.
(iv) All test results.
(g) An owner or operator shall maintain a record for each visual inspection required by §§61.343 through 61.347 of this subpart that identifies a problem (such as a broken seal, gap or other problem) which could result in benzene emissions. The record shall include the date of the inspection, waste management unit and control equipment location where the problem is identified, a description of the problem, a description of the corrective action taken, and the date the corrective action was completed.
(h) An owner or operator shall maintain a record for each test of no detectable emissions required by §§61.343 through 61.347 and §61.349 of this subpart. The record shall include the following information: date the test is performed, background level measured during test, and maximum concentration indicated by the instrument reading measured for each potential leak interface. If detectable emissions are measured at a leak interface, then the record shall also include the waste management unit, control equipment, and leak interface location where detectable emissions were measured, a description of the problem, a description of the corrective action taken, and the date the corrective action was completed.
(i) For each treatment process and wastewater treatment system unit operated to comply with §61.348, the owner or operator shall maintain documentation that includes the following information regarding the unit operation:
(1) Dates of startup and shutdown of the unit.
(2) If measurements of waste stream benzene concentration are performed in accordance with §61.354(a)(1) of this subpart, the owner or operator shall maintain records that include date each test is performed and all test results.
(3) If a process parameter is continuously monitored in accordance with §61.354(a)(2) of this subpart, the owner or operator shall maintain records that include a description of the operating parameter (or parameters) to be monitored to ensure that the unit will be operated in conformance with these standards and the unit's design specifications, and an explanation of the criteria used for selection of that parameter (or parameters). This documentation shall be kept for the life of the unit.
(4) If measurements of waste stream benzene concentration are performed in accordance with §61.354(b), the owner or operator shall maintain records that include the date each test is performed and all test results.
(5) Periods when the unit is not operated as designed.
(j) For each control device, the owner or operator shall maintain documentation that includes the following information regarding the control device operation:
(1) Dates of startup and shutdown of the closed-vent system and control device.
(2) A description of the operating parameter (or parameters) to be monitored to ensure that the control device will be operated in conformance with these standards and the control device's design specifications and an explanation of the criteria used for selection of that parameter (or parameters). This documentation shall be kept for the life of the control device.
(3) Periods when the closed-vent system and control device are not operated as designed including all periods and the duration when:
(i) Any valve car-seal or closure mechanism required under §61.349(a)(1)(ii) is broken or the by-pass line valve position has changed.
(ii) The flow monitoring devices required under §61.349(a)(1)(ii) indicate that vapors are not routed to the control device as required.
(4) If a thermal vapor incinerator is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain continuous records of the temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone of the incinerator and records of all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone is more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the design combustion zone temperature.
(5) If a catalytic vapor incinerator is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain continuous records of the temperature of the gas stream both upstream and downstream of the catalyst bed of the incinerator, records of all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average temperature measured before the catalyst bed is more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the design gas stream temperature, and records of all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed is less than 80 percent of the design temperature difference.
(6) If a boiler or process heater is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain records of each occurrence when there is a change in the location at which the vent stream is introduced into the flame zone as required by §61.349(a)(2)(i)(C). For a boiler or process heater having a design heat input capacity less than 44 MW (150 × 106 BTU/hr), the owner or operator shall maintain continuous records of the temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone of the boiler or process heater and records of all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone is more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the design combustion zone temperature. For a boiler or process heater having a design heat input capacity greater than or equal to 44 MW (150 × 106 BTU/hr), the owner or operator shall maintain continuous records of the parameter(s) monitored in accordance with the requirements of §61.354(c)(5).
(7) If a flare is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain continuous records of the flare pilot flame monitoring and records of all periods during which the pilot flame is absent.
(8) If a condenser is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain records from the monitoring device of the parameters selected to be monitored in accordance with §61.354(c)(6). If concentration of organics or concentration of benzene in the control device outlet gas stream is monitored, then the owner or operator shall record all 3-hour periods of operation during which the concentration of organics or the concentration of benzene in the exhaust stream is more than 20 percent greater than the design value. If the temperature of the condenser exhaust stream and coolant fluid is monitored, then the owner or operator shall record all 3-hour periods of operation during which the temperature of the condenser exhaust vent stream is more than 6 °C (11 °F) above the

design average exhaust vent stream temperature, or the temperature of the coolant fluid exiting the condenser is more than 6 °C (11 °F) above the design average coolant fluid temperature at the condenser outlet.
(9) If a carbon adsorber is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain records from the monitoring device of the concentration of organics or the concentration of benzene in the control device outlet gas stream. If the concentration of organics or the concentration of benzene in the control device outlet gas stream is monitored, then the owner or operator shall record all 3-hour periods of operation during which the concentration of organics or the concentration of benzene in the exhaust stream is more than 20 percent greater than the design value. If the carbon bed regeneration interval is monitored, then the owner or operator shall record each occurrence when the vent stream continues to flow through the control device beyond the predetermined carbon bed regeneration time.
(10) If a carbon adsorber that is not regenerated directly on site in the control device is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain records of dates and times when the control device is monitored, when breakthrough is measured, and shall record the date and time then the existing carbon in the control device is replaced with fresh carbon.
(11) If an alternative operational or process parameter is monitored for a control device, as allowed in §61.354(e) of this subpart, then the owner or operator shall maintain records of the continuously monitored parameter, including periods when the device is not operated as designed.
(12) If a control device subject to the requirements of §61.349(a)(2)(iv) is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain records of the parameters that are monitored and each occurrence when the parameters monitored are outside the range of values specified in §61.349(a)(2)(iv)(C), or other records as specified by the Administrator.
(k) An owner or operator who elects to install and operate the control equipment in §61.351 of this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR 60.115b.
(l) An owner or operator who elects to install and operate the control equipment in §61.352 of this subpart shall maintain records of the following:
(1) The date, location, and corrective action for each visual inspection required by 40 CFR 60.693–2(a)(5), during which a broken seal, gap, or other problem is identified that could result in benzene emissions.
(2) Results of the seal gap measurements required by 40 CFR 60.693–2(a).
(m) If a system is used for emission control that is maintained at a pressure less than atmospheric pressure with openings to provide dilution air, then the owner or operator shall maintain records of the monitoring device and records of all periods during which the pressure in the unit is operated at a pressure that is equal to or greater than atmospheric pressure.
(n) Each owner or operator using a total enclosure to comply with control requirements for tanks in §61.343 or the control requirements for containers in §61.345 must keep the records required in paragraphs (n)(1) and (2) of this section. Owners or operators may use records as required in 40 CFR 264.1089(b)(2)(iv) or 40 CFR 265.1090(b)(2)(iv) for a tank or as required in 40 CFR 264.1089(d)(1) or 40 CFR 265.1090(d)(1) for a container to meet the recordkeeping requirement in paragraph (n)(1) of this section. The owner or operator must make the records of each verification of a total enclosure available for inspection upon request.
(1) Records of the most recent set of calculations and measurements performed to verify that the enclosure meets the criteria of a permanent total enclosure as specified in “Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure” in 40 CFR 52.741, appendix B;
(2) Records required for a closed-vent system and control device according to the requirements in paragraphs (d) (f), and (j) of this section.
[55 FR 8346, Mar. 7, 1990; 55 FR 12444, Apr. 3, 1990; 55 FR 18331, May 2, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 3103, Jan. 7, 1993; 65 FR 62161, Oct. 17, 2000; 67 FR 68533, Nov. 12, 2002]

§ 61.357 Reporting requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator of a chemical plant, petroleum refinery, coke by-product recovery plant, and any facility managing wastes from these industries shall submit to the Administrator within 90 days after January 7, 1993, or by the initial startup for a new source with an initial startup after the effective date, a report that summarizes the regulatory status of each waste stream subject to §61.342 and is determined by the procedures specified in §61.355(c) to contain benzene. Each owner or operator subject to this subpart who has no benzene onsite in wastes, products, by-products, or intermediates shall submit an initial report that is a statement to this effect. For all other owners or operators subject to this subpart, the report shall include the following information:
(1) Total annual benzene quantity from facility waste determined in accordance with §61.355(a) of this subpart.
(2) A table identifying each waste stream and whether or not the waste stream will be controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart.
(3) For each waste stream identified as not being controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart the following information shall be added to the table:
(i) Whether or not the water content of the waste stream is greater than 10 percent;
(ii) Whether or not the waste stream is a process wastewater stream, product tank drawdown, or landfill leachate;
(iii) Annual waste quantity for the waste stream;
(iv) Range of benzene concentrations for the waste stream;
(v) Annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration for the waste stream; and
(vi) Annual benzene quantity for the waste stream.
(4) The information required in paragraphs (a) (1), (2), and (3) of this section should represent the waste stream characteristics based on current configuration and operating conditions. An owner or operator only needs to list in the report those waste streams that contact materials containing benzene. The report does not need to include a description of the controls to be installed to comply with the standard or other information required in §61.10(a).
(b) If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is less than 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr), then the owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator a report that updates the information listed in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section whenever there is a

change in the process generating the waste stream that could cause the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste to increase to 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr) or more.
(c) If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is less than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) but is equal to or greater than 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr), then the owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator a report that updates the information listed in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section. The report shall be submitted annually and whenever there is a change in the process generating the waste stream that could cause the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste to increase to 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) or more. If the information in the annual report required by paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section is not changed in the following year, the owner or operator may submit a statement to that effect.
(d) If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is equal to or greater than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr), then the owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator the following reports:
(1) Within 90 days after January 7, 1993, unless a waiver of compliance under §61.11 of this part is granted, or by the date of initial startup for a new source with an initial startup after the effective date, a certification that the equipment necessary to comply with these standards has been installed and that the required initial inspections or tests have been carried out in accordance with this subpart. If a waiver of compliance is granted under §61.11, the certification of equipment necessary to comply with these standards shall be submitted by the date the waiver of compliance expires.
(2) Beginning on the date that the equipment necessary to comply with these standards has been certified in accordance with paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the owner or operator shall submit annually to the Administrator a report that updates the information listed in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section. If the information in the annual report required by paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section is not changed in the following year, the owner or operator may submit a statement to that effect.
(3) If an owner or operator elects to comply with the requirements of §61.342(c)(3)(ii), then the report required by paragraph (d)(2) of this section shall include a table identifying each waste stream chosen for exemption and the total annual benzene quantity in these exempted streams.
(4) If an owner or operator elects to comply with the alternative requirements of §61.342(d) of this subpart, then he shall include in the report required by paragraph (d)(2) of this section a table presenting the following information for each process wastewater stream:
(i) Whether or not the process wastewater stream is being controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart;
(ii) For each process wastewater stream identified as not being controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart, the table shall report the following information for the process wastewater stream as determined at the point of waste generation: annual waste quantity, range of benzene concentrations, annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration, and annual benzene quantity;
(iii) For each process wastewater stream identified as being controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart, the table shall report the following information for the process wastewater stream as determined at the exit to the treatment process: Annual waste quantity, range of benzene concentrations, annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration, and annual benzene quantity.
(5) If an owner or operator elects to comply with the alternative requirements of §61.342(e), then the report required by paragraph (d)(2) of this section shall include a table presenting the following information for each waste stream:
(i) For each waste stream identified as not being controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart; the table shall report the following information for the waste stream as determined at the point of waste generation: annual waste quantity, range of benzene concentrations, annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration, and annual benzene quantity;
(ii) For each waste stream identified as being controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart; the table shall report the following information for the waste stream as determined at the applicable location described in §61.355(k)(2): Annual waste quantity, range of benzene concentrations, annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration, and annual benzene quantity.
(6) Beginning 3 months after the date that the equipment necessary to comply with these standards has been certified in accordance with paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the owner or operator shall submit quarterly to the Administrator a certification that all of the required inspections have been carried out in accordance with the requirements of this subpart.
(7) Beginning 3 months after the date that the equipment necessary to comply with these standards has been certified in accordance with paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the owner or operator shall submit a report quarterly to the Administrator that includes:
(i) If a treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit is monitored in accordance with §61.354(a)(1) of this subpart, then each period of operation during which the concentration of benzene in the monitored waste stream exiting the unit is equal to or greater than 10 ppmw.
(ii) If a treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit is monitored in accordance with §61.354(a)(2) of this subpart, then each 3-hour period of operation during which the average value of the monitored parameter is outside the range of acceptable values or during which the unit is not operating as designed.
(iii) If a treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit is monitored in accordance with §61.354(b), then each period of operation during which the flow-weighted annual average concentration of benzene in the monitored waste stream entering the unit is equal to or greater than 10 ppmw and/or the total annual benzene quantity is equal to or greater than 1.0 mg/yr.
(iv) For a control device monitored in accordance with §61.354(c) of this subpart, each period of operation monitored during which any of the following conditions occur, as applicable to the control device:
(A) Each 3-hour period of operation during which the average temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone of a thermal vapor incinerator, as measured by the temperature monitoring device, is more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the design combustion zone temperature.

(B) Each 3-hour period of operation during which the average temperature of the gas stream immediately before the catalyst bed of a catalytic vapor incinerator, as measured by the temperature monitoring device, is more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the design gas stream temperature, and any 3-hour period during which the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed (i.e., the difference between the temperatures of the gas stream immediately before and after the catalyst bed), as measured by the temperature monitoring device, is less than 80 percent of the design temperature difference.
(C) Each 3-hour period of operation during which the average temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone of a boiler or process heater having a design heat input capacity less than 44 MW (150 × 106 BTU/hr), as mesured 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 benzone emissions is identified, including information about the repairs or corrective action taken.
(e) An owner or operator electing to comply with the provisions of §§61.351 or 61.352 of this subpart shall notify the Administrator of the alternative standard selected in the report required under §61.07 or §61.10 of this part.
(f) An owner or operator who elects to install and operate the control equipment in §61.351 of this subpart shall comply with the reporting requirements in 40 CFR 60.115b.
(g) An owner or operator who elects to install and operate the control equipment in §61.352 of this subpart shall submit initial and quarterly reports that identify all seal gap measurements, as required in 40 CFR 60.693–2(a), that are outside the prescribed limits.
[55 FR 8346, Mar. 7 1990; 55 FR 12444, Apr. 3, 1990, as amended at 55 FR 37231, Sept. 10, 1990; 58 FR 3105, Jan. 7, 1993; 65 FR 62161, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 61.358 Delegation of authority.

(a) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act, the authorities contained in paragraph (b) of this section shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.
(b) Alternative means of emission limitation under §61.353 of this subpart will not be delegated to States.

§ 61.359 [Reserved]

ATTACHMENT C

PART 63 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

40 CFR 63 Subpart DD—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations

Source: 61 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§ 63.680 Applicability and designation of affected sources.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to the owner and operator of a plant site for which both of the conditions specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section are applicable. If either one of these conditions does not apply to the plant site, then the owner and operator of the plant site are not subject to the provisions of this subpart.
(1) The plant site is a major source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions as defined in 40 CFR 63.2.
(2) At the plant site is located one or more of operations that receives off-site materials as specified in paragraph (b) of this section and the operations is one of the following waste management operations or recovery operations as specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(vi) of this section.
(i) A waste management operation that receives off-site material and the operation is regulated as a hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDF) under either 40 CFR part 264 or part 265.
(ii) A waste management operation that treats wastewater which is an off-site material and the operation is exempted from regulation as a hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facility under 40 CFR 264.1(g)(6) or 40 CFR 265.1(c)(10).
(iii) A waste management operation that treats wastewater which is an off-site material and the operation meets both of the following conditions:
(A) The operation is subject to regulation under either section 402 or 307(b) of the Clean Water Act but is not owned by a “state” or “municipality” as defined by section 502(3) and 502(4), respectively, of the Clean Water Act; and
(B) The treatment of wastewater received from off-site is the predominant activity performed at the plant site.
(iv) A recovery operation that recycles or reprocesses hazardous waste which is an off-site material and the operation is exempted from regulation as a hazardous waste treatment, disposal, and storage facility under 40 CFR 264.1(g)(2) or 40 CFR 265.1(c)(6).
(v) A recovery operation that recycles or reprocesses used solvent which is an off-site material and the operation is not part of a chemical, petroleum, or other manufacturing process that is required to use air emission controls by another subpart of 40 CFR part 63 or 40 CFR part 61.
(vi) A recovery operation that re-refines or reprocesses used oil which is an off-site material and the operation is regulated under 40 CFR 279 subpart F—Standards for Used Oil Processors and Refiners.
(b) For the purpose of implementing this subpart, an off-site material is a material that meets all of the criteria specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section but is not one of the materials specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.
(1) An off-site material is a material that meets all of the criteria specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (b)(1)(iii) of this section. If any one of these criteria do not apply to the material, then the material is not an off-site material subject to this subpart.
(i) The material is a waste, used oil, or used solvent as defined in §63.681 of this subpart;
(ii) The waste, used oil, or used solvent is not produced or generated within the plant site, but the material is delivered, transferred, or otherwise moved to the plant site from a location outside the boundaries of the plant site; and
(iii) The waste, used oil, or used solvent contains one or more of the hazardous air pollutants (HAP) listed in Table 1 of this subpart based on the composition of the material at the point-of-delivery, as defined in §63.681 of this subpart.
(2) For the purpose of implementing this subpart, the following materials are not off-site materials:
(i) Household waste as defined in 40 CFR 258.2.
(ii) Radioactive mixed waste managed in accordance with all applicable regulations under Atomic Energy Act and Nuclear Waste Policy Act authorities.
(iii) Waste that is generated as a result of implementing remedial activities required under the Resource

Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective action authorities (RCRA sections 3004(u), 3004(v), or 3008(h)), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) authorities, or similar Federal or State authorities.
(iv) Waste containing HAP that is generated by residential households (e.g., old paint, home garden pesticides) and subsequently is collected as a community service by government agencies, businesses, or other organizations for the purpose of promoting the proper disposal of this waste.
(v) Waste that is transferred from a chemical manufacturing plant or other facility for which both of the following conditions apply to the waste:
(A) The management of the waste at the facility is required either under part 63 subpart F—National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry or under another subpart in 40 CFR part 63 to meet the air emission control standards for process wastewater specified in 40 CFR 63.132 through 63.147; and
(B) The owner or operator of the facility from which the waste is transferred has complied with the provisions of 40 CFR 63.132(g)(1)(ii) and (g)(2).

(vi) Waste that is transferred from a chemical manufacturing plant, petroleum refinery, or coke by-product recovery plant which is subject to 40 CFR part 61, subpart FF—National Emission Standards for Benzene Waste Operations, and for which both of the following conditions apply to the waste:
(A) The waste is generated at a facility that is not exempted under the provisions of 40 CFR 61.342(a) from meeting the air emission control standards of 40 CFR part 61, subpart FF; and
(B) The owner or operator of the facility from which the waste is transferred has complied with the provisions of 40 CFR 61.342(f)(2).
(vii) Ship ballast water pumped from a ship to an onshore wastewater treatment facility.
(viii) Hazardous waste that is stored for 10 days or less at a transfer facility in compliance with the provisions of 40 CFR 263.12.
(c) *Affected sources* —(1) *Off-site material management units.* For each operation specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(vi) of this section that is located at the plant site, the affected source is the entire group of off-site material management units associated with the operation. An off-site material management unit is a tank, container, surface impoundment, oil-water separator, organic-water separator, or transfer system used to manage off-site material. For the purpose of implementing the standards under this subpart, a unit that meets the definition of a tank or container but also is equipped with a vent that serves as a process vent for any of the processes listed in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (c)(2)(vi) of this section is not an off-site material management unit but instead is a process vent and is to be included in the appropriate affected source group under paragraph (c)(2) of this section. Examples of such a unit may include, but are not limited to, a distillate receiver vessel, a primary condenser, a bottoms receiver vessel, a surge control tank, a separator tank, and a hot well.
(2) *Process vents.* For each operation specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(vi) of this section that is located at the plant site, the affected source is the entire group of process equipment associated with the process vents for the processes listed in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (c)(2)(vi) of this section.
(i) Distillation process used for the treatment, recycling, or recovery of off-site material. Distillation means a process, either batch or continuous, separating one or more off-site material feed streams into two or more exit streams having different component concentrations from those in the feed stream or streams. The separation is achieved by the redistribution of the components between the liquid and vapor phases as they approach equilibrium within the distillation unit.
(ii) Fractionation process used for the treatment, recycling, or recovery of off-site material. Fractionation means a liquid mixture separation process or method used to separate a mixture of several volatile components of different boiling points in successive stages, each stage removing from the mixture some proportion of one of the components.
(iii) Thin-film evaporation process used for the treatment, recycling, or recovery of off-site material. Thin-film evaporation means a liquid mixture separation process or method that uses a heating surface consisting of a large diameter tube that may be either straight or tapered, horizontal or vertical. Liquid is spread on the tube wall by a rotating assembly of blades that maintain a close clearance from the wall or actually ride on the film of liquid on the wall.
(iv) Solvent extraction process used for the treatment, recycling, or recovery of off-site material. Solvent extraction means a separation process or method in which a solid or a solution is contacted with a liquid solvent (the material and the solvent being relatively insoluble in each other) to preferentially dissolve and transfer one or more components into the solvent.
(v) Steam stripping process used for the treatment, recycling, or recovery of off-site material. Steam stripping means a liquid mixture separation process or method in which vaporization of the volatile components of a liquid mixture occurs by the introduction of steam directly into the process.
(vi) Gas stripping process used for the treatment, recycling, or recovery of off-site material. Gas stripping means a desorption process or method used to transfer one or more volatile components from a liquid mixture into a gas stream either with or without the application of heat to the liquid. Packed towers, spray towers, and bubble-cap, sieve, or valve-type plate towers are examples of the process configurations used for contacting the gas and a liquid.
(3) *Equipment leaks.* For each operation specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(vi) of this section that is located at the plant site, the affected source is the entire group of equipment components for which each component meets all of the conditions specified in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (c)(3)(iii) of this section. If any one of these conditions do not apply to an equipment component, then that component is not part of the affected source for equipment leaks.
(i) The equipment component is a pump, compressor, agitator, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, connector, or instrumentation system;
(ii) The equipment component contains or contacts off-site material having a total HAP concentration equal to or greater than 10 percent by weight; and
(iii) The equipment component is intended to operate for 300 hours or more during a calendar year in off-site material service, as defined in §63.681 of this subpart.
(d) *Facility-wide exemption.* The owner or operator of affected sources subject to this subpart is exempted from the requirements of §§63.682 through 63.699 of this subpart in situations when the total annual quantity of the HAP that is contained in the off-site material received at the plant site is less than 1 megagram per year. For a plant site to be exempted under the provisions of this paragraph (d), the owner or operator must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(3) of this section.
(1) The owner or operator must prepare an initial determination of the total annual HAP quantity in the off-site material received at the plant site. This determination is based on the total quantity of the HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart as determined at the point-of-delivery for each off-site material stream.
(2) The owner or operator must prepare a new determination whenever the extent of changes to the quantity or composition of the off-site material received at the plant site could cause the total annual HAP quantity in the off-site material received at the plant site to exceed the limit of 1 megagram per year.
(3) The owner or operator must maintain documentation to support the owner's or operator's determination of the total annual HAP quantity in the off-site material received at the plant site. This documentation must include the basis and data used for

determining the HAP content of the off-site material.
(e) *Compliance dates* —(1) *Existing sources.* The owner or operator of an affected source that commenced construction or reconstruction before October 13, 1994, must achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart on or before the date specified in paragraph (e)(1)(i) or (e)(1)(ii) of this section as applicable to the affected source.
(i) For an affected source that commenced construction or reconstruction before October 13, 1994 and receives off-site material for the first time before February 1, 2000, the owner or operator of this affected source must achieve compliance with the provisions of the subpart on or before February 1, 2000 unless an extension has been granted by the Administrator as provided in 40 CFR 63.6(i).
(ii) For an affected source that commenced construction or reconstruction before October 13, 1994, but receives off-site material for the first time on or after February 1, 2000, the owner or operator of the affected source must achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart upon the first date that the affected source begins to manage off-site material.
(2) *New sources.* The owner or operator of an affected source for which construction or reconstruction commences on or after October 13, 1994, must achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart on or before July 1, 1996, or upon initial startup of operations, whichever date is later as provided in 40 CFR 63.6(b).
(f) The provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart A—General Provisions that apply and those that do not apply to this subpart are specified in Table 2 of this subpart.
[61 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 65 FR 38963, July 20, 1999]

§ 63.681 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart shall have the meaning given to them in this section, 40 CFR 63.2 of this part, and the Act.
Boiler means an enclosed combustion device that extracts useful energy in the form of steam and is not an incinerator or a process heater.
Closed-vent system means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and is composed of hard-piping, ductwork, connections, and, if necessary, fans, blowers, or other flow-inducing devices that conveys gas or vapor from an emission point to a control device.
Closure device means a cap, hatch, lid, plug, seal, valve, or other type of fitting that prevents or reduces air pollutant emissions to the atmosphere by blocking an opening in a cover when the device is secured in the closed position. Closure devices include devices that are detachable from the cover (e.g., a sampling port cap), manually operated (e.g., a hinged access lid or hatch), or automatically operated (e.g., a spring-loaded pressure relief valve).
Container means a portable unit used to hold material. Examples of containers include but are not limited to drums, dumpsters, roll-off boxes, bulk cargo containers commonly known as “portable tanks” or “totes”, cargo tank trucks, and tank rail cars.
Continuous record means documentation of data values measured at least once every 15 minutes and recorded at the frequency specified in this subpart.
Continuous recorder means a data recording device that either records an instantaneous data value at least once every 15 minutes or records 15-minutes or more frequent block averages.
Continuous seal means a seal that forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the edge of the floating roof and the wall of a tank. A continuous seal may be a vapor-mounted seal, liquid-mounted seal, or metallic shoe seal. A continuous seal may be constructed of fastened segments so as to form a continuous seal.
Control device means equipment used for recovering, removing, oxidizing, or destroying organic vapors. Examples of such equipment include but are not limited to carbon adsorbers, condensers, vapor incinerators, flares, boilers, and process heaters.
Cover means a device or system that provides a continuous barrier over the material managed in an off-site material management unit to prevent or reduce air pollutant emissions to the atmosphere. A cover may have openings needed for operation, inspection, sampling, maintenance, and repair of the unit provided that each opening is closed when not in use (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports). A cover may be a separate piece of equipment which can be detached and removed from the unit or a *cover* may be formed by structural features permanently integrated into the design of the unit.
Emission point means an individual tank, surface impoundment, container, oil-water or organic-water separator, transfer system, process vent, or enclosure.
Enclosure means a structure that surrounds a tank or container, captures organic vapors emitted from the tank or container, and vents the captured vapor through a closed vent system to a control device.
External floating roof means a pontoon-type or double-deck type cover that rests on the liquid surface in a tank with no fixed roof.
Fixed roof means a cover that is mounted on a unit in a stationary position and does not move with fluctuations in the level of the liquid managed in the unit.
Flame zone means the portion of the combustion chamber in a boiler or process heater occupied by the flame envelope.
Floating roof means a cover consisting of a double deck, pontoon single deck, or internal floating cover which rests upon and is supported by the liquid being contained, and is equipped with a continuous seal.
Flow indicator means a device that indicates whether gas is flowing, or whether the valve position would allow gas to flow in a bypass line.
Hard-piping means pipe or tubing that is manufactured and properly installed in accordance with relevant standards and good engineering practices.
Hazardous air pollutants or *HAP* means the specific organic chemical compounds, isomers, and mixtures listed in Table 1 of this subpart.
Hazardous waste means a waste that is determined to be hazardous under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (PL 94–580) (RCRA), as implemented by 40 CFR parts 260 and 261.

Individual drain system means a stationary system used to convey wastewater streams or residuals to a waste management unit or to discharge or disposal. The term includes hard-piping, all drains and junction boxes, together with their associated sewer lines and other junction boxes (e.g., manholes, sumps, and lift stations) conveying wastewater streams or residuals. For the purpose of this subpart, an individual drain system is not a drain and collection system that is designed and operated for the sole purpose of collecting rainfall runoff (e.g., stormwater sewer system) and is segregated from all other individual drain systems.
Internal floating roof means a cover that rests or floats on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it inside a tank that has a fixed roof).
Light-material service means the container is used to manage an off-site material for which both of the following conditions apply: the vapor pressure of one or more of the organic constituents in the off-site material is greater than 0.3 kilopascals (kPa) at 20 °C; and the total concentration of the pure organic constituents having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kPa at 20 °C is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight.
Liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled continuous seal mounted in contact with the liquid in a unit.
Maximum HAP vapor pressure means the sum of the individual HAP equilibrium partial pressure exerted by an off-site material at the temperature equal to either: the local maximum monthly average temperature as reported by the National Weather Service when the off-site material is stored or treated at ambient temperature; or the highest calendar-month average temperature of the off-site material when the off-site material is stored at temperatures above the ambient temperature or when the off-site material is stored or treated at temperatures below the ambient temperature. For the purpose of this subpart, maximum HAP vapor pressure is determined using the procedures specified in §63.694(j) of this subpart.
Metallic shoe seal means a continuous seal that is constructed of metal sheets which are held vertically against the wall of the tank by springs, weighted levers, or other mechanisms and is connected to the floating roof by braces or other means. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.
No detectable organic emissions means no escape of organics to the atmosphere as determined using the procedure specified in §63.694(k) of this subpart.
Off-site material means a material that meets all of the criteria specified in paragraph §63.680(b)(1) of this subpart but is not one of the materials specified in §63.680(b)(2) of this subpart.
Off-site material management unit means a tank, container, surface impoundment, oil-water separator, organic-water separator, or transfer system used to manage off-site material.
Off-site material service means any time when a pump, compressor, agitator, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, connector, or instrumentation system contains or contacts off-site material.
Off-site material stream means an off-site material produced or generated by a particular process or source such that the composition and form of the material comprising the stream remain consistent. An off-site material stream may be delivered, transferred, or otherwise moved to the plant site in a continuous flow of material (e.g., wastewater flowing through a pipeline) or in a series of discrete batches of material (e.g., a truckload of drums all containing the same off-site material or multiple bulk truck loads of an off-site material produced by the same process).
Oil-water separator means a separator as defined for this subpart that is used to separate oil from water.
Operating parameter value means a minimum or maximum value established for a control device or treatment process parameter which, if achieved by itself or in combination with one or more other operating parameter values, determines that an owner or operator has complied with an applicable emission limitation or standard.
Organic-water separator means a separator as defined for this subpart that is used to separate organics from water.
Plant site means all contiguous or adjoining property that is under common control including properties that are separated only by a road or other public right-of-way. Common control includes properties that are owned, leased, or operated by the same entity, parent entity, subsidiary, or any combination thereof. A unit or group of units within a contiguous property that are not under common control (e.g., a wastewater treatment unit or solvent recovery unit located at the site but is sold to a different company) is a different plant site.
Point-of-delivery means the point at the boundary or within the plant site where the owner or operator first accepts custody, takes possession, or assumes responsibility for the management of an off-site material stream managed in a waste management operation or recovery operation specified in §63.680 (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(vi) of this subpart. The characteristics of an off-site material stream are determined prior to combining the off-site material stream with other off-site material streams or with any other materials.
Point-of-treatment means a point after the treated material exits the treatment process but before the first point downstream of the treatment process exit where the organic constituents in the treated material have the potential to volatilize and be released to the atmosphere. For the purpose of applying this definition to this subpart, the first point downstream of the treatment process exit is not a fugitive emission point due to an equipment leak from any of the following equipment components: pumps, compressors, valves, connectors, instrumentation systems, or safety devices.
Process heater means an enclosed combustion device that transfers heat released by burning fuel directly to process streams or to heat transfer liquids other than water.
Process vent means an open-ended pipe, stack, or duct through which a gas stream containing HAP is continuously or intermittently discharged to the atmosphere from any of the processes listed in §63.680(c)(2)(i) through (c)(2)(vi) of this section. For the purpose of this subpart, a process vent is none of the following: a pressure-relief vent or other vent that is used as a safety device (as defined in this section); an open-ended line or other vent that is subject to the equipment leak control requirements under §63.691 of this subpart; or a stack or other vent that is used to exhaust combustion products from a boiler, furnace, process heater, incinerator, or other combustion device.
Recovery operation means the collection of off-site material management units, process vents, and equipment components used at a plant site to manage an off-site material stream from the point-of-delivery through the point where the material has been

recycled, reprocessed, or re-refined to obtain the intended product or to remove the physical and chemical impurities of concern.
Safety device means a closure device such as a pressure relief valve, frangible disc, fusible plug, or any other type of device which functions to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation to equipment by venting gases or vapors during unsafe conditions resulting from an unplanned, accidental, or emergency event. For the purpose of this subpart, a safety device is not used for routine venting of gases or vapors from the vapor headspace underneath a cover such as during filling of the unit or to adjust the pressure in this vapor headspace in response to normal daily diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations. A safety device is designed to remain in a closed position during normal operations and open only when the internal pressure, or another relevant parameter, exceeds the device threshold setting applicable to the equipment as determined by the owner or operator based on manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, combustible, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials.
Separator means a waste management unit, generally a tank, used to separate oil or organics from water. A separator consists of not only the separation unit but also the forebay and other separator basins, skimmers, weirs, grit chambers, sludge hoppers, and bar screens that are located directly after the individual drain system and prior to any additional treatment units such as an air flotation unit clarifier or biological treatment unit. Examples of a separator include, but are not limited to, an API separator, parallel-plate interceptor, and corrugated-plate interceptor with the associated ancillary equipment.
Single-seal system means a floating roof having one continuous seal. This seal may be vapor-mounted, liquid-mounted, or a metallic shoe seal.
Surface impoundment means a unit that is a natural topographical depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquids. Examples of surface impoundments include holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.
Tank means a stationary unit that is constructed primarily of nonearthen materials (such as wood, concrete, steel, fiberglass, or plastic) which provide structural support and is designed to hold an accumulation of liquids or other materials.
Transfer system means a stationary system for which the predominant function is to convey liquids or solid materials from one point to another point within a waste management operation or recovery operation. For the purpose of this subpart, the conveyance of material using a container (as defined for this subpart) or a self-propelled vehicle (e.g., a front-end loader) is not a transfer system. Examples of a transfer system include but are not limited to a pipeline, an individual drain system, a gravity-operated conveyor (such as a chute), and a mechanically-powered conveyor (such as a belt or screw conveyor).
Temperature monitoring device means a piece of equipment used to monitor temperature and having an accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature being monitored expressed in degrees Celsius (°C) or ±1.2 degrees °C, whichever value is greater.
Treatment process means a process in which an off-site material stream is physically, chemically, thermally, or biologically treated to destroy, degrade, or remove hazardous air pollutants contained in the off-site material. A treatment process can be composed of a single unit (e.g., a steam stripper) or a series of units (e.g., a wastewater treatment system). A treatment process can be used to treat one or more off-site material streams at the same time.
Used oil means any oil refined from crude oil or any synthetic oil that has been used and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities. This definition is the same definition of “used oil” in 40 CFR 279.1.
Used solvent means a mixture of aliphatic hydrocarbons or a mixture of one and two ring aromatic hydrocarbons that has been used as a solvent and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.
Vapor-mounted seal means a continuous seal that is mounted such that there is a vapor space between the liquid in the unit and the bottom of the seal.
Volatile organic hazardous air pollutant concentration or *VOHAP concentration* means the fraction by weight of those compounds listed in Table 1 of this subpart that are in an off-site material as measured using Method 305 in appendix A of this part and expressed in terms of parts per million (ppm). As an alternative to using Method 305, an owner or operator may determine the HAP concentration of an off-site material using any one of the other test methods specified in §63.694(b)(2)(ii) of this subpart. When a test method specified in §63.694(b)(2)(ii) of this subpart other than Method 305 is used to determine the speciated HAP concentration of an off-site material, the individual compound concentration may be adjusted by the corresponding f_{m305} value listed in Table 1 of this subpart to determine a VOHAP concentration.
Waste means a material generated from industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations or from community activities that is discarded, discharged, or is being accumulated, stored, or physically, chemically, thermally, or biologically treated prior to being discarded or discharged.
Waste management operation means the collection of off-site material management units, process vents, and equipment components used at a plant site to manage an off-site material stream from the point-of-delivery to the point where the waste exits or is discharged from the plant site or the waste is placed for on-site disposal in a unit not subject to this subpart (e.g., a waste incinerator, a land disposal unit).
Waste stabilization process means any physical or chemical process used to either reduce the mobility of hazardous constituents in a waste or eliminate free liquids as determined by Test Method 9095—Paint Filter Liquids Test in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication No. SW–846, Third Edition, September 1986, as amended by Update I, November 15, 1992. (As an alternative, an owner or operator may use any more recent, updated version of Method 9095 approved by the EPA.) A waste stabilization process includes mixing the waste with binders or other materials and curing the resulting waste and binder mixture. Other synonymous terms used to refer to this process are “waste fixation” or “waste solidification.” A waste stabilization process does not include the adding of absorbent materials to the surface of a waste, without mixing, agitation, or subsequent curing, to absorb free liquid.
[61 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38964, July 20, 1999]

§ 63.682 [Reserved]

§ 63.683 Standards: General.

(a) The general standards under this section apply to owners and operators of affected sources as designated in §63.680(c) of this subpart.
(b) *Off-site material management units.* (1) For each off-site material management unit that is part of an affected source, the owner or operator must meet the requirements in either paragraph (b)(1)(i), (b)(1)(ii), or (b)(1)(iii) of this section except for those off-site material management units exempted under paragraph (b)(2) of this section.
(i) The owner or operator controls air emissions from the off-site material management unit in accordance with the applicable standards specified in §§63.685 through 63.689 of this subpart.
(ii) The owner or operator removes or destroys HAP in the off-site material before placing the material in the off-site material management unit by treating the material in accordance with the standards specified in §63.684 of this subpart.
(iii) The owner or operator determines before placing off-site material in the off-site material management unit that the average VOHAP concentration of the off-site material is less than 500 parts per million by weight (ppmw) at the point-of-delivery. The owner or operator must perform an initial determination of the average VOHAP concentration of the off-site material using the procedures specified in §63.694(b) of this subpart. This initial determination must be performed either before the first time any portion of the off-site material stream is placed in the unit or by the compliance date, whichever date is later. Thereafter, the owner or operator must review and update, as necessary, this determination at least once every calendar year following the date of the initial determination for the off-site material stream.
(2) An off-site material management unit is exempted from the requirements in paragraph (b)(1) of this section when the owner or operator meets one of the exemptions provided in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (b)(2)(iv) of this section as applicable to the unit.
(i) An off-site material management unit is exempted from the requirements in paragraph (b)(1) of this section if the off-site material management unit is also subject to another subpart under 40 CFR part 63 or 40 CFR part 61, and the owner or operator is controlling the HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart that are emitted from the unit in compliance with the provisions specified in the other applicable subpart under part 61 or part 63.
(ii) At the discretion of the owner or operator, one or a combination of off-site material management units may be exempted from the requirements in paragraph (b)(1) of this section when these units meet the condition that the total annual quantity of HAP contained in the off-site material placed in the units exempted under this paragraph (b)(2)(ii) is less than 1 megagram per year. For the off-site material management units selected by the owner or operator to be exempted from the requirements in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the owner or operator must meet the requirements in paragraphs (b)(2)(ii)(A) and (b)(2)(ii)(B) of this section. An owner or operator may change the off-site material management units selected to be exempted under this paragraph (b)(2)(ii) by preparing a new designation for the exempt-units as required by paragraph (b)(2)(ii)(A) of this section and performing a new determination as required by paragraph (b)(2)(ii)(B) of this section.
(A) The owner or operator must designate each of the off-site material management units selected by the owner or operator to be exempt under paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section by either submitting to the Administrator a written notification identifying the exempt-units or permanently marking the exempt-units at the plant site. If an owner or operator chooses to prepare and submit a written notification, this notification must include a site plan, process diagram, or other appropriate documentation identifying each of the exempt-units. If an owner or operator chooses to permanently mark the exempt-units, each exempt-unit must be marked in such a manner that it can be readily identified as an exempt-unit from the other off-site material management units located at the plant site.
(B) The owner or operator must prepare an initial determination of the total annual HAP quantity in the off-site material placed in the units exempted under this paragraph (b)(2)(ii). This determination is based on the total quantity of the HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart as determined at the point where the off-site material is placed in each exempted unit. The owner or operator must perform a new determination whenever the extent of changes to the quantity or composition of the off-site material placed in the exempted units could cause the total annual HAP content in the off-site material to exceed 1 megagram per year. The owner or operator must maintain documentation to support the most recent determination of the total annual HAP quantity. This documentation must include the basis and data used for determining the HAP content of the off-site material.
(iii) A tank or surface impoundment is exempted from the requirements in paragraph (b)(1) of this section if the unit is used for a biological treatment process that meets the requirements in either paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(A) or (b)(2)(iii)(B) of this section and the owner or operator complies with the monitoring requirements in §63.684(e)(4) of this subpart.
(A) The HAP biodegradation efficiency (R_{bio}) for the biological treatment process is equal to or greater than 95 percent. The HAP biodegradation efficiency (R_{bio}) shall be determined in accordance with the requirements of §63.694(h) of this subpart.
(B) The total actual HAP mass removal rate (MR_{bio}) for the off-site material treated by the biological treatment process is equal to or greater than the required HAP mass removal rate (RMR) for the off-site material. The total actual HAP mass removal rate (MR_{bio}) must be determined in accordance with the requirements of §63.694(i) of this subpart. The required HAP mass removal rate (RMR) must be determined in accordance with the requirements of §63.694(e) of this subpart.
(iv) An off-site material management unit is exempted from the requirements in paragraph (b)(1) of this section if the off-site material placed in the unit is a hazardous waste that meets the conditions specified in either paragraph (b)(2)(iv)(A) or (b)(2)(iv)(B) of this section.
(A) The hazardous waste meets the numerical organic concentration limits, applicable to the hazardous waste, as specified in 40 CFR part 268—Land Disposal Restrictions, listed in the table, “Treatment Standards for Hazardous Waste” in 40 CFR 268.40.
(B) The organic hazardous constituents in the hazardous waste have been treated by the treatment technology established by the EPA for the hazardous waste in 40 CFR 268.42(a), or have been removed or destroyed by an equivalent method of treatment approved by the EPA under 40 CFR 268.42(b).

(v) A tank used for bulk feed of off-site material to a waste incinerator is exempted from the requirements specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section if the tank meets all of the conditions specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(v)(A) through (b)(2)(v)(C) of this section.
(A) The tank is located inside an enclosure vented to a control device that is designed and operated in accordance with all applicable requirements specified under 40 CFR part 61, subpart FF—National Emission Standards for Benzene Waste Operations for a facility at which the total annual benzene quantity from the facility waste is equal to or greater than 10 megagrams per year;
(B) The enclosure and control device serving the tank were installed and began operation prior to July 1, 1996; and
(C) The enclosure is designed and operated in accordance with the criteria for a permanent total enclosure as specified in "Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure" under 40 CFR 52.741, appendix B. The enclosure may have permanent or temporary openings to allow worker access; passage of material into or out of the enclosure by conveyor, vehicles, or other mechanical or electrical equipment; or to direct air flow into the enclosure. The owner or operator must annually perform the verification procedure for the enclosure as specified in Section 5.0 to "Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure."
(c) *Process vents.* (1) For each process vent that is part of an affected source, the owner or operator must meet the requirements in either paragraph (c)(1)(i) or (c)(1)(ii) of this section except for those process vents exempted under paragraph (c)(2) of this section.
(i) The owner or operator controls air emissions from the process vent in accordance with the standards specified in §63.690 of this subpart.
(ii) The owner or operator determines before placing off-site material in the process equipment associated with the process vent that the average VOHAP concentration of the off-site material is less than ppmw at the point-of-delivery. The owner or operator must perform an initial determination of the average VOHAP concentration of the off-site material using the procedures specified in §63.694(b) of this subpart before any portion of the off-site material stream is placed in the unit. Thereafter, the owner or operator must review and update, as necessary, this determination at least once every calendar year following the date of the initial determination for the off-site material stream.
(2) A process vent is exempted from the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) of this section when the owner or operator meets one of the exemptions provided in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (c)(2)(iii) of this section.
(i) A process vent is exempted from the requirements in paragraph (c)(1) of this section if the process vent is also subject to another subpart under part 63 or 40 CFR part 61, and the owner or operator is controlling the HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart that are emitted from the process vent in compliance with the provisions specified in the other applicable subpart under part 61 or part 63.
(ii) A process vent is exempted from the requirements specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section if the owner or operator determines that the process vent stream flow rate is less than 0.005 cubic meters per minute (m^3 /min) at standard conditions (as defined in 40 CFR 63.2). The process vent stream flow rate shall be determined in accordance with the procedures specified in §63.694(m) of this subpart. Documentation must be prepared by the owner or operator and maintained at the plant site to support the determination of the process vent stream flow rate. This documentation must include identification of each process vent exempted under this paragraph and the test results used to determine the process vent stream flow rate.
(iii) A process vent is exempted from the requirements specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section if the owner or operator determines that the process vent stream flow rate is less than 6.0 m^3 /min at standard conditions (as defined in 40 CFR 63.2) and the total HAP concentration is less than 20 ppmv. The process vent stream flow rate and total HAP concentration shall be determined in accordance with the procedures specified in §63.694(m) of this subpart. Documentation must be prepared by the owner or operator and maintained at the plant site to support the determination of the process vent stream flow rate and total HAP concentration. This documentation must include identification of each process vent exempted under this paragraph (c)(2)(iii) and the test results used to determine the process vent stream flow rate and total HAP concentration. The owner or operator must perform a new determination of the process vent stream flow rate and total HAP concentration when the extent of changes to operation of the unit on which the process vent is used could cause either the process vent stream flow rate to exceed the limit of 6.0 m^3 /min or the total HAP concentration to exceed the limit of 20 ppmv.
(d) *Equipment leaks.* The owner or operator must control equipment leaks from each equipment component that is part of the affected source specified in §63.680(c)(3) of this subpart by implementing leak detection and control measures in accordance with the standards specified in §63.691 of this subpart.
[64 FR 38965, July 20, 1999]

§ 63.684 Standards: Off-site material treatment.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the treatment of off-site material to remove or destroy HAP for which §63.683(b)(1)(ii) of this subpart references the requirements of this section for such treatment.
(b) The owner or operator shall remove or destroy the HAP contained in off-site material streams to be managed in the off-site material management unit in accordance with §63.683(b)(1)(ii) of this subpart using a treatment process that continuously achieves, under normal operations, one or more of the performance levels specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section (as applicable to the type of treatment process) for the range of off-site material stream compositions and quantities expected to be treated.
(1) *VOHAP concentration.* The treatment process shall reduce the VOHAP concentration of the off-site material using a means, other than by dilution, to achieve one of the following performance levels, as applicable:
(i) In the case when every off-site material stream entering the treatment process has an average VOHAP concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point-of-delivery, then the VOHAP concentration of the off-site material shall be reduced to a

level that is less than 500 ppmw at the point-of-treatment.
(ii) In the case when off-site material streams entering the treatment process are a mixture of off-site material streams having an average VOHAP concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point-of-delivery with off-site material streams having average VOHAP concentrations less than 500 ppmw at the point-of-delivery, then the VOHAP concentration of the off-site material must be reduced to a level at the point-of-treatment that meets the performance level specified in either paragraph (b)(1)(ii)(A) or (B) of this section.
(A) Less than the VOHAP concentration limit (C_R) established for the treatment process using the procedure specified in §63.694(d); or
(B) Less than the lowest VOHAP concentration determined for each of the off-site material streams entering the treatment process as determined by the VOHAP concentration of the off-site material at the point-of-delivery.
(2) *HAP mass removal.* The treatment process shall achieve a performance level such that the total quantity of HAP actually removed from the off-site material stream (MR) is equal to or greater than the required mass removal (RMR) established for the off-site material stream using the procedure specified in §63.694(e) of this subpart. The MR for the off-site material streams shall be determined using the procedures specified in §63.694(f) of this subpart.
(3) *HAP reduction efficiency.* For any treatment process except a treatment process that uses biological degradation and is performed in an open tank or surface impoundment, the treatment process must achieve the applicable performance level specified in either paragraph (b)(3)(i) or (b)(3)(ii) of this section.
(i) In the case when the owner or operator determines that off-site material stream entering the treatment process has an average VOHAP concentration less than 10,000 ppmw at the point-of-delivery, then the treatment process shall achieve a performance level such that the total quantity of HAP in the off-site material stream is reduced by 95 percent or more. The HAP reduction efficiency (R) for the treatment process shall be determined using the procedure specified in §63.694(g) of this subpart. The average VOHAP concentration of the off-site material stream at the point-of-delivery shall be determined using the procedure specified in §63.694(b) of this subpart.
(ii) In the case when the off-site material stream entering the treatment process has an average VOHAP concentration equal to or greater than 10,000 ppmw at the point-of-delivery, then the treatment process shall achieve a performance level such that the total quantity of HAP in the off-site material stream is reduced by 95 percent or more, and the average VOHAP concentration of the off-site material at the point-of-treatment is less than 100 parts per million by weight (ppmw). The HAP reduction efficiency (R) for the treatment process shall be determined using the procedure specified in §63.694(g) of this subpart. The average VOHAP concentration of the off-site material stream at the point-of-treatment shall be determined using the procedure specified in §63.694(c) of this subpart.
(4) *Biological degradation performed in an open tank or surface impoundment.* A treatment process using biological degradation and performed in an open tank or surface impoundment must achieve the performance level specified in either paragraph (b)(4)(i) or (b)(4)(ii) of this section.
(i) The HAP reduction efficiency (R) for the treatment process is equal to or greater than 95 percent, and the HAP biodegradation efficiency (R_{bio}) for the treatment process is equal to or greater than 95 percent. The HAP reduction efficiency (R) shall be determined using the procedure specified in §63.694(g) of this subpart. The HAP biodegradation efficiency (R_{bio}) shall be determined in accordance with the requirements of §63.694(h) of this subpart.
(ii) The total quantity of HAP actually removed from the off-site material stream by biological degradation (MR_{bio}) shall be equal to or greater than the required mass removal (RMR) established for the off-site material stream using the procedure specified in §63.694(e) of this subpart. The $MR_{bio}$of the off-site material stream shall be determined using the procedures specified in §63.694(i) of this subpart.
(5) *Incineration.* The treatment process must destroy the HAP contained in the off-site material stream using one of the combustion devices specified in paragraphs (b)(5)(i) through (b)(5)(iv) of this section.
(i) An incinerator for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270, and the incinerator is designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR part 264, subpart O—Incinerators, or
(ii) An incinerator for which the owner or operator has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 265, subpart O—Incinerators.
(iii) A boiler or industrial furnace for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270, and the combustion unit is designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H—Hazardous Waste Burned in Boilers and Industrial Furnaces.
(iv) A boiler or industrial furnace for which the owner or operator has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H Hazardous Waste Burned in Boilers and Industrial Furnaces.
(c) For a treatment process that removes the HAP from the off-site material by a means other than thermal destruction or biological degradation to achieve one of the performances levels specified in paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this section, the owner or operator shall manage the HAP removed from the off-site material in such a manner to minimize release of these HAP to the atmosphere, to the extent practical. Examples of HAP emission control measures that meet the requirements of this paragraph include managing the HAP removed from the off-site material in units that use air emission controls in accordance with the standards specified in §§63.685 through 63.689 of this subpart, as applicable to the unit.
(d) When the owner or operator treats the off-site material to meet one of the performance levels specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section, the owner or operator shall demonstrate that the treatment process achieves the selected performance level for the range of expected off-site material stream compositions expected to be treated. An initial demonstration shall be performed as soon as possible but no later than 30 days after first time an owner or operator begins using the treatment process to manage off-site material streams in accordance with the requirements of either §63.683(b)(1)(ii) or §63.683(b)(2)(ii) of this subpart as applicable to the affected off-site material management unit or process equipment. Thereafter, the owner or

operator shall review and update, as necessary, this demonstration at least once every calendar year following the date of the initial demonstration.
(e) When the owner or operator treats the off-site material to meet one of the performance levels specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section, the owner or operator shall ensure that the treatment process is achieving the applicable performance requirements by continuously monitoring the operation of the process when it is used to treat off-site material by complying with paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(3) or, for biological treatment units, paragraph (e)(4) of this section:
(1) A continuous monitoring system shall be installed and operated for each treatment that measures operating parameters appropriate for the treatment process technology. This system shall include a continuous recorder that records the measured values of the selected operating parameters. The monitoring equipment shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's specifications. The continuous recorder shall be a data recording device that is capable of recording either an instantaneous data value at least once every 15 minutes or an average value for intervals of 15 minutes or less.
(2) For each monitored operating parameter, the owner or operator shall establish a minimum operating parameter value or a maximum operating parameter value, as appropriate, to define the range of conditions at which the treatment process must be operated to continuously achieve the applicable performance requirements of this section.
(3) When the treatment process is operating to treat off-site material, the owner or operator shall inspect the data recorded by the continuous monitoring system on a routine basis and operate the treatment process such that the actual value of each monitored operating parameter is greater than the minimum operating parameter value or less than the maximum operating parameter value, as appropriate, established for the treatment process.
(4) When the treatment process is a biological treatment process that is complying with paragraph (b)(4) of this section, the owner or operator must establish and implement a written procedure to monitor the appropriate parameters that demonstrate proper operation of the biological treatment unit in accordance with the evaluation required in §63.694(h) of this subpart. The written procedure must list the operating parameters that will be monitored and state the frequency of monitoring to ensure that the biological treatment unit is operating between the minimum operating parameter values and maximum operating parameter values to establish that the biological treatment unit is continuously achieving the performance requirement.
(f) The owner or operator must maintain records for each treatment process in accordance with the requirements of §63.696(a) of this subpart.
(g) The owner or operator must prepare and submit reports for each treatment process in accordance with the requirements of §63.697(a) of this subpart.
(h) The Administrator may at any time conduct or request that the owner or operator conduct testing necessary to demonstrate that a treatment process is achieving the applicable performance requirements of this section. The testing shall be conducted in accordance with the applicable requirements of this section. The Administrator may elect to have an authorized representative observe testing conducted by the owner or operator.
[61 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38967, July 20, 1999; 66 FR 1266, Jan. 8, 2001; 68 FR 37351, June 23, 2003]

§ 63.685 Standards: Tanks.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from tanks for which §63.683(b)(1)(i) of this subpart references the use of this section for such air emission control.
(b) The owner or operator shall control air emissions from each tank subject to this section in accordance with the following applicable requirements:
(1) For a tank that is part of an existing affected source but the tank is not used to manage off-site material having a maximum HAP vapor pressure kilopascal (kPa) that is equal to or greater than 76.6 kPa nor is the tank used for a waste stabilization process as defined in §63.681 of this subpart, the owner or operator shall determine whether the tank is required to use either Tank Level 1 controls or Tank Level 2 controls as specified for the tank by Table 3 of this subpart based on the off-site material maximum HAP vapor pressure and the tank's design capacity. The owner or operator shall control air emissions from a tank required by Table 3 to use Tank Level 1 controls in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section. The owner or operator shall control air emissions from a tank required by Table 3 to use Tank Level 2 controls in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.
(2) For a tank that is part of a new affected source but the tank is not used to manage off-site material having a maximum HAP vapor pressure that is equal to or greater than 76.6 kPa nor is the tank used for a waste stabilization process as defined in §63.681 of this subpart, the owner or operator shall determine whether the tank is required to use either Tank Level 1 controls or Tank Level 2 controls as specified for the tank by Table 4 of this subpart based on the off-site material maximum HAP vapor pressure and the tank's design capacity. The owner or operator shall control air emissions from a tank required by Table 4 to use Tank Level 1 controls in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section. The owner or operator shall control air emissions from a tank required by Table 4 to use Tank Level 2 controls in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.
(3) For a tank that is used for a waste stabilization process, the owner or operator shall control air emissions from the tank by using Tank Level 2 controls in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.
(4) For a tank that manages off-site material having a maximum HAP vapor pressure that is equal to or greater than 76.6 kPa, the

owner or operator must control air emissions by using one of the tanks specified in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) through (b)(4)(iii) of this section.
(i) A tank vented through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (g) of this section;
(ii) A pressure tank designed and operated in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (h) of this section; or
(iii) A tank located inside an enclosure that is vented through a closed-vent system to an enclosed combustion control device in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (i) of this section.
(c) Owners and operators controlling air emissions from a tank using Tank Level 1 controls shall meet the following requirements:
(1) The owner or operator shall determine the maximum HAP vapor pressure for an off-site material to be managed in the tank using Tank Level 1 controls before the first time the off-site material is placed in the tank. The maximum HAP vapor pressure shall be determined using the procedures specified in §63.694(j) of this subpart. Thereafter, the owner or operator shall perform a new determination whenever changes to the off-site material managed in the tank could potentially cause the maximum HAP vapor pressure to increase to a level that is equal to or greater than the maximum HAP vapor pressure limit for the tank design capacity category specified in Table 3 or Table 4 of this subpart, as applicable to the tank.
(2) The owner or operator must control air emissions from the tank in accordance with the requirements in either paragraph (c)(2)(i), (c)(2)(ii), or (c)(2)(iii) of this section, as applicable to the tank.
(i) The owner or operator controls air emissions from the tank in accordance with the provisions specified in subpart 00 of 40 CFR part 63—National Emission Standards for Tanks—Level 1.
(ii) As an alternative to meeting the requirements in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section, an owner or operator may control air emissions from the tank in accordance with the provisions for Tank Level 2 controls as specified in paragraph (d) of this section.
(iii) As an alternative to meeting the requirements in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section when a tank is used as an interim transfer point to transfer off-site material from containers to another off-site material management unit, an owner or operator may control air emissions from the tank in accordance with the requirements in paragraphs (c)(2)(iii)(A) and (c)(2)(iii)(B) of this section. An example of such a tank is an in-ground tank into which organic-contaminated debris is dumped from roll-off boxes or dump trucks, and then this debris is promptly transferred from the tank to a macroencapsulation unit by a backhoe.
(A) During those periods of time when the material transfer activity is occurring, the tank may be operated without a cover.
(B) At all other times, air emissions from the tank must be controlled in accordance with the provisions specified in 40 CFR part 67, subpart 00—National Emission Standards for Tanks—Level 1.
(d) Owners and operators controlling air emissions from a tank using Tank Level 2 controls shall use one of the following tanks:
(1) A fixed-roof tank equipped with an internal floating roof in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (e) of this section;
(2) A tank equipped with an external floating roof in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (f) of this section;
(3) A tank vented through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (g) of this section;
(4) A pressure tank designed and operated in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (h) of this section; or
(5) A tank located inside an enclosure that is vented through a closed-vent system to an enclosed combustion control device in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (i) of this section.
(e) The owner or operator who elects to control air emissions from a tank using a fixed-roof with an internal floating roof shall meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(3) of this section.
(1) The tank shall be equipped with a fixed roof and an internal floating roof in accordance with the following requirements:
(i) The internal floating roof shall be designed to float on the liquid surface except when the floating roof must be supported by the leg supports.
(ii) The internal floating roof shall be equipped with a continuous seal between the wall of the tank and the floating roof edge that meets either of the following requirements:
(A) A single continuous seal that is either a liquid-mounted seal or a metallic shoe seal, as defined in §63.681 of this subpart; or
(B) Two continuous seals mounted one above the other. The lower seal may be a vapor-mounted seal.
(iii) The internal floating roof shall meet the following specifications:
(A) Each opening in a noncontact internal floating roof except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface.
(B) Each opening in the internal floating roof shall be equipped with a gasketed cover or a gasketed lid except for leg sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains.
(C) Each penetration of the internal floating roof for the purpose of sampling shall have a slit fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the opening.
(D) Each automatic bleeder vent and rim space vent shall be gasketed.
(E) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a ladder shall have a gasketed sliding cover.
(F) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a column supporting the fixed roof shall have a flexible fabric sleeve seal or a gasketed sliding cover.
(2) The owner or operator shall operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:
(i) When the floating roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as soon as practical.
(ii) Automatic bleeder vents are to be set closed at all times when the roof is floating, except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the leg supports.
(iii) Prior to filling the tank, each cover, access hatch, gauge float well or lid on any opening in the internal floating roof shall be bolted or fastened closed (i.e., no visible gaps). Rim spaces vents are to be set to open only when the internal floating roof is not

floating or when the pressure beneath the rim exceeds the manufacturer's recommended setting.
(3) The owner or operator shall inspect the internal floating roof in accordance with the procedures specified in §63.695(b) of this subpart.
(f) The owner or operator who elects to control tank emissions by using an external floating roof shall meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (f)(3) of this section.
(1) The owner or operator shall design the external floating roof in accordance with the following requirements:
(i) The external floating roof shall be designed to float on the liquid surface except when the floating roof must be supported by the leg supports.
(ii) The floating roof shall be equipped with two continuous seals, one above the other, between the wall of the tank and the roof edge. The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal, and the upper seal is referred to as the secondary seal.
(A) The primary seal shall be a liquid-mounted seal or a metallic shoe seal, as defined in §63.681 of this subpart. The total area of the gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal shall not exceed 212 square centimeters (cm2) per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of these gaps shall not exceed 3.8 centimeters (cm). If a metallic shoe seal is used for the primary seal, the metallic shoe seal shall be designed so that one end extends into the liquid in the tank and the other end extends a vertical distance of at least 61 centimeters (24 inches) above the liquid surface.
(B) The secondary seal shall be mounted above the primary seal and cover the annular space between the floating roof and the wall of the tank. The total area of the gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal shall not exceed 21.2 square centimeters (cm^2) per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of these gaps shall not exceed 1.3 centimeters (cm).
(iii) The external floating roof shall be meet the following specifications:
(A) Except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact external floating roof shall provide a projection below the liquid surface.
(B) Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof shall be equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid.
(C) Each access hatch and each gauge float wells shall be equipped with covers designed to be bolted or fastened when the cover is secured in the closed position.
(D) Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vents shall be equipped with a gasket.
(E) Each roof drain that empties into the liquid managed in the tank shall be equipped with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.
(F) Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well shall be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.
(G) Each unslotted guide pole shall be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.
(H) Each slotted guide pole shall be equipped with a gasketed float or other device which closes off the surface from the atmosphere.
(I) Each gauge hatch and each sample well shall be equipped with a gasketed cover.
(2) The owner or operator shall operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:
(i) When the floating roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as soon as practical.
(ii) Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof shall be secured and maintained in a closed position at all times except when the closure device must be open for access.
(iii) Covers on each access hatch and each gauge float well shall be bolted or fastened when secured in the closed position.
(iv) Automatic bleeder vents shall be set closed at all times when the roof is floating, except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the leg supports.
(v) Rim space vents shall be set to open only at those times that the roof is being floated off the roof leg supports or when the pressure beneath the rim seal exceeds the manufacturer's recommended setting.
(vi) The cap on the end of each unslotted guide pole shall be secured in the closed position at all times except when measuring the level or collecting samples of the liquid in the tank.
(vii) The cover on each gauge hatch or sample well shall be secured in the closed position at all times except when the hatch or well must be opened for access.
(viii) Both the primary seal and the secondary seal shall completely cover the annular space between the external floating roof and the wall of the tank in a continuous fashion except during inspections.
(3) The owner or operator shall inspect the external floating roof in accordance with the procedures specified in §63.695(b) of this subpart.
(g) The owner or operator who controls tank air emissions by venting to a control device shall meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (g)(1) through (g)(3) of this section.
(1) The tank shall be covered by a fixed roof and vented directly through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the following requirements:
(i) The fixed roof and its closure devices shall be designed to form a continuous barrier over the entire surface area of the liquid in the tank.
(ii) Each opening in the fixed roof not vented to the control device shall be equipped with a closure device. If the pressure in the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof is less than atmospheric pressure when the control device is operating, the closure devices shall be designed to operate such that when the closure device is secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the closure device or between the perimeter of the cover opening and the closure device. If the pressure in the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof is equal to or greater than atmospheric pressure when the control device is operating, the closure device shall be designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions.
(iii) The fixed roof and its closure devices shall be made of suitable materials that will minimize exposure of the off-site material to

the atmosphere, to the extent practical, and will maintain the integrity of the equipment throughout its intended service life. Factors to be considered when selecting the materials for and designing the fixed roof and closure devices shall include: organic vapor permeability, the effects of any contact with the liquid and its vapor managed in the tank; the effects of outdoor exposure to wind, moisture, and sunlight; and the operating practices used for the tank on which the fixed roof is installed.
(iv) The closed-vent system and control device shall be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of §63.693 of this subpart.
(2) Whenever an off-site material is in the tank, the fixed roof shall be installed with each closure device secured in the closed position and the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof vented to the control device except as follows:
(i) Venting to the control device is not required, and opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed at the following times:
(A) To provide access to the tank for performing routine inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for normal operations. Examples of such activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to sample liquid in the tank, or when a worker needs to open a hatch to maintain or repair equipment. Following completion of the activity, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable, to the tank.
(B) To remove accumulated sludge or other residues from the bottom of the tank.
(ii) Opening of a safety device, as defined in §63.681 of this subpart, is allowed at any time conditions require it to do so to avoid an unsafe condition.
(3) The owner or operator shall inspect and monitor the air emission control equipment in accordance with the procedures specified in §63.695 of this subpart.
(h) The owner or operator who elects to control tank air emissions by using a pressure tank shall meet the following requirements.
(1) The tank shall be designed not to vent to the atmosphere as a result of compression of the vapor headspace in the tank during filling of the tank to its design capacity.
(2) All tank openings shall be equipped with closure devices designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions as determined using the procedure specified in §63.694(k) of this subpart.
(3) Whenever an off-site material is in the tank, the tank shall be operated as a closed system that does not vent to the atmosphere except under either of the following conditions as specified in paragraph (h)(3)(i) or (h)(3)(ii) of this section.
(i) At those times when opening of a safety device, as defined in §63.681 of this subpart, is required to avoid an unsafe condition.
(ii) At those times when purging of inerts from the tank is required and the purge stream is routed to a closed-vent system and control device designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of §63.693 of this subpart.
(i) The owner or operator who elects to control air emissions by using an enclosure vented through a closed-vent system to an enclosed combustion control device shall meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (i)(1) through (4) of this section.
(1) The tank shall be located inside an enclosure. The enclosure shall be designed and operated in accordance with the criteria for a permanent total enclosure as specified in “Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure” under 40 CFR 52.741, appendix B. The enclosure may have permanent or temporary openings to allow worker access; passage of material into or out of the enclosure by conveyor, vehicles, or other mechanical means; entry of permanent mechanical or electrical equipment; or to direct airflow into the enclosure. The owner or operator shall perform the verification procedure for the enclosure as specified in Section 5.0 to “Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure” initially when the enclosure is first installed and, thereafter, annually.
(2) The enclosure shall be vented through a closed-vent system to an enclosed combustion control device that is designed and operated in accordance with the standards for either a vapor incinerator, boiler, or process heater specified in §63.693 of this subpart.
(3) Opening of a safety device, as defined in §63.681 of this subpart, is allowed at any time conditions require it to do so to avoid an unsafe condition.
(4) The owner or operator shall inspect and monitor the closed-vent system and control device as specified in §63.693.
[61 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38968, July 20, 1999; 66 FR 1266, Jan. 8, 2001]

§ 63.686 Standards: Oil-water and organic-water separators.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from oil-water separators and organic-water separators for which §63.683(b)(1)(i) of this subpart references the use of this section for such air emission control.
(b) The owner or operator shall control air emissions from each separator subject to this section by using one of the following:
(1) A floating roof in accordance with all applicable provisions specified in 40 CFR 63 subpart VV—National Emission Standards for Oil-Water Separators and Organic-Water Separators. For portions of the separator where it is infeasible to install and operate a floating roof, such as over a weir mechanism, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.
(2) A fixed-roof that is vented through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with all applicable provisions specified in 40 CFR 63 subpart VV—National Emission Standards for Oil-Water Separators and Organic-Water Separators.
(3) A pressurized separator that operates as a closed system in accordance with all applicable provisions specified in 40 CFR part 63, subpart VV—National Emission Standards for Oil-Water Separators and Organic-Water Separators.
[61 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38969, July 20, 1999]

§ 63.687 Standards: Surface impoundments.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from surface impoundments for which §63.683(b)(1)(i) of this

subpart references the use of this section for such air emission control.
(b) The owner or operator shall control air emissions from each surface impoundment subject to this section by using one of the following:
(1) A floating membrane cover in accordance with the applicable provisions specified in 40 CFR 63 subpart QQ—National Emission Standards for Surface Impoundments; or
(2) A cover that is vented through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with all applicable provisions specified in 40 CFR 63 subpart QQ—National Emission Standards for Surface Impoundments.
[61 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38969, July 20, 1999]

§ 63.688 Standards: Containers.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from containers for which §63.683(b)(1)(i) of this subpart references the use of this section for such air emission control.
(b) The owner or operator shall control air emissions from each container subject to this section in accordance with the following requirements, as applicable to the container, except when the special provisions for waste stabilization processes specified in paragraph (c) of this section apply to the container.
(1) For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.1 m^3 and less than or equal to 0.46 m^3 , the owner or operator must control air emissions from the container in accordance with the requirements in either paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (b)(1)(ii) of this section.
(i) The owner or operator controls air emissions from the container in accordance with the standards for Container Level 1 controls as specified in 40 CFR part 63, subpart PP—National Emission Standards for Containers.
(ii) As an alternative to meeting the requirements in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, an owner or operator may choose to control air emissions from the container in accordance with the standards for either Container Level 2 controls or Container Level 3 controls as specified in subpart PP of this part 63—National Emission Standards for Containers.
(2) For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.46 m^3 and the container is not in light-material service as defined in §63.681 of this subpart, the owner or operator must control air emissions from the container in accordance with the requirements in either paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (b)(1)(ii) of this section.
(3) For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.46 m^3 and the container is in light-material service as defined in §63.681 of this subpart, the owner or operator must control air emissions from the container in accordance with the requirements in either paragraph (b)(3)(i) or (b)(3)(ii) of this section.
(i) The owner or operator controls air emissions from the container in accordance with the standards for Container Level 2 controls as specified in 40 CFR part 63, subpart PP—National Emission Standards for Containers.
(ii) As an alternative to meeting the requirements in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section, an owner or operator may choose to control air emissions from the container in accordance with the standards for Container Level 3 controls as specified in 40 CFR part 63, subpart PP—National Emission Standards for Containers.
(c) When a container subject to this subpart and having a design capacity greater than 0.1 m^3 is used for treatment of an off-site material by a waste stabilization process as defined in §63.681 of this subpart, the owner or operator shall control air emissions from the container at those times during the process when the off-site material in the container is exposed to the atmosphere in accordance with the standards for Container Level 3 controls as specified in 40 CFR part 63, subpart PP—National Emission Standards for Containers.
[61 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38969, July 20, 1999]

§ 63.689 Standards: Transfer systems.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from transfer systems for which §63.683(b)(1)(i) of this subpart references the use of this section for such air emission control.
(b) For each transfer system that is subject to this section and is an individual drain system, the owner or operator shall control air emissions in accordance with the standards specified in 40 CFR part 63, subpart RR—National Emission Standards for Individual Drain Systems.
(c) For each transfer system that is subject to this section but is not an individual drain system, the owner or operator shall control air emissions by using one of the transfer systems specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(3) of this section.
(1) A transfer system that uses covers in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (d) of this section.
(2) A transfer system that consists of continuous hard-piping. All joints or seams between the pipe sections shall be permanently or semi-permanently sealed (e.g., a welded joint between two sections of metal pipe or a bolted and gasketed flange).
(3) A transfer system that is enclosed and vented through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) and (c)(3)(ii) of this section.
(i) The transfer system is designed and operated such that an internal pressure in the vapor headspace in the enclosure is maintained at a level less than atmospheric pressure when the control device is operating, and
(ii) The closed-vent system and control device are designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of §63.693 of this subpart.
(d) Owners and operators controlling air emissions from a transfer system using covers in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c)(1) of this section shall meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(6) of this section.
(1) The cover and its closure devices shall be designed to form a continuous barrier over the entire surface area of the off-site material as it is conveyed by the transfer system except for the openings at the inlet and outlet to the transfer system through

which the off-site material passes. The inlet and outlet openings used for passage of the off-site material through the transfer system shall be the minimum size required for practical operation of the transfer system.
(2) The cover shall be installed in a manner such that there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces between cover section joints or between the interface of the cover edge and its mounting.
(3) Except for the inlet and outlet openings to the transfer system through which the off-site material passes, each opening in the cover shall be equipped with a closure device designed to operate such that when the closure device is secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the closure device or between the perimeter of the opening and the closure device.
(4) The cover and its closure devices shall be made of suitable materials that will minimize exposure of the off-site material to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, and will maintain the integrity of the equipment throughout its intended service life. Factors to be considered when selecting the materials for and designing the cover and closure devices shall include: organic vapor permeability; the effects of any contact with the material or its vapors conveyed in the transfer system; the effects of outdoor exposure to wind, moisture, and sunlight; and the operating practices used for the transfer system on which the cover is installed.
(5) Whenever an off-site material is in the transfer system, the cover shall be installed with each closure device secured in the closed position except as specified in paragraph (d)(5)(i) or (d)(5)(ii) of this section.
(i) Opening of closure devices or removal of the cover is allowed to provide access to the transfer system for performing routine inspection, maintenance, repair, or other activities needed for normal operations. Examples of such activities include those times when a worker needs to open a hatch or remove the cover to repair conveyance equipment mounted under the cover or to clear a blockage of material inside the system. Following completion of the activity, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable.
(ii) Opening of a safety device, as defined in §63.681 of this subpart, is allowed at any time conditions require it to do so to avoid an unsafe condition.
(6) The owner or operator shall inspect the air emission control equipment in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.695 of this subpart.
[61 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38970, July 20, 1999]

§ 63.690 Standards: Process vents.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from process vents for which §63.683(c)(1)(i) of this subpart references the use of this section for such air emission control.
(b) The owner or operator must route the vent stream from each affected process vent through a closed-vent system to a control device that meets the standards specified in §63.693 of this subpart. For the purpose of complying with this paragraph (b), a primary condenser is not a control device; however, a second condenser or other organic recovery device that is operated downstream of the primary condenser is considered a control device.
[64 FR 38970, July 20, 1999]

§ 63.691 Standards: Equipment leaks.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from equipment leaks for which §63.683(d) references the use of this section for such air emissions control.
(b) The owner or operator shall control the HAP emitted from equipment leaks in accordance with the applicable provisions specified in either paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section.
(1) The owner or operator controls the HAP emitted from equipment leaks in accordance with §61.242 through §61.247 in 40 CFR part 61, subpart V—National Emission Standards for Equipment Leaks; or
(2) The owner or operator controls the HAP emitted from equipment leaks in accordance with §63.162 through §63.182 in subpart H—National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants from Equipment Leaks.
[64 FR 38970, July 20, 1999, as amended at 66 FR 1266, Jan. 8, 2001]

§ 63.692 [Reserved]

§ 63.693 Standards: Closed-vent systems and control devices.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to closed-vent systems and control devices used to control air emissions for which another standard references the use of this section for such air emission control.
(b) For each closed-vent system and control device used to comply with this section, the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements:
(1) The owner or operator must use a closed-vent system that meets the requirements specified in paragraph (c) of this section.
(2) The owner or operator must use a control device that meets the requirements specified in paragraphs (d) through (h) of this section as applicable to the type and design of the control device selected by the owner or operator to comply with the provisions of this section.
(3) Whenever gases or vapors containing HAP are vented through a closed-vent system connected to a control device used to comply with this section, the control device must be operating except at those times listed in either paragraph (b)(3)(i) or (b)(3)(ii) of this section.
(i) The control device may be bypassed for the purpose of performing planned routine maintenance of the closed-vent system or

control device in situations when the routine maintenance cannot be performed during periods that the emission point vented to the control device is shutdown. On an annual basis, the total time that the closed-vent system or control device is bypassed to perform routine maintenance shall not exceed 240 hours per each calendar year.
(ii) The control device may be bypassed for the purpose of correcting a malfunction of the closed-vent system or control device. The owner or operator shall perform the adjustments or repairs necessary to correct the malfunction as soon as practicable after the malfunction is detected.
(4) The owner or operator must inspect and monitor each closed-vent system in accordance with the requirements specified in either paragraph (b)(4)(i) or (b)(4)(ii) of this section.
(i) The owner or operator inspects and monitors the closed-vent system in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.695(c) of this subpart, and complies with the applicable recordkeeping requirements in §63.696 of this subpart and the applicable reporting requirements in §63.697 of this subpart.
(ii) As an alternative to meeting the requirements specified in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section, the owner or operator may choose to inspect and monitor the closed-vent system in accordance with the requirements under 40 CFR part 63, subpart H—National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants for Equipment Leaks as specified in 40 CFR 63.172(f) through (h), and complies with the applicable recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR 63.181 and the applicable reporting requirements in 40 CFR 63.182.
(5) The owner or operator must monitor the operation of each control device in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraphs (d) through (h) of this section as applicable to the type and design of the control device selected by the owner or operator to comply with the provisions of this section.
(6) The owner or operator shall maintain records for each control device in accordance with the requirements of §63.696 of this subpart.
(7) The owner or operator shall prepare and submit reports for each control device in accordance with the requirements of §63.697 of this subpart.
(8) In the case when an owner or operator chooses to use a design analysis to demonstrate compliance of a control device with the applicable performance requirements specified in this section as provided for in paragraphs (d) through (g) of this section, the Administrator may request that the design analysis be revised or amended by the owner or operator to correct any deficiencies identified by the Administrator. If the owner or operator and the Administrator do not agree on the acceptability of using the design analysis (including any changes requested by the Administrator) to demonstrate that the control device achieves the applicable performance requirements, then the disagreement must be resolved using the results of a performance test conducted by the owner or operator in accordance with the requirements of §63.694(l) of this subpart. The Administrator may choose to have an authorized representative observe the performance test conducted by the owner or operator. Should the results of this performance test not agree with the determination of control device performance based on the design analysis, then the results of the performance test will be used to establish compliance with this subpart.
(c) Closed-vent system requirements.
(1) The vent stream required to be controlled shall be conveyed to the control device by either of the following closed-vent systems:
(i) A closed-vent system that is designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions using the procedure specified in §63.694(k) of this subpart; or
(ii) A closed-vent system that is designed to operate at a pressure below atmospheric pressure. The system shall be equipped with at least one pressure gage or other pressure measurement device that can be read from a readily accessible location to verify that negative pressure is being maintained in the closed-vent system when the control device is operating.
(2) In situations when the closed-vent system includes bypass devices that could be used to divert a vent stream from the closed-vent system to the atmosphere at a point upstream of the control device inlet, each bypass device must be equipped with either a flow indicator as specified in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section or a seal or locking device as specified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section. For the purpose of complying with this paragraph (c)(2), low leg drains, high point bleeds, analyzer vents, open-ended valves or lines, or pressure relief valves needed for safety reasons are not subject to the requirements of this paragraph (c)(2).
(i) If a flow indicator is used, the indicator must be installed at the entrance to the bypass line used to divert the vent stream from the closed-vent system to the atmosphere. The flow indicator must indicate a reading at least once every 15 minutes. The owner or operator must maintain records of the following information: hourly records of whether the flow indicator was operating and whether flow was detected at any time during the hour; and records of all periods when flow is detected or the flow indicator is not operating.
(ii) If a seal or locking device is used to comply with paragraph (c)(2) of this section, the device shall be placed on the mechanism by which the bypass device position is controlled (*e.g.,* valve handle, damper lever) when the bypass device is in the closed position such that the bypass device cannot be opened without breaking the seal or removing the lock. Examples of such devices include, but are not limited to, a car-seal or a lock-and-key configuration valve.
(d) Carbon adsorption control device requirements.
(1) The carbon adsorption system must achieve the performance specifications in either paragraph (d)(1)(i) or (d)(1)(ii) of this section.
(i) Recover 95 percent or more, on a weight-basis, of the total organic compounds (TOC), less methane and ethane, contained in the vent stream entering the carbon adsorption system; or
(ii) Recover 95 percent or more, on a weight-basis, of the total HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart contained in the vent stream entering the carbon adsorption system.
(2) The owner or operator must demonstrate that the carbon adsorption system achieves the performance requirements in paragraph (d)(1) of this section by either performing a performance test as specified in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section or a

design analysis as specified in paragraph (d)(2)(ii) of this section.
(i) An owner or operator choosing to use a performance test to demonstrate compliance must conduct the test in accordance with the requirements of §63.694(l) of this subpart.
(ii) An owner or operator choosing to use a design analysis to demonstrate compliance must include as part of this design analysis the information specified in either paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(A) or (d)(2)(ii)(B) of this section as applicable to the carbon adsorption system design.
(A) For a regenerable carbon adsorption system, the design analysis shall address the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature and shall establish the design exhaust vent stream organic compound concentration, adsorption cycle time, number and capacity of carbon beds, type and working capacity of activated carbon used for carbon beds, design total regeneration steam flow over the period of each complete carbon bed regeneration cycle, design carbon bed temperature after regeneration, design carbon bed regeneration time, and design service life of the carbon.
(B) For a nonregenerable carbon adsorption system (e.g., a carbon canister), the design analysis shall address the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature and shall establish the design exhaust vent stream organic compound concentration, carbon bed capacity, activated carbon type and working capacity, and design carbon replacement interval based on the total carbon working capacity of the control device and emission point operating schedule.
(3) The owner or operator must monitor the operation of the carbon adsorption system in accordance with the requirements of §63.695(e) using one of the continuous monitoring systems specified in paragraphs (d)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section. Monitoring the operation of a nonregenerable carbon adsorption system (*e.g.,* a carbon canister) using a continuous monitoring system is not required when the carbon canister or the carbon in the control device is replaced on a regular basis according to the requirements in paragraph (d)(4)(iii) of this section.
(i) For a regenerative-type carbon adsorption system:
(A) A continuous parameter monitoring system to measure and record the average total regeneration stream mass flow or volumetric flow during each carbon bed regeneration cycle. The integrating regenerating stream flow monitoring device must have an accuracy of ±10 percent; and
(B) A continuous parameter monitoring system to measure and record the average carbon bed temperature for the duration of the carbon bed steaming cycle and to measure the actual carbon bed temperature after regeneration and within 15 minutes of completing the cooling cycle. The accuracy of the temperature monitoring device must be ±1 percent of the temperature being measured, expressed in degrees Celsius or ±5 °C, whichever is greater.
(ii) A continuous monitoring system to measure and record the daily average concentration level of organic compounds in the exhaust gas stream from the control device. The organic monitoring system must comply either with Performance Specification 8 or 9 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B. The relative accuracy provision of Performance Specification 8, Sections 2.4 and 3 need not be conducted.
(iii) A continuous monitoring system that measures other alternative operating parameters upon approval of the Administrator as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(1) through (f)(5) of this part.
(4) The owner or operator shall manage the carbon used for the carbon adsorption system, as follows:
(i) Following the initial startup of the control device, all carbon in the control device shall be replaced with fresh carbon on a regular, predetermined time interval that is no longer than the carbon service life established for the carbon adsorption system. The provisions of this paragraph (d)(4)(i) do not apply to a nonregenerable carbon adsorption system (*e.g.,* a carbon canister) for which the carbon canister or the carbon in the control device is replaced on a regular basis according to the requirements in paragraph (d)(4)(iii) of this section.
(ii) The spent carbon removed from the carbon adsorption system must be either regenerated, reactivated, or burned in one of the units specified in paragraphs (d)(4)(ii)(A) through (d)(4)(ii)(G) of this section.
(A) Regenerated or reactivated in a thermal treatment unit for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 that implements the requirements of 40 CFR part 264, subpart X.
(B) Regenerated or reactivated in a thermal treatment unit equipped with and operating air emission controls in accordance with this section.
(C) Regenerated or reactivated in a thermal treatment unit equipped with and operating organic air emission controls in accordance with a national emission standard for hazardous air pollutants under another subpart in 40 CFR part 63 or 40 CFR part 61.
(D) Burned in a hazardous waste incinerator for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 that implements the requirements of 40 CFR part 264, subpart O.
(E) Burned in a hazardous waste incinerator for which the owner or operator has designed and operates the incinerator in accordance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 265, subpart O.
(F) Burned in a boiler or industrial furnace for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 that implements the requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H.
(G) Burned in a boiler or industrial furnace for which the owner or operator has designed and operates the unit in accordance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H.
(iii) As an alternative to meeting the requirements in paragraphs (d)(3) and (d)(4)(i) of this section, an owner or operator of a nonregenerable carbon adsorption system may choose to replace on a regular basis the carbon canister or the carbon in the control device using the procedures in either paragraph (d)(4)(iii)(A) or (d)(4)(iii)(B) of this section. For the purpose of complying with this paragraph (d)(4)(iii), a nonregenerable carbon adsorption system means a carbon adsorption system that does not regenerate the carbon bed directly onsite in the control device, such as a carbon canister. The spent carbon removed from the nonregenerable carbon adsorption system must be managed according to the requirements in paragraph (d)(4)(ii) of this section.

(A) Monitor the concentration level of the organic compounds in the exhaust vent from the carbon adsorption system on a regular schedule, and when carbon breakthrough is indicated, immediately replace either the existing carbon canister with a new carbon canister or replace the existing carbon in the control device with fresh carbon. Measurement of the concentration level of the organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream must be made with a detection instrument that is appropriate for the composition of organic constituents in the vent stream and is routinely calibrated to measure the organic concentration level expected to occur at breakthrough. The monitoring frequency must be daily or at an interval no greater than 20 percent of the time required to consume the total carbon working capacity established as a requirement of paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(B) of this section, whichever is longer.
(B) Replace either the existing carbon canister with a new carbon canister or replace the existing carbon in the control device with fresh carbon at a regular, predetermined time interval that is less than the design carbon replacement interval established as a requirement of paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(B) of this section.
(e) Condenser control device requirements.
(1) The condenser must achieve the performance specifications in either paragraph (e)(1)(i) or (e)(1)(ii) of this section.
(i) Recover 95 percent or more, on a weight-basis, of the total organic compounds (TOC), less methane and ethane, contained in the vent stream entering the condenser; or
(ii) Recover 95 percent or more, on a weight-basis, of the total HAP, listed in Table 1 of this subpart, contained in the vent stream entering the condenser.
(2) The owner or operator must demonstrate that the condenser achieves the performance requirements in paragraph (e)(1) of this section by either performing a performance test as specified in paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section or a design analysis as specified in paragraph (e)(2)(ii) of this section.
(i) An owner or operator choosing to use a performance tests to demonstrate compliance must conduct the test in accordance with the requirements of §63.694(l) of this subpart.
(ii) An owner or operator choosing to use a design analysis to demonstrate compliance must include as part of this design analysis the following information: description of the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature; and specification of the design outlet organic compound concentration level, design average temperature of the condenser exhaust vent stream, and the design average temperatures of the coolant fluid at the condenser inlet and outlet.
(3) The owner or operator must monitor the operation of the condenser in accordance with the requirements of §63.695(e) of this subpart using one of the continuous monitoring systems specified in paragraphs (e)(3)(i) through (e)(3)(iii) of this section.
(i) A continuous parameter monitoring system to measure and record the daily average temperature of the exhaust gases from the control device. The accuracy of the temperature monitoring device shall be ±1 percent of the temperature being measured, expressed in degrees Celsius or ±5 °C, whichever is greater.
(ii) A continuous monitoring system to measure and record the daily average concentration level of organic compounds in the exhaust gas stream from the control device. The organic monitoring system must comply either with Performance Specification 8 or 9 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B. The relative accuracy provision of Performance Specification 8, Sections 2.4 and 3 need not be conducted.
(iii) A continuous monitoring system that measures other alternative operating parameters upon approval of the Administrator as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(1) through (f)(5) of this part.
(f) Vapor incinerator control device requirements.
(1) The vapor incinerator must achieve the performance specifications in either paragraph (f)(1)(i), (f)(1)(ii), or (f)(1)(iii) of this section.
(i) Destroy the total organic compounds (TOC), less methane and ethane, contained in the vent stream entering the vapor incinerator either:
(A) By 95 percent or more, on a weight-basis, or
(B) To achieve a total incinerator outlet concentration for the TOC, less methane and ethane, of less than or equal to ppmv on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.
(ii) Destroy the HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart contained in the vent stream entering the vapor incinerator either:
(A) By 95 percent or more, on a total HAP weight-basis, or
(B) To achieve a total incinerator outlet concentration for the HAP, listed in Table 1 of this subpart, of less than or equal to ppmv on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.
(iii) Maintain the conditions in the vapor incinerator combustion chamber at a residence time of 0.5 seconds or longer and at a temperature of 760°C or higher.
(2) The owner or operator must demonstrate that the vapor incinerator achieves the performance requirements in paragraph (f)(1) of this section by either performing a performance test as specified in paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this section or a design analysis as specified in paragraph (f)(2)(ii) of this section.
(i) An owner or operator choosing to use a performance test to demonstrate compliance must conduct the test in accordance with the requirements of §63.694(l) of this subpart.
(ii) An owner or operator choosing to use a design analysis to demonstrate compliance must include as part of this design analysis the information specified in either paragraph (f)(2)(ii)(A) or (f)(2)(ii)(B) of this section as applicable to the vapor incinerator design.
(A) For a thermal vapor incinerator, the design analysis shall address the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate and shall establish the design minimum and average temperatures in the combustion chamber and the combustion chamber residence time.
(B) For a catalytic vapor incinerator, the design analysis shall address the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations,

and flow rate and shall establish the design minimum and average temperatures across the catalyst bed inlet and outlet, and the design service life of the catalyst.
(3) The owner or operator must monitor the operation of the vapor incinerator in accordance with the requirements of §63.695(e) of this subpart using one of the continuous monitoring systems specified in paragraphs (f)(3)(i) through (f)(3)(iv) of this section as applicable to the type of vapor incinerator used.
(i) For a thermal vapor incinerator, a continuous parameter monitoring system to measure and record the daily average temperature of the exhaust gases from the control device. The accuracy of the temperature monitoring device must be ±1 percent of the temperature being measured, expressed in degrees Celsius of ±0.5 °C, whichever is greater.
(ii) For a catalytic vapor incinerator, a temperature monitoring device capable of monitoring temperature at two locations equipped with a continuous recorder. One temperature sensor shall be installed in the vent stream at the nearest feasible point to the catalyst bed inlet and a second temperature sensor shall be installed in the vent stream at the nearest feasible point to the catalyst bed outlet.
(iii) For either type of vapor incinerator, a continuous monitoring system to measure and record the daily average concentration of organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream from the control device. The organic monitoring system must comply either with Performance Specification 8 or 9 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B. The relative accuracy provision of Performance Specification 8, Sections 2.4 and 3 need not be conducted.
(iv) For either type of vapor incinerator, a continuous monitoring system that measures alternative operating parameters other than those specified in paragraph (f)(3)(i) or (f)(3)(ii) of this section upon approval of the Administrator as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(1) through (f)(5) of this part.
(g) Boilers and process heaters control device requirements.
(1) The boiler or process heater must achieve the performance specifications in either paragraph (g)(1)(i), (g)(1)(ii), (g)(1)(iii), (g)(1)(iv), or (g)(1)(v) of this section.
(i) Destroy the total organic compounds (TOC), less methane and ethane, contained in the vent stream introduced into the flame zone of the boiler or process heater either:
(A) By 95 percent or more, on a weight-basis, or
(B) To achieve in the exhausted combustion gases a total concentration for the TOC, less methane and ethane, of less than or equal to 20 parts ppmv on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.
(ii) Destroy the HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart contained in the vent stream entering the vapor incinerator either:
(A) By 95 percent or more, on a total HAP weight-basis, or
(B) To achieve in the exhausted combustion gases a total concentration for the HAP, listed in Table 1 of the subpart, of less than or equal to 20 ppmv on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.
(iii) Introduce the vent stream into the flame zone of the boiler or process heater and maintain the conditions in the combustion chamber at a residence time of 0.5 seconds or longer and at a temperature of 760°C or higher.
(iv) Introduce the vent stream with the fuel that provides the predominate heat input to the boiler or process heater (i.e., the primary fuel); or
(v) Introduce the vent stream to a boiler or process heater for which the owner or operator either has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 and complies with the requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H of this chapter; or has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H of this chapter.
(2) The owner or operator must demonstrate that the boiler or process heater achieves the performance specifications in paragraph (g)(1) of this section chosen by the owner or operator using the applicable method specified in paragraph (g)(2)(i) or (g)(2)(ii) of this section.
(i) If an owner or operator chooses to comply with the performance specifications in either paragraph (g)(1)(i), (g)(1)(ii), or (g)(1)(iii) of this section, the owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with the applicable performance specifications by either performing a performance test as specified in paragraph (g)(2)(i)(A) of this section or a design analysis as specified in paragraph (g)(2)(i)(B) of this section.
(A) An owner or operator choosing to use a performance test to demonstrate compliance must conduct the test in accordance with the requirements of §63.694(l) of this subpart.
(B) An owner or operator choosing to use a design analysis to demonstrate compliance must include as part of this design analysis the following information: description of the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate; specification of the design minimum and average flame zone temperatures and combustion zone residence time; and description of the method and location by which the vent stream is introduced into the flame zone.
(ii) If an owner or operator chooses to comply with the performance specifications in either paragraph (g)(1)(iv) or (g)(1)(v) of this section, the owner or operator must demonstrate compliance by maintaining the records that document that the boiler or process heater is designed and operated in accordance with the applicable requirements of this section.
(3) For a boiler or process heater complying with the performance specifications in either paragraph (g)(1)(i), (g)(1)(ii), or (g)(1)(iii) of this section, the owner or operator must monitor the operation of a boiler or process heater in accordance with the requirements of §63.695(e) of this subpart using one of the continuous monitoring systems specified in paragraphs (g)(3)(i) through (g)(3)(iii) of this section.
(i) A continuous parameter monitoring system to measure and record the daily average combustion zone temperature. The accuracy of the temperature sensor must be ±1 percent of the temperature being measured, expressed in degrees Celsius or ±0.5 °C, whichever is greater;
(ii) A continuous monitoring system to measure and record the daily average concentration of organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream from the control device. The organic monitoring system must comply either with Performance Specification 8 or 9 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B. The relative accuracy provision of Performance Specification 8, Sections 2.4 and 3 need not be

conducted.
(iii) A continuous monitoring system that measures alternative operating parameters other than those specified in paragraph (g)(3)(i) or (g)(3)(ii) of this section upon approval of the Administrator as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(1) through (f)(5) of this part.
(h) Flare control device requirements.
(1) The flare must be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.11(b).
(2) The owner or operator must demonstrate that the flare achieves the requirements in paragraph (h)(1) of this section by performing the procedures specified in paragraph (h)(2)(i) of this section. A previous compliance demonstration for the flare that meets all of the conditions specified in paragraph (h)(2)(ii) of this section may be used by an owner or operator to demonstrate compliance with this paragraph (h)(2).
(i) To demonstrate that a flare achieves the requirements in paragraph (h)(1) of this section, the owner or operator performs all of the procedures specified in paragraphs (h)(2)(i)(A) through (h)(2)(i)(C) of this section.
(A) The owner or operator conducts a visible emission test for the flare in accordance with the requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.11(b)(4).
(B) The owner or operator determines the net heating value of the gas being combusted in the flare in accordance with the requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.11(b)(6); and
(C) The owner or operator determines the flare exit velocity in accordance with the requirements applicable to the flare design as specified in 40 CFR 63.11(b)(7) or 40 CFR 63.11(b)(8).
(ii) A previous compliance demonstration for the flare may be used by an owner or operator to demonstrate compliance with paragraph (h)(2) of this section provided that all conditions for the compliance determination and subsequent flare operation are met as specified in paragraphs (h)(2)(ii)(A) and (h)(2)(ii)(B) of this section.
(A) The owner or operator conducted the compliance determination using the procedures specified in paragraph (h)(2)(i) of this section.
(B) No flare operating parameter or process changes have occurred since completion of the compliance determination which could affect the compliance determination results.
(3) The owner or operator must monitor the operation of the flare using a heat sensing monitoring device (including but not limited to a thermocouple, ultraviolet beam sensor, or infrared sensor) that continuously detects the presence of a pilot flame. The owner or operator must record, for each 1-hour period, whether the monitor was continuously operating and whether a pilot flame was continuously present during each hour as required in §63.696(b)(3) of this subpart.
[64 FR 38970, July 20, 1999, as amended at 66 FR 1266, Jan. 8, 2001; 68 FR 37351, June 23, 2003]

§ 63.694 Testing methods and procedures.

(a) This section specifies the testing methods and procedures required for this subpart to perform the following:
(1) To determine the average VOHAP concentration for off-site material streams at the point-of-delivery for compliance with standards specified §63.683 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (b) of this section.
(2) To determine the average VOHAP concentration for treated off-site material streams at the point-of-treatment for compliance with standards specified §63.684 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (c) of this section.
(3) To determine the treatment process VOHAP concentration limit (C_R) for compliance with standards specified §63.684 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (d) of this section.
(4) To determine treatment process required HAP removal rate (RMR) for compliance with standards specified §63.684 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (e) of this section.
(5) To determine treatment process actual HAP removal rate (MR) for compliance with standards specified §63.684 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (f) of this section.
(6) To determine treatment process required HAP reduction efficiency (R) for compliance with standards specified in §63.684 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (g) of this section.
(7) To determine treatment process required HAP biodegradation efficiency (R_{bio}) for compliance with standards specified in §63.684 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (h) of this section.
(8) To determine treatment process required actual HAP mass removal rate (MR_{bio}) for compliance with standards specified in§63.684 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (i) of this section.
(9) To determine maximum organic HAP vapor pressure of off-site materials in tanks for compliance with the standards specified in §63.685 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (j) of this section.
(10) To determine no detectable organic emissions, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (k) of this section.
(11) To determine closed-vent system and control device performance for compliance with the standards specified in §63.693 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (l) of this section.
(12) To determine process vent stream flow rate and total organic HAP concentration for compliance with the standards specified in §63.693 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (m) of this section.
(b) Testing methods and procedures to determine average VOHAP concentration of an off-site material stream at the point-of-delivery.
(1) The average VOHAP concentration of an off-site material at the point-of-delivery shall be determined using either direct measurement as specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section or by knowledge as specified in paragraph (b)(3) of this section.
(2) *Direct measurement to determine VOHAP concentration*— (i) *Sampling.* Samples of the off-site material stream shall be collected from the container, pipeline, or other device used to deliver the off-site material stream to the plant site in a manner such

that volatilization of organics contained in the sample is minimized and an adequately representative sample is collected and maintained for analysis by the selected method.
(A) The averaging period to be used for determining the average VOHAP concentration for the off-site material stream on a mass-weighted average basis shall be designated and recorded. The averaging period can represent any time interval that the owner or operator determines is appropriate for the off-site material stream but shall not exceed 1 year.
(B) A sufficient number of samples, but no less than four samples, shall be collected to represent the complete range of HAP compositions and HAP quantities that occur in the off-site material stream during the entire averaging period due to normal variations in the operating conditions for the source or process generating the off-site material stream. Examples of such normal variations are seasonal variations in off-site material quantity or fluctuations in ambient temperature.
(C) All samples shall be collected and handled in accordance with written procedures prepared by the owner or operator and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan shall describe the procedure by which representative samples of the off-site material stream are collected such that a minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample collection and handling process and by which sample integrity is maintained. A copy of the written sampling plan shall be maintained on-site in the plant site operating records. An example of an acceptable sampling plan includes a plan incorporating sample collection and handling procedures in accordance with the requirements specified in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication No. SW–846 or Method 25D in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
(ii) *Analysis.* Each collected sample must be prepared and analyzed in accordance with one of the following methods as applicable to the sampled off-site material for the purpose of measuring the HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart:
(A) Method 305 in 40 CFR part 63, appendix A.
(B) Method 25D in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
(C) Method 624 in 40 CFR part 136, appendix A. If this method is used to analyze one or more compounds that are not on the method's published list of approved compounds, the Alternative Test Procedure specified in 40 CFR 136.4 and 40 CFR 136.5 must be followed.
(D) Method 625 in 40 CFR part 136, appendix A. For the purpose of using this method to comply with this subpart, the owner or operator must perform corrections to these compounds based on the “accuracy as recovery” using the factors in Table 7 of the method. If this method is used to analyze one or more compounds that are not on the method's published list of approved compounds, the Alternative Test Procedure specified in 40 CFR 136.4 and 40 CFR 136.5 must be followed.
(E) Method 1624 in 40 CFR part 136, appendix A.
(F) Method 1625 in 40 CFR part 136, appendix A.
(G) Method 8260 in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication No. SW–846, Third Edition, September 1986, as amended by Update I, November 15, 1992. As an alternative, an owner or operator may use any more recent, updated version of Method 8260 approved by the EPA. For the purpose of using Method 8260 to comply with this subpart, the owner or operator must maintain a formal quality assurance program consistent with section 8 of Method 8260, and this program must include the following elements related to measuring the concentrations of volatile compounds:
(*1*) Documentation of site-specific procedures to minimize the loss of compounds due to volatilization, biodegradation, reaction, or sorption during the sample collection, storage, and preparation steps.
(*2*) Documentation of specific quality assurance procedures followed during sampling, sample preparation, sample introduction, and analysis.
(*3*) Measurement of the average accuracy and precision of the specific procedures, including field duplicates and field spiking of the off-site material source before or during sampling with compounds having similar chemical characteristics to the target analytes.
(H) Method 8270 in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication No. SW–846, Third Edition, September 1986, as amended by Update I, November 15, 1992. As an alternative, an owner or operator may use any more recent, updated version of Method 8270 approved by the EPA. For the purpose of using Method 8270 to comply with this subpart, the owner or operator must maintain a formal quality assurance program consistent with Method 8270, and this program must include the following elements related to measuring the concentrations of volatile compounds:
(*1*) Documentation of site-specific procedures to minimize the loss of compounds due to volatilization, biodegradation, reaction, or sorption during the sample collection, storage, and preparation steps.
(*2*) Documentation of specific quality assurance procedures followed during sampling, sample preparation, sample introduction, and analysis.
(*3*) Measurement of the average accuracy and precision of the specific procedures, including field duplicates and field spiking of the off-site material source before or during sampling with compounds having similar chemical characteristics to the target analytes.
(I) Any other analysis method that has been validated in accordance with the procedures specified in section 5.1 and section 5.3 and the corresponding calculations in section 6.1 or section 6.3 of Method 301 in appendix A in 40 CFR part 63. The data are acceptable if they meet the criteria specified in section 6.1.5 or section 6.3.3 of Method 301. If correction is required under section 6.3.3 of Method 301, the data are acceptable if the correction factor is within the range of 0.7 to 1.30. Other sections of Method 301 are not required.
(iii) *Calculations.* The average VOHAP concentration (C) on a mass-weighted basis shall be calculated by using the results for all samples analyzed in accordance with paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section and the following equation. An owner or operator using a test method that provides species-specific chemical concentrations may adjust the measured concentrations to the corresponding concentration values which would be obtained had the off-site material samples been analyzed using Method 305. To adjust these data, the measured concentration for each individual HAP chemical species contained in the off-site material is multiplied by the appropriate species-specific adjustment factor (f_{m305}) listed in Table 1 of this subpart.

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

Where:
C = Average VOHAP concentration of the off-site material at the point-of-delivery on a mass-weighted basis, ppmw.
i = Individual sample "i" of the off-site material.
n = Total number of samples of the off-site material collected (at least 4) for the averaging period (not to exceed 1 year).
Q_i= Mass quantity of off-site material stream represented by C_i, kg/hr.
Q_T= Total mass quantity of off-site material during the averaging period, kg/hr.
C_i= Measured VOHAP concentration of sample "i" as determined in accordance with the requirements of §63.694(a), ppmw.
(3) Knowledge of the off-site material to determine VOHAP concentration.
(i) Documentation shall be prepared that presents the information used as the basis for the owner's or operator's knowledge of the off-site material stream's average VOHAP concentration. Examples of information that may be used as the basis for knowledge include: material balances for the source or process generating the off-site material stream; species-specific chemical test data for the off-site material stream from previous testing that are still applicable to the current off-site material stream; previous test data for other locations managing the same type of off-site material stream; or other knowledge based on information in documents such as manifests, shipping papers, or waste certification notices.
(ii) If test data are used as the basis for knowledge, then the owner or operator shall document the test method, sampling protocol, and the means by which sampling variability and analytical variability are accounted for in the determination of the average VOHAP concentration. For example, an owner or operator may use HAP concentration test data for the off-site material stream that are validated in accordance with Method 301 in 40 CFR part 63, appendix A of this part as the basis for knowledge of the off-site material.
(iii) An owner or operator using species-specific chemical concentration test data as the basis for knowledge of the off-site material may adjust the test data to the corresponding average VOHAP concentration value which would be obtained had the off-site material samples been analyzed using Method 305. To adjust these data, the measured concentration for each individual HAP chemical species contained in the off-site material is multiplied by the appropriate species-specific adjustment factor (f_{m305}) listed in Table 1 of this subpart.
(iv) In the event that the Administrator and the owner or operator disagree on a determination of the average VOHAP concentration for an off-site material stream using knowledge, then the results from a determination of VOHAP concentration using direct measurement as specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section shall be used to establish compliance with the applicable requirements of this subpart. The Administrator may perform or request that the owner or operator perform this determination using direct measurement.
(c) Determination of average VOHAP concentration of an off-site material stream at the point-of-treatment.
(1) *Sampling.* Samples of the off-site material stream shall be collected at the point-of-treatment in a manner such that volatilization of organics contained in the sample is minimized and an adequately representative sample is collected and maintained for analysis by the selected method.
(i) The averaging period to be used for determining the average VOHAP concentration for the off-site material stream on a mass-weighted average basis shall be designated and recorded. The averaging period can represent any time interval that the owner or operator determines is appropriate for the off-site material stream but shall not exceed 1 year.
(ii) A sufficient number of samples, but no less than four samples, shall be collected to represent the complete range of HAP compositions and HAP quantities that occur in the off-site material stream during the entire averaging period due to normal variations in the operating conditions for the treatment process. Examples of such normal variations are seasonal variations in off-site material quantity or fluctuations in ambient temperature.
(iii) All samples shall be collected and handled in accordance with written procedures prepared by the owner or operator and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan shall describe the procedure by which representative samples of the off-site material stream are collected such that a minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample collection and handling process and by which sample integrity is maintained. A copy of the written sampling plan shall be maintained on-site in the plant site operating records. An example of an acceptable sampling plan includes a plan incorporating sample collection and handling procedures in accordance with the requirements specified in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication No. SW–846 or Method 25D in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
(2) *Analysis.* Each collected sample must be prepared and analyzed in accordance with one of the methods specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(ii)(A) through (b)(2)(ii)(I) of this section, as applicable to the sampled off-site material, for the purpose of measuring the HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart.
(3) *Calculations.* The average VOHAP concentration (C) a mass-weighted basis shall be calculated by using the results for all samples analyzed in accordance with paragraph (c)(2) of this section and the following equation. An owner or operator using a test method that provides species-specific chemical concentrations may adjust the measured concentrations to the corresponding concentration values which would be obtained had the off-site material samples been analyzed using Method 305. To adjust these data, the measured concentration for each individual HAP chemical species contained in the off-site material is multiplied by the appropriate species-specific adjustment factor (f_{m305}) listed in Table 1 of this subpart.

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

Where:

C= Average VOHAP concentration of the off-site material on a mass-weighted basis, ppmw.
i = Individual sample "i" of the off-site material.
n = Total number of samples of the off-site material collected (at least 4) for the averaging period (not to exceed 1 year).
Q_i= Mass quantity of off-site material stream represented by C_i, kg/hr.
Q_T= Total mass quantity of off-site material during the averaging period, kg/hr.
C_i= Measured VOHAP concentration of sample "i" as determined in accordance with the requirements of §63.694(a), ppmw.
(d) *Determination of treatment process VOHAP concentration limit* (C_R). (1) All of the off-site material streams entering the treatment process shall be identified.
(2) The average VOHAP concentration of each off-site material stream at the point-of-delivery shall be determined using the procedures specified in paragraph (b) of this section.
(3) The VOHAP concentration limit (C_R) shall be calculated by using the results determined for each individual off-site material stream and the following equation:

$$C_R = \frac{\sum_{x=1}^{m}\left(Q_x \times \bar{C}_x\right) + \sum_{y=1}^{n}\left(Q_y \times 500\ ppmw\right)}{\sum_{x=1}^{m} Q_x + \sum_{y=1}^{n} Q_y}$$

where:
C_R=VOHAP concentration limit, ppmw.
x=Individual off-site material stream "x" that has a VOHAP concentration less than 500 ppmw at the point-of-delivery.
y=Individual off-site material stream "y" that has a VOHAP concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point-of-delivery.
m=Total number of "x" off-site material streams treated by process.
n=Total number of "y" off-site material streams treated by process.
Q_x=Total mass quantity of off-site material stream "x", kg/yr.
Q_y=Total mass quantity of off-site material stream "y", kg/yr.
C_x=VOHAP concentration of off-site material stream "x" at the point-of-delivery, ppmw.
(e) Determination of required HAP mass removal rate (RMR).
(1) Each individual stream containing HAP that enters the treatment process shall be identified.
(2) The average VOHAP concentration at the point-of-delivery for each stream identified in paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall be determined using the test methods and procedures specified in paragraph (b) of this section.
(3) For each stream identified in paragraph (e)(1) of this section that has an average VOHAP concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point-of-delivery, the average volumetric flow rate and the density of the off-site material stream at the point-of-delivery shall be determined.
(4) The required HAP mass removal rate (RMR) shall be calculated by using the average VOHAP concentration, average volumetric flow rate, and density determined in paragraph (e)(3) of this section for each stream and the following equation:

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

Where:
RMR = Required HAP mass removal rate, kg/hr.
y = Individual stream "y" that has a VOHAP concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point-of-delivery as determined in §63.694(b).
n = Total number of "y" streams treated by process.
V_y= Average volumetric flow rate of stream "y" at the point-of-delivery, m^3 /hr.
k_y= Density of stream "y", kg/m^3 .
C_y= Average VOHAP concentration of stream "y" at the point-of-delivery as determined in §63.694(b)(2), ppmw.
(f) Determination of actual HAP mass removal rate (MR).
(1) The actual HAP mass removal rate (MR) shall be determined based on results for a minimum of three consecutive runs. The sampling time for each run shall be 1 hour.
(2) The HAP mass flow entering the process (E_b) and the HAP mass flow exiting the process (E_a) shall be determined using the test methods and procedures specified in paragraphs (g)(2) through (g)(4) of this section.
(3) The actual mass removal rate shall be calculated using the HAP mass flow rates determined in paragraph (f)(2) of this section and the following equation:

$MR = E_b - E_a$
where:
MR = Actual HAP mass removal rate, kg/hr.
E_b= HAP mass flow entering process as determined in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, kg/hr.
E_a= HAP mass flow exiting process as determined in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, kg/hr.
(g) Determination of treatment process HAP reduction efficiency (R).
(1) The HAP reduction efficiency (R) for a treatment process shall be determined based on results for a minimum of three consecutive runs.
(2) Each individual stream containing HAP that enters the treatment process shall be identified. Each individual stream containing HAP that exits the treatment process shall be identified. The owner or operator shall prepare a sampling plan for measuring the identified streams that accurately reflects the retention time of the material in the process.
(3) For each run, information shall be determined for each stream identified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section as specified in paragraphs (g)(3)(i) through (g)(3)(iii) of this section.
(i) The mass quantity shall be determined for each stream identified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section as entering the process (Q_b). The mass quantity shall be determined for each stream identified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section as exiting the process (Q_a).
(ii) The average VOHAP concentration at the point-of-delivery shall be determined for each stream entering the process (C_b) (as identified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section) using the test methods and procedures specified in paragraph (b) of this section.
(iii) The average VOHAP concentration at the point-of-treatment shall be determined for each stream exiting the process (C_a) (as identified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section) using the test methods and procedures specified in paragraph (c) of this section.
(4) The HAP mass flow entering the process (E_b) and the HAP mass flow exiting the process (E_a) shall be calculated using the results determined in paragraph (g)(3) of this section and the following equations:

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

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

Where:
E_b= HAP mass flow entering process, kg/hr.
E_a= HAP mass flow exiting process, kg/hr.
m = Total number of runs (at least 3)
j = Individual run “j”
Q_{bj}= Mass quantity of material entering process during run “j”, kg/hr.
Q_{aj}= Average mass quantity of material exiting process during run “j”, kg/hr.
C_{aj}= Average VOHAP concentration of material exiting process during run “j” as determined in §63.694(c), ppmw.
C_{bj}= Average VOHAP concentration of material entering process during run “j” as determined in §63.694(b)(2), ppmw.
(5) The HAP reduction efficiency (R) shall be calculated using the HAP mass flow rates determined in paragraph (g)(4) of this section and the following equation:

$$R = \frac{E_b - E_a}{E_b} \times 100$$

Where:
R = HAP reduction efficiency, percent.
E_b= HAP mass flow entering process as determined in paragraph (g)(4) of this section, kg/hr.
E_a= HAP mass flow exiting process as determined in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (g)(4) of this section, kg/hr.
(h) Determination of HAP biodegradation efficiency (R_{bio}).
(1) The fraction of HAP biodegraded (F_{bio}) shall be determined using one of the procedures specified in appendix C of this part 63.
(2) The HAP biodegradation efficiency (R_{bio}) shall be calculated by using the following equation:
$R_{bio} - F_{bio} \times 100$
where:
R_{bio}= HAP biodegradation efficiency, percent.
F_{bio}= Fraction of HAP biodegraded as determined in paragraph (h)(1) of this section.
(i) Determination of actual HAP mass removal rate (MR_{bio}).
(1) The actual HAP mass removal rate (MR_{bio}) shall be determined based on results for a minimum of three consecutive runs. The sampling time for each run shall be 1 hour.
(2) The HAP mass flow entering the process (E_b) shall be determined using the test methods and procedures specified in paragraphs (g)(2) through (g)(4) of this section.
(3) The fraction of HAP biodegraded (F_{bio}) shall be determined using the procedure specified in 40 CFR part 63, appendix C of this part.
(4) The actual mass removal rate shall be calculated by using the HAP mass flow rates and fraction of HAP biodegraded

determined in paragraphs (i)(2) and (i)(3), respectively, of this section and the following equation:
$MR_{bio}=E^{b} \times F_{bio}$
Where:
MR_{bio}= Actual HAP mass removal rate, kg/hr.
E_b= HAP mass flow entering process, kg/hr.
F_{bio}= Fraction of HAP biodegraded.
(j) *Determination of maximum HAP vapor pressure for off-site material in a tank.* (1) The maximum HAP vapor pressure of the off-site material composition managed in a tank shall be determined using either direct measurement as specified in paragraph (j)(2) of this section or by knowledge of the off-site material as specified by paragraph (j)(3) of this section.
(2) Direct measurement to determine the maximum HAP vapor pressure of an off-site material.
(i) Sampling. A sufficient number of samples shall be collected to be representative of the off-site material contained in the tank. All samples shall be collected and handled in accordance with written procedures prepared by the owner or operator and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan shall describe the procedure by which representative samples of the off-site material is collected such that a minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample collection and handling process and by which sample integrity is maintained. A copy of the written sampling plan shall be maintained on-site in the plant site operating records. An example of an acceptable sampling plan includes a plan incorporating sample collection and handling procedures in accordance with the requirements specified in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication No. SW–846 or Method 25D in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
(ii) Analysis. Any one of the following methods may be used to analyze the samples and compute the maximum HAP vapor pressure of the off-site material:
(A) Method 25E in 40 CFR part 60 appendix A;
(B) Methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, “Evaporation Loss from External Floating Roof Tanks,”;
(C) Methods obtained from standard reference texts;
(D) ASTM Method 2879–83; or
(E) Any other method approved by the Administrator.
(3) Use of knowledge to determine the maximum HAP vapor pressure of the off-site material. Documentation shall be prepared and recorded that presents the information used as the basis for the owner's or operator's knowledge that the maximum HAP vapor pressure of the off-site material is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit listed in Table 3 or Table 4 of this subpart for the applicable tank design capacity category. Examples of information that may be used include: the off-site material is generated by a process for which at other locations it previously has been determined by direct measurement that the off-site material maximum HAP vapor pressure is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit for the appropriate tank design capacity category.
(k) Procedure for determining no detectable organic emissions for the purpose of complying with this subpart.
(1) The test shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures specified in Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. Each potential leak interface (i.e., a location where organic vapor leakage could occur) on the cover and associated closure devices shall be checked. Potential leak interfaces that are associated with covers and closure devices include, but are not limited to: the interface of the cover and its foundation mounting; the periphery of any opening on the cover and its associated closure device; and the sealing seat interface on a spring-loaded pressure-relief valve.
(2) The test shall be performed when the unit contains a material having a total organic concentration representative of the range of concentrations for the materials expected to be managed in the unit. During the test, the cover and closure devices shall be secured in the closed position.
(3) The detection instrument shall meet the performance criteria of Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, except the instrument response factor criteria in section 3.1.2(a) of Method 21 shall be for the average composition of the organic constituents in the material placed in the unit, not for each individual organic constituent.
(4) The detection instrument shall be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
(5) Calibration gases shall be as follows:
(i) Zero air (less than 10 ppmv hydrocarbon in air); and
(ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane in air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 ppmv.
(6) An owner or operator may choose to adjust or not adjust the detection instrument readings to account for the background organic concentration level. If an owner or operator chooses to adjust the instrument readings for the background level, the background level value must be determined according to the procedures in Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
(7) Each potential leak interface shall be checked by traversing the instrument probe around the potential leak interface as close to the interface as possible, as described in Method 21. In the case when the configuration of the cover or closure device prevents a complete traverse of the interface, all accessible portions of the interface shall be sampled. In the case when the configuration of the closure device prevents any sampling at the interface and the device is equipped with an enclosed extension or horn (e.g., some pressure relief devices), the instrument probe inlet shall be placed at approximately the center of the exhaust area to the atmosphere.
(8) An owner or operator must determine if a potential leak interface operates with no detectable emissions using the applicable procedure specified in paragraph (k)(8)(i) or (k)(8)(ii) of this section.
(i) If an owner or operator chooses not to adjust the detection instrument readings for the background organic concentration level, then the maximum organic concentration value measured by the detection instrument is compared directly to the applicable value for the potential leak interface as specified in paragraph (k)(9) of this section.
(ii) If an owner or operator chooses to adjust the detection instrument readings for the background organic concentration level, the value of the arithmetic difference between the maximum organic concentration value measured by the instrument and the

background organic concentration value as determined in paragraph (k)(6) of this section is compared with the applicable value for the potential leak interface as specified in paragraph (k)(9) of this section.
(9) A potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable emissions using the applicable criteria specified in paragraphs (k)(9)(i) and (k)(9)(ii) of this section.
(i) For a potential leak interface other than a seal around a shaft that passes through a cover opening, the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions if the organic concentration value determined in paragraph (k)(8) is less than 500 ppmv.
(ii) For a seal around a shaft that passes through a cover opening, the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions if the organic concentration value determined in paragraph (k)(8) is less than 10,000 ppmv.
(l) Control device performance test procedures.
(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate, shall be used for selection of the sampling sites at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
(i) To determine compliance with a control device percent reduction requirement, sampling sites shall be located at the inlet of the control device as specified in paragraphs (l)(1)(i)(A) and (l)(1)(i)(B) of this section, and at the outlet of the control device.
(A) The control device inlet sampling site shall be located after the final product recovery device.
(B) If a vent stream is introduced with the combustion air or as an auxiliary fuel into a boiler or process heater, the location of the inlet sampling sites shall be selected to ensure that the measurement of total HAP concentration or TOC concentration, as applicable, includes all vent streams and primary and secondary fuels introduced into the boiler or process heater.
(ii) To determine compliance with an enclosed combustion device concentration limit, the sampling site shall be located at the outlet of the device.
(2) The gas volumetric flow rate shall be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate.
(3) To determine compliance with the control device percent reduction requirement, the owner or operator shall use Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A of this chapter; alternatively, any other method or data that has been validated according to the applicable procedures in Method 301 in 40 CFR part 63, appendix A of this part may be used. The following procedures shall be used to calculate percent reduction efficiency:
(i) The minimum sampling time for each run shall be 1 hour in which either an integrated sample or a minimum of four grab samples shall be taken. If grab sampling is used, then the samples shall be taken at approximately equal intervals in time such as 15 minute intervals during the run.
(ii) The mass rate of either TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP ($E_i$and E_o,respectively) shall be computed.
(A) The following equations shall be used:

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

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

Where:
C_{ij}, C_{oj}= Concentration of sample component j of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry basis, parts per million by volume.
E_i, E_o= Mass rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry basis, kilogram per hour.
M_{ij}, M_{oj}= Molecular weight of sample component j of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, gram/gram-mole.
Q_i, Q_o= Flow rate of gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry standard cubic meter per minute.
K_2= Constant, 2.494×10^{-6} (parts per million)$^{-1}$ (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) (kilogram/gram) (minute/hour), where standard temperature (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) is 20 °C.
(B) When the TOC mass rate is calculated, all organic compounds (minus methane and ethane) measured by Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A shall be summed using the equation in paragraph (l)(3)(ii)(A) of this section.
(C) When the total HAP mass rate is calculated, only the HAP constituents shall be summed using the equation in paragraph (l)(3)(ii)(A) of this section.
(iii) The percent reduction in TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP shall be calculated as follows:

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

where:
R_{cd}=Control efficiency of control device, percent.
E_i=Mass rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP at the inlet to the control device as calculated under paragraph (l)(3)(ii) of this section, kilograms TOC per hour or kilograms HAP per hour.
E_o=Mass rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP at the outlet of the control device, as calculated under paragraph (l)(3)(ii) of this section, kilograms TOC per hour or kilograms HAP per hour.
(iv) If the vent stream entering a boiler or process heater is introduced with the combustion air or as a secondary fuel, the weight-

percent reduction of total HAP or TOC (minus methane and ethane) across the device shall be determined by comparing the TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP in all combusted vent streams and primary and secondary fuels with the TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP exiting the device, respectively.
(4) To determine compliance with the enclosed combustion device total HAP concentration limit of this subpart, the owner or operator shall use Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A to measure either TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP. Alternatively, any other method or data that has been validated according to Method 301 in appendix A of this part, may be used. The following procedures shall be used to calculate parts per million by volume concentration, corrected to 3 percent oxygen:
(i) The minimum sampling time for each run shall be 1 hour in which either an integrated sample or a minimum of four grab samples shall be taken. If grab sampling is used, then the samples shall be taken at approximately equal intervals in time, such as 15 minute intervals during the run.
(ii) The TOC concentration or total HAP concentration shall be calculated according to paragraph (m)(4)(ii)(A) or (m)(4)(ii)(B) of this section.
(A) The TOC concentration (C_{TOC}) is the sum of the concentrations of the individual components and shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

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

where:
C_{TOC}=Concentration of total organic compounds minus methane and ethane, dry basis, parts per million by volume.
C_{ji}=Concentration of sample components j of sample i, dry basis, parts per million by volume.
n=Number of components in the sample.
x=Number of samples in the sample run.
(B) The total HAP concentration (C_{HAP}) shall be computed according to the equation in paragraph (l)(4)(ii)(A) of this section except that only HAP constituents shall be summed.
(iii) The measured TOC concentration or total HAP concentration shall be corrected to 3 percent oxygen as follows:
(A) The emission rate correction factor or excess air, integrated sampling and analysis procedures of Method 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A shall be used to determine the oxygen concentration ($\%O_{2dry}$). The samples shall be collected during the same time that the samples are collected for determining TOC concentration or total HAP concentration.
(B) The concentration corrected to 3 percent oxygen (C_c) shall be computed using the following equation:

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

where:
C_c=TOC concentration or total HAP concentration corrected to 3 percent oxygen, dry basis, parts per million by volume.
C_m=Measured TOC concentration or total HAP concentration, dry basis, parts per million by volume.
$\%O_{2dry}$=Concentration of oxygen, dry basis, percent by volume.
(m) Determination of process vent stream flow rate and total HAP concentration.
(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate, must be used for selection of the sampling site.
(2) No traverse site selection method is needed for vents smaller than 0.10 meter in diameter.
(3) Process vent stream gas volumetric flow rate must be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate.
(4) Process vent stream total HAP concentration must be measured using the following procedures:
(i) Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, must be used to measure the total HAP concentration. Alternatively, any other method or data that has been validated according to the protocol in Method 301 of appendix A of this part may be used.
(ii) Where Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, is used, the following procedures must be used to calculate parts per million by volume concentration:
(A) The minimum sampling time for each run must be 1 hour in which either an integrated sample or four grab samples must be taken. If grab sampling is used, then the samples must be taken at approximately equal intervals in time, such as 15 minute intervals during the run.
(B) The total HAP concentration (C_{HAP}) must be computed according to the following equation:

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

Where:
C_{HAP} = Total concentration of HAP compounds listed in Table 1 of this subpart, dry basis, parts per million by volume.
C_{ji} = Concentration of sample component j of the sample i, dry basis, parts per million by volume.
n = Number of components in the sample.
x = Number of samples in the sample run.
[61 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38974, July 20, 1999; 66 FR 1267, Jan. 8, 2001]

§ 63.695 Inspection and monitoring requirements.

(a) This section specifies the inspection and monitoring procedures required to perform the following:
(1) To inspect tank fixed roofs and floating roofs for compliance with the Tank Level 2 controls standards specified in §63.685 of this subpart, the inspection procedures are specified in paragraph (b) of this section.
(2) To inspect and monitor closed-vent systems for compliance with the standards specified in §63.693 of this subpart, the inspection and monitoring procedures are specified in paragraph (c) of this section.
(3) To inspect and monitor transfer system covers for compliance with the standards specified in §63.689(c)(1) of this subpart, the inspection and monitoring procedures are specified in paragraph (d) of this section.
(4) To monitor and record off-site material treatment processes for compliance with the standards specified in 63.684(e), the monitoring procedures are specified in paragraph (e) of this section.
(b) Tank Level 2 fixed roof and floating roof inspection requirements.
(1) Owners and operators that use a tank equipped with an internal floating roof in accordance with the provisions of §63.685(e) of this subpart shall meet the following inspection requirements:
(i) The floating roof and its closure devices shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, the internal floating roof is not floating on the surface of the liquid inside the tank; liquid has accumulated on top of the internal floating roof; any portion of the roof seals have detached from the roof rim; holes, tears, or other openings are visible in the seal fabric; the gaskets no longer close off the waste surfaces from the atmosphere; or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area.
(ii) The owner or operator shall inspect the internal floating roof components as follows except as provided for in paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section:
(A) Visually inspect the internal floating roof components through openings on the fixed-roof (e.g., manholes and roof hatches) at least once every calendar year after initial fill, and
(B) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, primary seal, secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, slotted membranes, and sleeve seals (if any) each time the tank is emptied and degassed and at least every 10 years. Prior to each inspection, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in accordance with the reporting requirements specified in §63.697 of this subpart.
(iii) As an alternative to performing the inspections specified in paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section for an internal floating roof equipped with two continuous seals mounted one above the other, the owner or operator may visually inspect the internal floating roof, primary and secondary seals, gaskets, slotted membranes, and sleeve seals (if any) each time the tank is emptied and degassed and at least every 5 years. Prior to each inspection, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in accordance with the reporting requirements specified in §63.697 of this subpart.
(iv) In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(4) of this section.
(v) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696 of this subpart.
(2) Owners and operators that use a tank equipped with an external floating roof in accordance with the provisions of §63.685(f) of this subpart shall meet the following requirements:
(i) The owner or operator shall measure the external floating roof seal gaps in accordance with the following requirements:
(A) The owner or operator shall perform measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal within 60 days after initial operation of the tank following installation of the floating roof and, thereafter, at least once every 5 years. Prior to each inspection, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in accordance with the reporting requirements specified in §63.697 of this subpart.
(B) The owner or operator shall perform measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal within 60 days after initial operation of the separator following installation of the floating roof and, thereafter, at least once every year. Prior to each inspection, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in accordance with the reporting requirements specified in §63.697 of this subpart.
(C) If a tank ceases to hold off-site material for a period of 1 year or more, subsequent introduction of off-site material into the tank shall be considered an initial operation for the purposes of paragraphs (b)(2)(i)(A) and (b)(2)(i)(B) of this section.
(D) The owner shall determine the total surface area of gaps in the primary seal and in the secondary seal individually using the following procedure.
(*1*) The seal gap measurements shall be performed at one or more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the roof supports.
(*2*) Seal gaps, if any, shall be measured around the entire perimeter of the floating roof in each place where a 0.32-centimeter (cm) (1/8-inch) diameter uniform probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against the seal) between the seal and the wall of the tank and measure the circumferential distance of each such location.
(*3*) For a seal gap measured under paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the gap surface area shall be determined by using probes of various widths to measure accurately the actual distance from the tank wall to the seal and multiplying each such width by its respective circumferential distance.
(*4*) The total gap area shall be calculated by adding the gap surface areas determined for each identified gap location for the primary seal and the secondary seal individually, and then dividing the sum for each seal type by the nominal diameter of the

tank. These total gap areas for the primary seal and secondary seal are then compared to the respective standards for the seal type as specified in §63.685(f)(1) of this subpart.
(E) In the event that the seal gap measurements do not conform to the specifications in §63.685(f)(1) of this subpart, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(4) of this section.
(F) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696 of this subpart.
(ii) The owner or operator shall visually inspect the external floating roof in accordance with the following requirements:
(A) The floating roof and its closure devices shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to: holes, tears, or other openings in the rim seal or seal fabric of the floating roof; a rim seal detached from the floating roof; all or a portion of the floating roof deck being submerged below the surface of the liquid in the tank; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure devices.
(B) The owner or operator shall perform the inspections following installation of the external floating roof and, thereafter, at least once every year.
(C) In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(4) of this section.
(D) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696(d) of this subpart.
(3) Owners and operators that use a tank equipped with a fixed roof in accordance with the provisions of §63.685(g) of this subpart shall meet the following requirements:
(i) The fixed roof and its closure devices shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in the roof sections or between the roof and the separator wall; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure devices. In the case when a tank is buried partially or entirely underground, inspection is required only for those portions of the cover that extend to or above the ground surface, and those connections that are on such portions of the cover (e.g., fill ports, access hatches, gauge wells, etc.) and can be opened to the atmosphere.
(ii) The owner or operator must perform an initial inspection following installation of the fixed roof. Thereafter, the owner or operator must perform the inspections at least once every calendar year except as provided for in paragraph (f) of this section.
(iii) In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(4) of this section.
(iv) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696(e) of this subpart.
(4) The owner or operator shall repair each defect detected during an inspection performed in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this section in the following manner:
(i) The owner or operator shall within 45 calendar days of detecting the defect either repair the defect or empty the tank and remove it from service. If within this 45-day period the defect cannot be repaired or the tank cannot be removed from service without disrupting operations at the plant site, the owner or operator is allowed two 30-day extensions. In cases when an owner or operator elects to use a 30-day extension, the owner or operator shall prepare and maintain documentation describing the defect, explaining why alternative storage capacity is not available, and specify a schedule of actions that will ensure that the control equipment will be repaired or the tank emptied as soon as possible.
(ii) When a defect is detected during an inspection of a tank that has been emptied and degassed, the owner or operator shall repair the defect before refilling the tank.
(c) Owners and operators that use a closed-vent system in accordance with the provisions of §63.693 of this subpart shall meet the following inspection and monitoring requirements:
(1) Each closed-vent system that is used to comply with §63.693(c)(1)(i) of this subpart shall be inspected and monitored in accordance with the following requirements:
(i) At initial startup, the owner or operator shall monitor the closed-vent system components and connections using the procedures specified in §63.694(k) of this subpart to demonstrate that the closed-vent system operates with no detectable organic emissions.
(ii) After initial startup, the owner or operator shall inspect and monitor the closed-vent system as follows:
(A) Closed-vent system joints, seams, or other connections that are permanently or semi-permanently sealed (e.g., a welded joint between two sections of hard piping or a bolted and gasketed ducting flange) shall be visually inspected at least once per year to check for defects that could result in air emissions. The owner or operator shall monitor a component or connection using the procedures specified in §63.694(k) of this subpart to demonstrate that it operates with no detectable organic emissions following any time the component is repaired or replaced (e.g., a section of damaged hard piping is replaced with new hard piping) or the connection is unsealed (e.g., a flange is unbolted).
(B) Closed-vent system components or connections other than those specified in paragraph (c)(1)(ii)(A) of this section, shall be monitored at least once per year using the procedures specified in §63.694(k) of this subpart to demonstrate that components or connections operate with no detectable organic emissions.
(C) The continuous monitoring system required by §63.693(b)(4)(i) shall monitor and record either an instantaneous data value at least once every 15 minutes or an average value for intervals of 15 minutes or less.
(D) The owner or operator shall visually inspect the seal or closure mechanism required by §63.693(c)(2)(ii) at least once every month to verify that the bypass mechanism is maintained in the closed position.
(iii) In the event that a defect or leak is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect or leak in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(iv) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection and monitoring in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696 of this subpart.
(2) Each closed-vent system that is used to comply with §63.693(c)(1)(ii) of this subpart shall be inspected and monitored in accordance with the following requirements:
(i) The closed-vent system shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in ductwork or piping; loose connections; or broken or missing caps or other closure devices.
(ii) The owner or operator must perform an initial inspection following installation of the closed-vent system. Thereafter, the owner or operator must perform the inspections at least once every calendar year except as provided for in paragraph (f) of this section.
(iii) In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c)(3) of this section.
(iv) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696 of this subpart.
(3) The owner or operator shall repair all detected defects as follows:
(i) The owner or operator shall make first efforts at repair of the defect no later than 5 calendar days after detection and repair shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than 45 calendar days after detection.
(ii) Repair of a defect may be delayed beyond 45 calendar days if either of the conditions specified in paragraph (c)(3)(ii)(A) or (c)(3)(ii)(B) occurs. In this case, the owner or operator must repair the defect the next time the process or unit that vents to the closed-vent system is shutdown. Repair of the defect must be completed before the process or unit resumes operation.
(A) Completion of the repair is technically infeasible without the shutdown of the process or unit that vents to the closed-vent system.
(B) The owner or operator determines that the air emissions resulting from the repair of the defect within the specified period would be greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result by delaying the repair until the next time the process or unit that vents to the closed-vent system is shutdown.
(iii) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the defect repair in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696 of this subpart.
(d) Owners and operators that use a transfer system equipped with a cover in accordance with the provisions of §63.689(c)(1) of this subpart shall meet the following inspection requirements:
(1) The cover and its closure devices shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in the cover sections or between the cover and its mounting; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure devices. In the case when a transfer system is buried partially or entirely underground, inspection is required only for those portions of the cover that extend to or above the ground surface, and those connections that are on such portions of the cover (e.g., access hatches, etc.) and can be opened to the atmosphere.
(2) The owner or operator must perform an initial inspection following installation of the cover. Thereafter, the owner or operator must perform the inspections at least once every calendar year except as provided for in paragraph (f) of this section.
(3) In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d)(5) of this section.
(4) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696 of this subpart.
(5) The owner or operator shall repair all detected defects as follows:
(i) The owner or operator shall make first efforts at repair of the defect no later than 5 calendar days after detection and repair shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than 45 calendar days after detection except as provided in paragraph (d)(5)(ii) of this section.
(ii) Repair of a defect may be delayed beyond 45 calendar days if the owner or operator determines that repair of the defect requires emptying or temporary removal from service of the transfer system and no alternative transfer system is available at the site to accept the material normally handled by the system. In this case, the owner or operator shall repair the defect the next time the process or unit that is generating the material handled by the transfer system stops operation. Repair of the defect must be completed before the process or unit resumes operation.
(iii) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the defect repair in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696 of this subpart.
(e) *Control device monitoring requirements.* For each control device required under §63.693 of this subpart to be monitored in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph (e), the owner or operator must ensure that each control device operates properly by monitoring the control device in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(7) of this section.
(1) A continuous parameter monitoring system must be used to measure the operating parameter or parameters specified for the control device in §63.693(d) through §63.693(g) of this subpart as applicable to the type and design of the control device. The continuous parameter monitoring system must meet the following specifications and requirements:
(i) The continuous parameter monitoring system must measure either an instantaneous value at least once every 15 minutes or an average value for intervals of 15 minutes or less and continuously record either:
(A) Each measured data value; or
(B) Each block average value for each 1-hour period or shorter periods calculated from all measured data values during each period. If values are measured more frequently than once per minute, a single value for each minute may be used to calculate the hourly (or shorter period) block average instead of all measured values.

(ii) The monitoring system must be installed, calibrated, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications or other written procedures that provide reasonable assurance that the monitoring equipment is operating properly.
(2) Using the data recorded by the monitoring system, the owner or operator must calculate the daily average value for each monitored operating parameter for each operating day. If operation of the control device is continuous, the operating day is a 24-hour period. If control device operation is not continuous, the operating day is the total number of hours of control device operation per 24-hour period. Valid data points must be available for 75 percent of the operating hours in an operating day to compute the daily average.
(3) For each monitored operating parameter, the owner or operator must establish a minimum operating parameter value or a maximum operating parameter value, as appropriate, to define the range of conditions at which the control device must be operated to continuously achieve the applicable performance requirements specified in §63.693(b)(2) of this subpart. Each minimum or maximum operating parameter value must be established in accordance with the requirements in paragraphs (e)(3)(i) and (e)(3)(ii) of this section.
(i) If the owner or operator conducts a performance test to demonstrate control device performance, then the minimum or maximum operating parameter value must be established based on values measured during the performance test and supplemented, as necessary, by the control device design specifications, manufacturer recommendations, or other applicable information.
(ii) If the owner or operator uses a control device design analysis to demonstrate control device performance, then the minimum or maximum operating parameter value must be established based on the control device design analysis and supplemented, as necessary, by the control device manufacturer recommendations or other applicable information.
(4) An excursion for a given control device is determined to have occurred when the monitoring data or lack of monitoring data result in any one of the criteria specified in paragraphs (e)(4)(i) through (e)(4)(iii) of this section being met. When multiple operating parameters are monitored for the same control device and during the same operating day more than one of these operating parameters meets an excursion criterion specified in paragraphs (e)(4)(i) through (e)(4)(iii) of this section, then a single excursion is determined to have occurred for the control device for that operating day.
(i) An excursion occurs when the daily average value of a monitored operating parameter is less than the minimum operating parameter limit (or, if applicable, greater than the maximum operating parameter limit) established for the operating parameter in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (e)(3) of this section.
(ii) An excursion occurs when the period of control device operation is 4 hours or greater in an operating day and the monitoring data are insufficient to constitute a valid hour of data for at least 75 percent of the operating hours. Monitoring data are insufficient to constitute a valid hour of data if measured values are unavailable for any of the 15-minute periods within the hour.
(iii) An excursion occurs when the period of control device operation is less than 4 hours in an operating day and more than 1 of the hours during the period does not constitute a valid hour of data due to insufficient monitoring data. Monitoring data are insufficient to constitute a valid hour of data if measured values are unavailable for any of the 15-minute periods within the hour.
(5) For each excursion, except as provided for in paragraph (e)(6) of this section, the owner or operator shall be deemed to have failed to have applied control in a manner that achieves the required operating parameter limits. Failure to achieve the required operating parameter limits is a violation of this standard.
(6) An excursion is not a violation of this standard under any one of the conditions specified in paragraphs (e)(6)(i) and (e)(6)(ii) of this section.
(i) An excursion is not a violation nor does it count toward the number of excused excursions allowed under paragraph (e)(6)(ii) of this section when the excursion occurs during any one of the following periods:
(A) During a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction when the affected facility is operated during such period in accordance with §63.6(e)(1); or
(B) During periods of non-operation of the unit or the process that is vented to the control device (resulting in cessation of HAP emissions to which the monitoring applies).
(ii) For each control device, one excused excursion is allowed per semiannual period for any reason. The initial semiannual period is the 6-month reporting period addressed by the first semiannual report submitted by the owner or operator in accordance with §63.697(b)(4) of this subpart.
(7) Nothing in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(6) of this section shall be construed to allow or excuse a monitoring parameter excursion caused by any activity that violates other applicable provisions of this subpart.
(f) *Alternative inspection and monitoring interval.* Following the initial inspection and monitoring of a piece of air pollution control equipment in accordance with the applicable provisions of this section, subsequent inspection and monitoring of the equipment may be performed at intervals longer than 1 year when an owner or operator determines that performing the required inspection or monitoring procedures would expose a worker to dangerous, hazardous, or otherwise unsafe conditions and the owner or operator complies with the requirements specified in paragraphs (f)(1) and (f)(2) of this section.
(1) The owner or operator must prepare and maintain at the plant site written documentation identifying the specific air pollution control equipment designated as “unsafe to inspect and monitor.” The documentation must include for each piece of air pollution control equipment designated as such a written explanation of the reasons why the equipment is unsafe to inspect or monitor using the applicable procedures under this section.
(2) The owner or operator must develop and implement a written plan and schedule to inspect and monitor the air pollution control equipment using the applicable procedures specified in this section during times when a worker can safely access the air pollution control equipment. The required inspections and monitoring must be performed as frequently as practicable but do not need to be performed more frequently than the periodic schedule that would be otherwise applicable to the air pollution control equipment under the provisions of this section. A copy of the written plan and schedule must be maintained at the plant site.
[64 FR 38977, July 20, 1999, as amended at 68 FR 37352, June 23, 2003; 71 FR 20457, Apr. 20, 2006]

§ 63.696 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator subject to this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in §63.10 under 40 CFR 63 subpart A—General Provisions that are applicable to this subpart as specified in Table 2 of this subpart.
(b) The owner or operator of a control device subject to this subpart shall maintain the records in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 63.10 of this part.
(c) [Reserved]
(d) Each owner or operator using an internal floating roof to comply with the tank control requirements specified in §63.685(e) of this subpart or using an external floating roof to comply with the tank control requirements specified in §63.685(f) of this subpart shall prepare and maintain the following records:
(1) Documentation describing the floating roof design and the dimensions of the tank.
(2) A record for each inspection required by §63.695(b) of this subpart, as applicable to the tank, that includes the following information: a tank identification number (or other unique identification description as selected by the owner or operator) and the date of inspection.
(3) The owner or operator shall record for each defect detected during inspections required by §63.695(b) of this subpart the following information: the location of the defect, a description of the defect, the date of detection, and corrective action taken to repair the defect. In the event that repair of the defect is delayed in accordance with the provisions of §63.695(b)(4) of this section, the owner or operator shall also record the reason for the delay and the date that completion of repair of the defect is expected.
(4) Owners and operators that use a tank equipped with an external floating roof in accordance with the provisions of §63.685(f) of this subpart shall prepare and maintain records for each seal gap inspection required by §63.695(b) describing the results of the seal gap measurements. The records shall include the date of that the measurements are performed, the raw data obtained for the measurements, and the calculations of the total gap surface area. In the event that the seal gap measurements do not conform to the specifications in §63.695(b) of this subpart, the records shall include a description of the repairs that were made, the date the repairs were made, and the date the separator was emptied, if necessary.
(e) Each owner or operator using a fixed roof to comply with the tank control requirements specified in §63.685(g) of this subpart shall prepare and maintain the following records:
(1) A record for each inspection required by §63.695(b) of this subpart, as applicable to the tank, that includes the following information: a tank identification number (or other unique identification description as selected by the owner or operator) and the date of inspection.
(2) The owner or operator shall record for each defect detected during inspections required by §63.695(b) of this subpart the following information: the location of the defect, a description of the defect, the date of detection, and corrective action taken to repair the defect. In the event that repair of the defect is delayed in accordance with the provisions of §63.695(b)(4) of this section, the owner or operator shall also record the reason for the delay and the date that completion of repair of the defect is expected.
(f) Each owner or operator using an enclosure to comply with the tank control requirements specified in §63.685(i) of this subpart shall prepare and maintain records for the most recent set of calculations and measurements performed by the owner or operator to verify that the enclosure meets the criteria of a permanent total enclosure as specified in “Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure” under 40 CFR 52.741, appendix B.
(g) An owner or operator shall record, on a semiannual basis, the information specified in paragraphs (g)(1) and (g)(2) of this section for those planned routine maintenance operations that would require the control device not to meet the requirements of §63.693(d) through (h) of this subpart, as applicable.
(1) A description of the planned routine maintenance that is anticipated to be performed for the control device during the next 6 months. This description shall include the type of maintenance necessary, planned frequency of maintenance, and lengths of maintenance periods.
(2) A description of the planned routine maintenance that was performed for the control device during the previous 6 months. This description shall include the type of maintenance performed and the total number of hours during these 6 months that the control device did not meet the requirement of §63.693 (d) through (h) of this subpart, as applicable, due to planned routine maintenance.
(h) An owner or operator shall record the information specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (h)(3) of this section for those unexpected control device system malfunctions that would require the control device not to meet the requirements of §63.693 (d) through (h) of this subpart, as applicable.
(1) The occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the control device system.
(2) The duration of each period during a malfunction when gases, vapors, or fumes are vented from the waste management unit through the closed-vent system to the control device while the control device is not properly functioning.
(3) Actions taken during periods of malfunction to restore a malfunctioning control device to its normal or usual manner of operation.

§ 63.697 Reporting requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart must comply with the notification requirements specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and the reporting requirements specified in paragraph
(a)(2) of this section.
(1) The owner or operator of an affected source must submit notices to the Administrator in accordance with the applicable notification requirements in 40 CFR 63.9 as specified in Table 2 of this subpart. For the purpose of this subpart, an owner or operator subject to the initial notification requirements under 40 CFR 63.9(b)(2) must submit the required notification on or before

October 19, 1999.
(2) The owner or operator of an affected source must submit reports to the Administrator in accordance with the applicable reporting requirements in 40 CFR 63.10 as specified in Table 2 of this subpart.
(b) The owner or operator of a control device used to meet the requirements of §63.693 of this subpart shall submit the following notifications and reports to the Administrator:
(1) A Notification of Performance Tests specified in §63.7 and §63.9(g) of this part,
(2) Performance test reports specified in §63.10(d)(2) of this part, and
(3) Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports specified in §63.10(d)(5) of this part.
(i) If actions taken by an owner or operator during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction of an affected source (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) are not completely consistent with the procedures specified in the source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan specified in §63.6(e)(3) of this part, the owner or operator shall state such information in the report. The startup, shutdown, or malfunction report shall consist of a letter, containing the name, title, and signature of the responsible official who is certifying its accuracy, that shall be submitted to the Administrator, and
(ii) Separate startup, shutdown, or malfunction reports are not required if the information is included in the summary report specified in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.
(4) A summary report specified in §63.10(e)(3) of this part shall be submitted on a semiannual basis (i.e., once every 6-month period). The summary report must include a description of all excursions as defined in §63.695(e) of this subpart that have occurred during the 6-month reporting period. For each excursion caused when the daily average value of a monitored operating parameter is less than the minimum operating parameter limit (or, if applicable, greater than the maximum operating parameter limit), the report must include the daily average values of the monitored parameter, the applicable operating parameter limit, and the date and duration of the period that the exceedance occurred. For each excursion caused by lack of monitoring data, the report must include the date and duration of period when the monitoring data were not collected and the reason why the data were not collected.
(c) Each owner or operator using an internal floating roof or external floating roof to comply with the Tank Level 2 control requirements specified in §63.685(d) of this subpart shall notify the Administrator in advance of each inspection required under §63.695(b) of this subpart to provide the Administrator with the opportunity to have an observer present during the inspection. The owner or operator shall notify the Administrator of the date and location of the inspection as follows:
(1) Prior to each inspection to measure external floating roof seal gaps as required under §63.695(b) of this subpart, written notification shall be prepared and sent by the owner or operator so that it is received by the Administrator at least 30 calendar days before the date the measurements are scheduled to be performed.
(2) Prior to each visual inspection of an internal floating roof or external floating roof in a tank that has been emptied and degassed, written notification shall be prepared and sent by the owner or operator so that it is received by the Administrator at least 30 calendar days before refilling the tank except when an inspection is not planned as provided for in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.
(3) When a visual inspection is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 calendar days before refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator as soon as possible, but no later than 7 calendar days before refilling of the tank. This notification may be made by telephone and immediately followed by a written explanation for why the inspection is unplanned. Alternatively, written notification, including the explanation for the unplanned inspection, may be sent so that it is received by the Administrator at least 7 calendar days before refilling the tank.
[61 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38981, July 20, 1999]

§ 63.698 Implementation and enforcement.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable

State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or Tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of
U.S. EPA and cannot be transferred to the State, local, or Tribal agency.
(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.
(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§63.680, 63.683 through 63.691, and 63.693. Where these standards reference another subpart, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart.
(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.
(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.
(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.
[68 FR 37352, June 23, 2003]

Table 1 to Subpart DD of Part 63—List of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) for Subpart DD

CAS No.[a]	Chemical name	f_m305
75–07–0	Acetaldehyde	1.000
75–05–8	Acetonitrile	0.989
98–86–2	Acetophenone	0.314
107–02–8	Acrolein	1.000
107–13–1	Acrylonitrile	0.999
107–05–1	Allyl chloride	1.000
71–43–2	Benzene (includes benzene in gasoline)	1.000
98–07–7	Benzotrichloride (isomers and mixture)	0.958
100–44–7	Benzyl chloride	1.000
92–52–4	Biphenyl	0.864
542–88–1	Bis(chloromethyl)ether[b]	0.999
75–25–2	Bromoform	0.998
106–99–0	1,3-Butadiene	1.000
75–15–0	Carbon disulfide	1.000
56–23–5	Carbon tetrachloride	1.000
43–58–1	Carbonyl sulfide	1.000
133–90–4	Chloramben	0.633
108–90–7	Chlorobenzene	1.000
67–66–3	Chloroform	1.000
107–30–2	Chloromethyl methyl ether[b]	1.000
126–99–8	Chloroprene	1.000
98–82–8	Cumene	1.000
94–75–7	2,4-D, salts and esters	0.167
334–88–3	Diazomethane[c]	0.999
132–64–9	Dibenzofurans	0.967
96–12–8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	1.000
106–46–7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene(p)	1.000
107–06–2	Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)	1.000
111–44–4	Dichloroethyl ether (Bis(2-chloroethyl ether)	0.757
542–75–6	1,3-Dichloropropene	1.000
79–44–7	Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride[c]	0.150
64–67–5	Diethyl sulfate	0.0025
77–78–1	Dimethyl sulfate	0.086
121–69–7	N,N-Dimethylaniline	0.0008
51–28–5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	0.0077

121–14–2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.0848
123–91–1	1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)	0.869
106–89–8	Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	0.939
106–88–7	1,2-Epoxybutane	1.000
140–88–5	Ethyl acrylate	1.000
100–41–4	Ethyl benzene	1.000
75–00–3	Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)	1.000
106–93–4	Ethylene dibromide (Dibromoethane)	0.999
107–06–2	Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	1.000
151–56–4	Ethylene imine (Aziridine)	0.867
75–21–8	Ethylene oxide	1.000
75–34–3	Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)	1.000
	Glycol ethers[d] that have a Henry's Law constant value equal to or greater than 0.1 Y/X (1.8×10^{-6} atm/gm-mole/m^3) at 25°C	[(e)]
118–74–1	Hexachlorobenzene	0.97
87–68–3	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.88
67–72–1	Hexachloroethane	0.499
110–54–3	Hexane	1.000
78–59–1	Isophorone	0.506
58–89–9	Lindane (all isomers)	1.000
67–56–1	Methanol	0.855
74–83–9	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	1.000
74–87–3	Methyl chloride (Choromethane)	1.000
71–55–6	Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-Trichloroethane)	1.000
78–93–3	Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)	0.990
74–88–4	Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)	1.0001
108–10–1	Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)	0.9796
624–83–9	Methyl isocyanate	1.000
80–62–6	Methyl methacrylate	0.916
1634–04–4	Methyl tert butyl ether	1.000
75–09–2	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	1.000
91–20–3	Naphthalene	0.994
98–95–3	Nitrobenzene	0.394
79–46–9	2-Nitropropane	0.989
82–68–8	Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintobenzene)	0.839
87–86–5	Pentachlorophenol	0.0898
75–44–5	Phosgene[c]	1.000

123–38–6	Propionaldehyde	0.999
78–87–5	Propylene dichloride (1,2–Dichloropropane)	1.000
75–56–9	Propylene oxide	1.000
75–55–8	1,2–Propylenimine (2–Methyl aziridine)	0.945
100–42–5	Styrene	1.000
96–09–3	Styrene oxide	0.830
79–34–5	1,1,2,2–Tetrachloroethane	0.999
127–18–4	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	1.000
108–88–3	Toluene	1.000
95–53–4	o-Toluidine	0.152
120–82–1	1,2,4–Trichlorobenzene	1.000
71–55–6	1,1,1–Trichloroethane (Methyl chlorform)	1.000
79–00–5	1,1,2–Trichloroethane (Vinyl trichloride)	1.000
79–01–6	Trichloroethylene	1.000
95–95–4	2,4,5–Trichlorophenol	0.108
88–06–2	2,4,6–Trichlorophenol	0.132
121–44–8	Triethylamine	1.000
540–84–1	2,2,4–Trimethylpentane	1.000
108–05–4	Vinyl acetate	1.000
593–60–2	Vinyl bromide	1.000
75–01–4	Vinyl chloride	1.000
75–35–4	Vinylidene chloride (1,1–Dichloroethylene)	1.000
1330–20–7	Xylenes (isomers and mixture)	1.000
95–47–6	o-Xylenes	1.000
108–38–3	m-Xylenes	1.000
106–42–3	p-Xylenes	1.000

Notes:
$f_{m\ 305}$= Method 305 fraction measure factor.
a. CAS numbers refer to the Chemical Abstracts Services registry number assigned to specific compounds, isomers, or mixtures of compounds.
b. Denotes a HAP that hydrolyzes quickly in water, but the hydrolysis products are also HAP chemicals.
c. Denotes a HAP that may react violently with water, exercise caustic is an expected analyte.
d. Denotes a HAP that hydrolyzes slowly in water.
e. The $f_{m\ 305}$factors for some of the more common glycol ethers can be obtained by contacting the Waste and Chemical Processes Group, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.
[64 FR 38981, July 20, 1999]

Table 2 to Subpart DD of Part 63—Applicability of Paragraphs in Subpart A of This Part 63—General Provisions to Subpart DD

Subpart A reference	Applies to Subpart DD	Explanation
63.1(a)(1)	Yes	

63.1(a)(2)	Yes	
63.1(a)(3)	Yes	
63.1(a)(4)	No	Subpart DD (this table) specifies applicability of each paragraph in subpart A to subpart DD.
63.1(a)(5)–63.1(a)(9)	No	
63.1(a)(10)	Yes	
63.1(a)(11)	Yes	
63.1(a)(12)	Yes	
63.1(a)(13)	Yes	
63.1(a)(14)	Yes	
63.1(b)(1)	No	Subpart DD specifies its own applicability.
63.1(b)(2)	Yes	
63.1(b)(3)	No	
63.1(c)(1)	No	Subpart DD explicitly specifies requirements that apply.
63.1(c)(2)	No	Area sources are not subject to subpart DD.
63.1(c)(3)	No	
63.1(c)(4)	Yes	
63.1(c)(5)	Yes	Except that sources are not required to submit notifications overridden by this table.
63.1(d)	No	
63.1(e)	No	
63.2	Yes	§63.681 of subpart DD specifies that if the same term is defined in subparts A and DD, it shall have the meaning given in subpart DD.
63.3	Yes	
63.4(a)(1)–63.4(a)(3)	Yes	
63.4(a)(4)	No	Reserved.
63.4(a)(5)	Yes	
63.4(b)	Yes	
63.4(c)	Yes	
63.5(a)(1)	Yes	Except replace term “source” and “stationary source” in §63.5(a)(1) of subpart A with “affected source.”
63.5(a)(2)	Yes	
63.5(b)(1)	Yes	
63.5(b)(2)	No	Reserved.
63.5(b)(3)	Yes	
63.5(b)(4)	Yes	Except the cross-reference to §63.9(b) is changed to §63.9(b)(4) and (5). Subpart DD overrides §63.9(b)(2) and (b)(3).
63.5(b)(5)	Yes	
63.5(b)(6)	Yes	

63.5(c)	No	Reserved.
63.5(d)(1)(i)	Yes	
63.5(d)(1)(ii)	Yes	
63.5(d)(1)(iii)	Yes	
63.5(d)(2)	No	
63.5(d)(3)	Yes	
63.5(d)(4)	Yes	
63.5(e)	Yes	
63.5(f)(1)	Yes	
63.5(f)(2)	Yes	
63.6(a)	Yes	
63.6(b)(1)	No	Subpart DD specifies compliance dates for sources subject to subpart DD.
63.6(b)(2)	No	
63.6(b)(3)	Yes	
63.6(b)(4)	No	May apply when standards are proposed under section 112(f) of the Clean Air Act.
63.6(b)(5)	No	§63.697 of subpart DD includes notification requirements.
63.6(b)(6)	No	
63.6(b)(7)	No	
63.6(c)(1)	No	§63.680 of subpart DD specifies the compliance date.
63.6(c)(2)–63.6(c)(4)	No	
63.6(c)(5)	Yes	
63.6(d)	No	
63.6(e)	Yes	
63.6(f)(1)	Yes	
63.6(f)(2)(i)	Yes	
63.6(f)(2)(ii)	Yes	Subpart DD specifies the use of monitoring data in determining compliance with subpart DD.
63.6(f)(2)(iii) (A), (B), and (C)	Yes	
63.6(f)(2)(iii) (D)	No	
63.6(f)(2)(iv)	Yes	
63.6(f)(2)(v)	Yes	
63.6(f)(3)	Yes	
63.6(g)	Yes	
63.6(h)	No	Subpart DD does not require opacity and visible emission standards.
63.6(i)	Yes	Except for §63.6(i)(15), which is reserved.
63.6(j)	Yes	

63.7(a)(1)	No	Subpart DD specifies required testing and compliance demonstration procedures.
63.7(a)(2)	Yes	
63.7(a)(3)	Yes	
63.7(b)	No	
63.7(c)	No	
63.7(d)	Yes	
63.7(e)(1)	Yes	
63.7(e)(2)	Yes	
63.7(e)(3)	No	Subpart DD specifies test methods and procedures.
63.7(e)(4)	Yes	
63.7(f)	No	Subpart DD specifies applicable methods and provides alternatives.
63.7(g)	Yes	
63.7(h)(1)	Yes	
63.7(h)(2)	Yes	
63.7(h)(3)	Yes	
63.7(h)(4)	No	
63.7(h)(5)	Yes	
63.8(a)	No	
63.8(b)(1)	Yes	
63.8(b)(2)	No	Subpart DD specifies locations to conduct monitoring.
63.8(b)(3)	Yes	
63.8(c)(1)(i)	Yes	
63.8(c)(1)(ii)	Yes	
63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Yes	
63.8(c)(2)	Yes	
63.8(c)(3)	Yes	
63.8(c)(4)	No	Subpart DD specifies monitoring frequency
63.8(c)(5)–63.8(c)(8)	No	
63.8(d)	No	
63.8(e)	No	
63.8(f)(1)	Yes	
63.8(f)(2)	Yes	
63.8(f)(3)	Yes	
63.8(f)(4)(i)	Yes	
63.8(f)(4)(ii)	Yes	
63.8(f)(4)(iii)	No	
63.8(f)(5)(i)	Yes	

63.8(f)(5)(ii)	No	
63.8(f)(5)(iii)	Yes	
63.8(f)(6)	Yes	
63.8(g)	Yes	
63.9(a)	Yes	
63.9(b)(1)(i)	Yes	
63.9(b)(1)(ii)	No	
63.9(b)(2)	Yes	
63.9(b)(3)	No	
63.9(b)(4)	Yes	
63.9(b)(5)	Yes	
63.9(c)	Yes	
63.9(d)	Yes	
63.9(e)	No	
63.9(f)	No	
63.9(g)	No	
63.9(h)	Yes	
63.9(i)	Yes	
63.9(j)	No	
63.10(a)	Yes	
63.10(b)(1)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)(i)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)(ii)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)(iii)	No	
63.10(b)(2)(iv)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)(v)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(ix)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)(x)–(xi)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2) (xii)–(xiv)	No	
63.10(b)(3)	Yes	
63.10(c)	No	
63.10(d)(1)	No	
63.10(d)(2)	Yes	
63.10(d)(3)	No	
63.10(d)(4)	Yes	
63.10(d)(5)(i)	Yes	
63.10(d)(5)(ii)	Yes	

63.10(e)	No	
63.10(f)	Yes	
63.11–63.15	Yes	

[a]Wherever subpart A specifies "postmark" dates, submittals may be sent by methods other than the U.S. Mail (e.g., by fax or courier). Submittals shall be sent by the specified dates, but a postmark is not required.
[64 FR 38983, July 20, 1999, as amended at 66 FR 1267, Jan. 8, 2001]

Table 3 to Subpart DD of Part 63—Tank Control Levels for Tanks at Existing Affected Sources as Required by 40 CFR 63.685(b)(1)

Tank design capacity (cubic meters)	Maximum HAP vapor pressure of off-site material managed in tank (kilopascals)	Tank control level
Design capacity less than 75 m^3	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 76.6 kPa	Level 1.
Design capacity equal to or greater than 75 $m^3$and less than 151 m^3	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 27.6 kPa	Level 1.
	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than 27.6 kPa	Level 2.
Design capacity equal to or greater than 151 m^3	Maximum HAP vapor pressures less than 5.2 kPa	Level 1.
	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than 5.2 kPa	Level 2.

Table 4 to Subpart DD of Part 63—Tank Control Levels for Tanks at New Affected Sources as Required by 40 CFR 63.685(b)(2)

Tank design capacity (cubic meters)	Maximum HAP vapor pressure of off-site material managed in tank (kilopascals)	Tank control level
Design capacity less than 38 m^3	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 76.6 kPa	Level 1.
Design capacity equal to or greater than 38 $m^3$and less than 151 m^3	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 13.1 kPa	Level 1.
	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than 13.1 kPa	Level 2.
Design capacity equal to or greater than 151 m^3	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 0.7 kPa	Level 1.
	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than 0.7 kPa	Level 2.

ATTACHMENT D

PART 63 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

40 CFR 63 Subpart EEE—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors

Source: 64 FR 53038, Sept. 30, 1999, unless otherwise noted.
General

§ 63.1200 Who is subject to these regulations?

The provisions of this subpart apply to all hazardous waste combustors: hazardous waste incinerators, hazardous waste cement kilns, hazardous waste lightweight aggregate kilns, hazardous waste solid fuel boilers, hazardous waste liquid fuel boilers, and hazardous waste hydrochloric acid production furnaces. Hazardous waste combustors are also subject to applicable requirements under parts 260 through 270 of this chapter.
(a) *What if I am an area source?* (1) Both area sources and major sources are subject to this subpart.
(2) Both area sources and major sources subject to this subpart, but not previously subject to title V, are immediately subject to the requirement to apply for and obtain a title V permit in all States, and in areas covered by part 71 of this chapter.
(b) These regulations in this subpart do not apply to sources that meet the criteria in Table 1 of this Section, as follows:

Table 1 to §63.1200—Hazardous Waste Combustors Exempt From Subpart EEE

If	And if	Then
(1) You are a previously affected source	(i) You ceased feeding hazardous waste for a period of time greater than the hazardous waste residence time (i.e., hazardous waste no longer resides in the combustion chamber); (ii) You have initiated the closure requirements of subpart G, parts 264 or 265 of this chapter; (iii) You begin complying with the requirements of all other applicable standards of this part (Part 63); and (iv) You notify the Administrator in writing that you are no longer an affected source under this subpart (Subpart EEE)	You are no longer subject to this subpart (Subpart EEE).
(2) You are a research, development, and demonstration source	You operate for no longer than one year after first burning hazardous waste (Note that the Administrator can extend this one-year restriction on a case-by-case basis upon your written request documenting when you first burned hazardous waste and the justification for needing additional time to perform research, development, or demonstration operations).	You are not subject to this subpart (Subpart EEE). This exemption applies even if there is a hazardous waste combustor at the plant site that is regulated under this subpart. You still, however, remain subject to §270.65 of this chapter.
(3) The only hazardous wastes you burn are exempt from regulation under §266.100(c) of this chapter		You are not subject to the requirements of this subpart (Subpart EEE).
(4) You meet the definition of a small quantity burner under §266.108 of this chapter		You are not subject to the requirements of this subpart (Subpart EEE).

(c) Table 1 of this section specifies the provisions of subpart A (General Provisions, §§63.1–63.15) that apply and those that do not apply to sources affected by this subpart.
[64 FR 53038, Sept. 30, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 42297, July 10, 2000; 67 FR 6986, Feb. 14, 2002; 70 FR 59540, Oct. 12, 2005]

§ 63.1201 Definitions and acronyms used in this subpart.

(a) The terms used in this subpart are defined in the Act, in subpart A of this part, or in this section as follows:
Air pollution control system means the equipment used to reduce the release of particulate matter and other pollutants to the atmosphere.
Automatic waste feed cutoff (AWFCO) system means a system comprised of cutoff valves, actuator, sensor, data manager, and other necessary components and electrical circuitry designed, operated and maintained to stop the flow of hazardous waste to the combustion unit automatically and immediately (except as provided by §63.1206(c)(3)(viii)) when any operating requirement is exceeded.
Btu means British Thermal Units.
By-pass duct means a device which diverts a minimum of 10 percent of a cement kiln's off gas, or a device which the Administrator determines on a case-by-case basis diverts a sample of kiln gas that contains levels of carbon monoxide or hydrocarbons representative of the levels in the kiln.
Combustion chamber means the area in which controlled flame combustion of hazardous waste occurs.
Continuous monitor means a device which continuously samples the regulated parameter specified in §63.1209 without interruption, evaluates the detector response at least once every 15 seconds, and computes and records the average value at least every 60 seconds, except during allowable periods of calibration and except as defined otherwise by the CEMS Performance Specifications in appendix B, part 60 of this chapter.
Dioxin/furan and dioxins and furans mean tetra-, penta-, hexa-, hepta-, and octa-chlorinated dibenzo dioxins and furans.
Existing source means any affected source that is not a new source.
Feedrate operating limits means limits on the feedrate of materials (e.g., metals, chlorine) to the combustor that are established based on comprehensive performance testing. The limits are established and monitored by knowing the concentration of the limited material (e.g., chlorine) in each feedstream and the flowrate of each feedstream.
Feedstream means any material fed into a hazardous waste combustor, including, but not limited to, any pumpable or nonpumpable solid, liquid, or gas.

Flowrate means the rate at which a feedstream is fed into a hazardous waste combustor.
Hazardous waste is defined in §261.3 of this chapter.
Hazardous waste burning cement kiln means a rotary kiln and any associated preheater or precalciner devices that produce clinker by heating limestone and other materials for subsequent production of cement for use in commerce, and that burns hazardous waste at any time.
Hazardous waste combustor means a hazardous waste incinerator, hazardous waste burning cement kiln, hazardous waste burning lightweight aggregate kiln, hazardous waste liquid fuel boiler, hazardous waste solid fuel boiler, or hazardous waste hydrochloric acid production furnace.
Hazardous waste hydrochloric acid production furnace and *Hazardous Waste HCl production furnace* mean a halogen acid furnace defined under §260.10 of this chapter that produces aqueous hydrochloric acid (HCl) product and that burns hazardous waste at any time.
Hazardous waste incinerator means a device defined as an incinerator in §260.10 of this chapter and that burns hazardous waste at any time. For purposes of this subpart, the hazardous waste incinerator includes all associated firing systems and air pollution control devices, as well as the combustion chamber equipment.
Hazardous waste lightweight aggregate kiln means a rotary kiln that produces clinker by heating materials such as slate, shale and clay for subsequent production of lightweight aggregate used in commerce, and that burns hazardous waste at any time.
Hazardous waste liquid fuel boiler means a boiler defined under §260.10 of this chapter that does not burn solid fuels and that burns hazardous waste at any time. Liquid fuel boiler includes boilers that only burn gaseous fuel.
Hazardous waste residence time means the time elapsed from cutoff of the flow of hazardous waste into the combustor (including, for example, the time required for liquids to flow from the cutoff valve into the combustor) until solid, liquid, and gaseous materials from the hazardous waste (excluding residues that may adhere to combustion chamber surfaces and excluding waste-derived recycled materials such as cement kiln dust and internally recycled metals) exit the combustion chamber. For combustors with multiple firing systems whereby the residence time may vary for the firing systems, the hazardous waste residence time for purposes of complying with this subpart means the longest residence time for any firing system in use at the time of the waste cutoff.
Hazardous waste solid fuel boiler means a boiler defined under §260.10 of this chapter that burns a solid fuel and that burns hazardous waste at any time.
Initial comprehensive performance test means the comprehensive performance test that is used as the basis for initially demonstrating compliance with the standards.
In-line kiln raw mill means a hazardous waste burning cement kiln design whereby kiln gas is ducted through the raw material mill for portions of time to facilitate drying and heating of the raw material.
Instantaneous monitoring for combustion system leak control means detecting and recording pressure, without use of an averaging period, at a frequency adequate to detect combustion system leak events from hazardous waste combustion.
Monovent means an exhaust configuration of a building or emission control device (e.g. positive pressure fabric filter) that extends the length of the structure and has a width very small in relation to its length (i.e., length to width ratio is typically greater than 5:1). The exhaust may be an open vent with or without a roof, louvered vents, or a combination of such features.
MTEC means maximum theoretical emissions concentration of metals or HCl/Cl, expressed as µg/dscm, and is calculated by dividing the feedrate by the gas flowrate.
New source means any affected source the construction or reconstruction of which is commenced after the dates specified under §§63.1206(a)(1)(i)(B), (a)(1)(ii)(B), and (a)(2)(ii).
One-minute average means the average of detector responses calculated at least every 60 seconds from responses obtained at least every 15 seconds.
Operating record means a documentation retained at the facility for ready inspection by authorized officials of all information required by the standards to document and maintain compliance with the applicable regulations, including data and information, reports, notifications, and communications with regulatory officials.
Operating requirements means operating terms or conditions, limits, or operating parameter limits developed under this subpart that ensure compliance with the emission standards.
Preheater tower combustion gas monitoring location means a location within the preheater tower of a dry process cement kiln downstream (in terms of gas flow) of all hazardous waste firing locations and where a representative sample of combustion gas to measure combustion efficiency can be monitored.
Raw material feed means the prepared and mixed materials, which include but are not limited to materials such as limestone, clay, shale, sand, iron ore, mill scale, cement kiln dust and flyash, that are fed to a cement or lightweight aggregate kiln. Raw material feed does not include the fuels used in the kiln to produce heat to form the clinker product.
Research, development, and demonstration source means a source engaged in laboratory, pilot plant, or prototype demonstration operations:
(1) Whose primary purpose is to conduct research, development, or short-term demonstration of an innovative and experimental hazardous waste treatment technology or process; and
(2) Where the operations are under the close supervision of technically-trained personnel.
Rolling average means the average of all one-minute averages over the averaging period.
Run means the net period of time during which an air emission sample is collected under a given set of operating conditions. Three or more runs constitutes a test. Unless otherwise specified, a run may be either intermittent or continuous.
Run average means the average of the one-minute average parameter values for a run.
System removal efficiency means [1 − Emission Rate (mass/time) / Feedrate (mass/time)] X 100.
TEQ means the international method of expressing toxicity equivalents for dioxins and furans as defined in U.S. EPA, Interim Procedures for Estimating Risks Associated with Exposures to Mixtures of Chlorinated Dibenzo-p-dioxins and -dibenzofurans (CDDs and CDFs) and 1989 Update, March 1989.
You means the owner or operator of a hazardous waste combustor.
(b) The acronyms used in this subpart refer to the following:
AWFCO means automatic waste feed cutoff.
CAS means chemical abstract services registry.
CEMS means continuous emissions monitoring system.
CMS means continuous monitoring system.
DRE means destruction and removal efficiency.
MACT means maximum achievable control technology.
MTEC means maximum theoretical emissions concentration.
NIC means notification of intent to comply.

[64 FR 53038, Sept. 30, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 42297, July 10, 2000; 65 FR 67271, Nov. 9, 2000; 66 FR 35103, July 3, 2001; 67 FR 6986, Feb. 14, 2002; 67 FR 77691, Dec. 19, 2002; 70 FR 59540, Oct. 12, 2005]

§ 63.1202 [Reserved]

Interim Emissions Standards and Operating Limits For Incinerators, Cement Kilns, and Lightweight Aggregate Kilns

§ 63.1203 What are the standards for hazardous waste incinerators that are effective until compliance with the standards under §63.1219?

(a) *Emission limits for existing sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:
(1) For dioxins and furans:
(i) Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or
(ii) Emissions in excess of 0.40 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen provided that the combustion gas temperature at the inlet to the initial particulate matter control device is 400 °F or lower based on the average of the test run average temperatures. (For purposes of compliance, operation of a wet particulate control device is presumed to meet the 400 °F or lower requirement);
(2) Mercury in excess of 130 µg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(3) Lead and cadmium in excess of 240 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(4) Arsenic, beryllium, and chromium in excess of 97 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(5) For carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, either:
(i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;
(6) Hydrochloric acid and chlorine gas in excess of 77 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as hydrochloric acid equivalents, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
(7) Particulate matter in excess of 34 mg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
(b) *Emission limits for new sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:
(1) Dioxins and furans in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(2) Mercury in excess of 45 µg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(3) Lead and cadmium in excess of 120 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(4) Arsenic, beryllium, and chromium in excess of 97 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(5) For carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, either:
(i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (b)(5)(ii) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;
(6) Hydrochloric acid and chlorine gas in excess of 21 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as hydrochloric acid equivalents, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
(7) Particulate matter in excess of 34 mg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
(c) *Destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) standard* —(1) *99.99% DRE.* Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, you must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.99% for each principle organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must calculate DRE for each POHC from the following equation:
$DRE = [1-(W_{out}/W_{in})] \times 100\%$
Where:
W_{in}= mass feedrate of one principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC) in a waste feedstream; and
W_{out}= mass emission rate of the same POHC present in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.
(2) *99.9999% DRE.* If you burn the dioxin-listed hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 (see §261.31 of this chapter), you must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.9999% for each principle organic hazardous constituent (POHC) that you designate under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must demonstrate this DRE performance on POHCs that are more difficult to incinerate than tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo- *p* -dioxins and dibenzofurans. You must use the equation in paragraph (c)(1) of this section to calculate DRE for each POHC. In addition, you must notify the Administrator of your intent to incinerate hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.
(3) *Principal organic hazardous constituents (POHCs).* (i) You must treat the Principal Organic Hazardous Constituents (POHCs) in the waste feed that you specify under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section to the extent required by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.
(ii) You must specify one or more POHCs that are representative of the most difficult to destroy organic compounds in your hazardous waste feedstream. You must base this specification on the degree of difficulty of incineration of the organic constituents in the hazardous waste and on their concentration or mass in the hazardous waste feed, considering the results of hazardous waste analyses or other data and information.
(d) *Significant figures.* The emission limits provided by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are presented with two significant figures. Although you must perform intermediate calculations using at least three significant figures, you may round the resultant emission levels to two significant figures to document compliance.
(e) The provisions of this section no longer apply after any of the following dates, whichever occurs first:
(1) The date that your source begins to comply with §63.1219 by placing a Documentation of Compliance in the operating record pursuant to §63.1211(c);
(2) The date that your source begins to comply with §63.1219 by submitting a Notification of Compliance pursuant to §63.1210(b); or
(3) The date for your source to comply with §63.1219 pursuant to §63.1206 and any extensions granted there under.
[67 FR 6809, Feb. 13, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 59541, Oct. 12, 2005; 73 FR 18979, Apr. 8, 2008]

§ 63.1204 What are the standards for hazardous waste burning cement kilns that are effective until compliance with the standards under §63.1220?

(a) *Emission limits for existing sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:
(1) For dioxins and furans:
(i) Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or
(ii) Emissions in excess of 0.40 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen provided that the combustion gas temperature at the inlet to the initial dry particulate matter control device is 400 °F or lower based on the average of the test run average temperatures;
(2) Mercury in excess of 120 µg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(3) Lead and cadmium in excess of 330 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(4) Arsenic, beryllium, and chromium in excess of 56 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(5) *Carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons.* (i) For kilns equipped with a by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system, either:
(A) Carbon monoxide in the by-pass duct or mid-kiln gas sampling system in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(i)(B) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons in the by-pass duct or mid-kiln gas sampling system do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(B) Hydrocarbons in the by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;
(ii) For kilns not equipped with a by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system, either:
(A) Hydrocarbons in the main stack in excess of 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(B) Carbon monoxide in the main stack in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(ii)(A) of this section, you also must document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons in the main stack do not exceed 20 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane.
(6) Hydrochloric acid and chlorine gas in excess of 130 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as hydrochloric acid equivalents, dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
(7) Particulate matter in excess of 0.15 kg/Mg dry feed and opacity greater than 20 percent.
(i) You must use suitable methods to determine the kiln raw material feedrate.
(ii) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(7)(iii) of this section, you must compute the particulate matter emission rate, E, from the following equation:
$E=(C_s \times Q_{sd})/P$
Where:
E=emission rate of particulate matter, kg/Mg of kiln raw material feed;
C_s=concentration of particulate matter, kg/dscm;
Q_{sd}=volumetric flowrate of effluent gas, dscm/hr; and
P=total kiln raw material feed (dry basis), Mg/hr.
(iii) If you operate a preheater or preheater/precalciner kiln with dual stacks, you must test simultaneously and compute the combined particulate matter emission rate, E_c, from the following equation:
$E_c=(C_{sk} \times Q_{sdk}+C_{sb} \times Q_{sdb})/P$
Where:
E_c=the combined emission rate of particulate matter from the kiln and bypass stack, kg/Mg of kiln raw material feed;
C_{sk}=concentration of particulate matter in the kiln effluent, kg/dscm;
Q_{sdk}=volumetric flowrate of kiln effluent gas, dscm/hr;
C_{sb}=concentration of particulate matter in the bypass stack effluent, kg/dscm;
Q_{sdb}=volumetric flowrate of bypass stack effluent gas, dscm/hr; and
P = total kiln raw material feed (dry basis), Mg/hr.
(b) *Emission limits for new sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:
(1) For dioxins and furans:
(i) Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or
(ii) Emissions in excess of 0.40 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen provided that the combustion gas temperature at the inlet to the initial dry particulate matter control device is 400 °F or lower based on the average of the test run average temperatures;
(2) Mercury in excess of 120 µg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(3) Lead and cadmium in excess of 180 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(4) Arsenic, beryllium, and chromium in excess of 54 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(5) *Carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons.* (i) For kilns equipped with a by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons emissions are limited in both the bypass duct or midkiln gas sampling system and the main stack as follows:
(A) Emissions in the by-pass or midkiln gas sampling system are limited to either:
(*1*) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (b)(5)(i)(A)(*2*) of this section, you also must document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(*2*) Hydrocarbons in the by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; and
(B) Hydrocarbons in the main stack are limited, if construction of the kiln commenced after April 19, 1996 at a plant site where a cement kiln (whether burning hazardous waste or not) did not previously exist, to 50 parts per million by volume, over a 30-day block average (monitored continuously with a continuous monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane.
(ii) For kilns not equipped with a by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system, hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide are limited in the main stack to either:
(A) Hydrocarbons not exceeding 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(B)(*1*) Carbon monoxide not exceeding 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
(*2*) Hydrocarbons not exceeding 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane at any time during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7); and
(*3*) If construction of the kiln commenced after April 19, 1996 at a plant site where a cement kiln (whether burning hazardous waste or not) did not previously exist, hydrocarbons are limited to 50 parts per million by volume, over a 30-day block average (monitored continuously with a continuous monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane.
(6) Hydrochloric acid and chlorine gas in excess of 86 parts per million, combined emissions, expressed as hydrochloric acid equivalents, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
(7) Particulate matter in excess of 0.15 kg/Mg dry feed and opacity greater than 20 percent.
(i) You must use suitable methods to determine the kiln raw material feedrate.
(ii) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(7)(iii) of this section, you must compute the particulate matter emission rate, E, from the equation specified in paragraph (a)(7)(ii) of this section.
(iii) If you operate a preheater or preheater/precalciner kiln with dual stacks, you must test simultaneously and compute the combined particulate matter emission rate, E_c, from the equation specified in paragraph (a)(7)(iii) of this section.
(c) *Destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) standard* —(1) *99.99% DRE.* Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, you must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.99% for each principle organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must calculate DRE for each POHC from the following equation:
$DRE=[1-(W_{out}/W_{in})]\times 100\%$
Where:
W_{in}=mass feedrate of one principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC) in a waste feedstream; and
W_{out}=mass emission rate of the same POHC present in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.
(2) *99.9999% DRE.* If you burn the dioxin-listed hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 (see §261.31 of this chapter), you must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.9999% for each principle organic hazardous constituent (POHC) that you designate under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must demonstrate this DRE performance on POHCs that are more difficult to incinerate than tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo- *p* -dioxins and dibenzofurans. You must use the equation in paragraph (c)(1) of this section to calculate DRE for each POHC. In addition, you must notify the Administrator of your intent to incinerate hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.
(3) *Principal organic hazardous constituents (POHCs).* (i) You must treat the Principal Organic Hazardous Constituents (POHCs) in the waste feed that you specify under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section to the extent required by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.
(ii) You must specify one or more POHCs that are representative of the most difficult to destroy organic compounds in your hazardous waste feedstream. You must base this specification on the degree of difficulty of incineration of the organic constituents in the hazardous waste and on their concentration or mass in the hazardous waste feed, considering the results of hazardous waste analyses or other data and information.
(d) *Cement kilns with in-line kiln raw mills* —(1) *General.* (i) You must conduct performance testing when the raw mill is on-line and when the mill is off-line to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards, and you must establish separate operating parameter limits under §63.1209 for each mode of operation, except as provided by paragraph (d)(1)(iv) of this section.
(ii) You must document in the operating record each time you change from one mode of operation to the alternate mode and begin complying with the operating parameter limits for that alternate mode of operation.
(iii) You must calculate rolling averages for operating parameter limits as provided by §63.1209(q)(2).
(iv) If your in-line kiln raw mill has dual stacks, you may assume that the dioxin/furan emission levels in the by-pass stack and the operating parameter limits determined during performance testing of the by-pass stack when the raw mill is off-line are the same as when the mill is on-line.
(2) *Emissions averaging.* You may comply with the mercury, semivolatile metal, low volatile metal, and hydrochloric acid/chlorine gas emission standards on a time-weighted average basis under the following procedures:
(i) *Averaging methodology.* You must calculate the time-weighted average emission concentration with the following equation:
C_{total}={Cmill-off×(Tmill-off/(Tmill-off+Tmill-on))}+{Cmill-on×(Tmill-on/(Tmill-off+Tmill-on))}
Where:
C_{total}=time-weighted average concentration of a regulated constituent considering both raw mill on time and off time;
Cmill-off=average performance test concentration of regulated constituent with the raw mill off-line;
Cmill-on=average performance test concentration of regulated constituent with the raw mill on-line;
Tmill-off=time when kiln gases are not routed through the raw mill; and
Tmill-on=time when kiln gases are routed through the raw mill.
(ii) *Compliance.* (A) If you use this emission averaging provision, you must document in the operating record compliance with the emission standards on an annual basis by using the equation provided by paragraph (d)(2) of this section.
(B) Compliance is based on one-year block averages beginning on the day you submit the initial notification of compliance.
(iii) *Notification.* (A) If you elect to document compliance with one or more emission standards using this emission averaging provision, you must notify the Administrator in the initial comprehensive performance test plan submitted under §63.1207(e).
(B) You must include historical raw mill operation data in the performance test plan to estimate future raw mill down-time and document in the performance test plan that estimated emissions and estimated raw mill down-time will not result in an exceedance of an emission standard on an annual basis.
(C) You must document in the notification of compliance submitted under §63.1207(j) that an emission standard will not be exceeded based on the documented emissions from the performance test and predicted raw mill down-time.
(e) *Preheater or preheater/precalciner kilns with dual stacks* —(1) *General.* You must conduct performance testing on each stack to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards, and you must establish operating parameter limits under §63.1209 for each stack, except as provided by paragraph (d)(1)(iv) of this section for dioxin/furan emissions testing and operating parameter limits for the by-pass stack of in-line raw mills.
(2) *Emissions averaging.* You may comply with the mercury, semivolatile metal, low volatile metal, and hydrochloric acid/chlorine gas emission standards specified in this section on a gas flowrate-weighted average basis under the following procedures:
(i) *Averaging methodology.* You must calculate the gas flowrate-weighted average emission concentration using the following equation:
$C_{tot}=\{C_{main}\times(Q_{main}/(Q_{main}+Q_{bypass}))\}+\{C_{bypass}\times(Q_{bypass}/(Q_{main}+Q_{bypass}))\}$
Where:
C_{tot}= gas flowrate-weighted average concentration of the regulated constituent;
C_{main}= average performance test concentration demonstrated in the main stack;
C_{bypass}= average performance test concentration demonstrated in the bypass stack;
Q_{main}= volumetric flowrate of main stack effluent gas; and
Q_{bypass}= volumetric flowrate of bypass effluent gas.

(ii) *Compliance.* (A) You must demonstrate compliance with the emission standard(s) using the emission concentrations determined from the performance tests and the equation provided by paragraph (e)(1) of this section; and
(B) You must develop operating parameter limits for bypass stack and main stack flowrates that ensure the emission concentrations calculated with the equation in paragraph (e)(1) of this section do not exceed the emission standards on a 12-hour rolling average basis. You must include these flowrate limits in the Notification of Compliance.
(iii) *Notification.* If you elect to document compliance under this emissions averaging provision, you must:
(A) Notify the Administrator in the initial comprehensive performance test plan submitted under §63.1207(e). The performance test plan must include, at a minimum, information describing the flowrate limits established under paragraph (e)(2)(ii)(B) of this section; and
(B) Document in the Notification of Compliance submitted under §63.1207(j) the demonstrated gas flowrate-weighted average emissions that you calculate with the equation provided by paragraph (e)(2) of this section.
(f) *Significant figures.* The emission limits provided by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are presented with two significant figures. Although you must perform intermediate calculations using at least three significant figures, you may round the resultant emission levels to two significant figures to document compliance.
(g) [Reserved]
(h) When you comply with the particulate matter requirements of paragraphs (a)(7) or (b)(7) of this section, you are exempt from the New Source Performance Standard for particulate matter and opacity under §60.60 of this chapter.
(i) The provisions of this section no longer apply after any of the following dates, whichever occurs first:
(1) The date that your source begins to comply with §63.1220 by placing a Documentation of Compliance in the operating record pursuant to §63.1211(c);
(2) The date that your source begins to comply with §63.1220 by submitting a Notification of Compliance pursuant to §63.1210(b); or
(3) The date for your source to comply with §63.1220 pursuant to §63.1206 and any extensions granted there under.
[67 FR 6809, Feb. 13, 2002, as amended at 67 FR 6987, Feb. 14, 2002; 70 FR 59541, Oct. 12, 2005; 73 FR 18979, Apr. 8, 2008]

§ 63.1205 What are the standards for hazardous waste burning lightweight aggregate kilns that are effective until compliance with the standards under §63.1221?

(a) *Emission limits for existing sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:
(1) For dioxins and furans:
(i) Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or
(ii) Rapid quench of the combustion gas temperature at the exit of the (last) combustion chamber (or exit of any waste heat recovery system) to 400 °F or lower based on the average of the test run average temperatures. You must also notify in writing the RCRA authority that you are complying with this option;
(2) Mercury in excess of 120 µg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(3) Lead and cadmium in excess of 250 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(4) Arsenic, beryllium, and chromium in excess of 110 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(5) *Carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons.* (i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section, you also must document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 20 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average, dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;
(6) Hydrochloric acid and chlorine gas in excess of 600 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as hydrochloric acid equivalents, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
(7) Particulate matter in excess of 57 mg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
(b) *Emission limits for new sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:
(1) For dioxins and furans:
(i) Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or
(ii) Rapid quench of the combustion gas temperature at the exit of the (last) combustion chamber (or exit of any waste heat recovery system) to 400 °F or lower based on the average of the test run average temperatures. You must also notify in writing the RCRA authority that you are complying with this option;
(2) Mercury in excess of 120 µg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(3) Lead and cadmium in excess of 43 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(4) Arsenic, beryllium, and chromium in excess of 110 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(5) *Carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons.* (i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (b)(5)(ii) of this section, you also must document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 20 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average, dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;
(6) Hydrochloric acid and chlorine gas in excess of 600 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as hydrochloric acid equivalents, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
(7) Particulate matter in excess of 57 mg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
(c) *Destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) standard* —(1) *99.99% DRE.* Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, you must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.99% for each principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must calculate DRE for each POHC from the following equation:
$DRE = [1—(W_{out}/ W_{in})] \times 100\%$
Where:
W_{in}= mass feedrate of one principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC) in a waste feedstream; and
W_{out}= mass emission rate of the same POHC present in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.

(2) *99.9999% DRE.* If you burn the dioxin-listed hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 (see §261.31 of this chapter), you must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.9999% for each principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC) that you designate under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must demonstrate this DRE performance on POHCs that are more difficult to incinerate than tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-dioxins and dibenzofurans. You must use the equation in paragraph (c)(1) of this section to calculate DRE for each POHC. In addition, you must notify the Administrator of your intent to burn hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.
(3) *Principal organic hazardous constituents (POHCs).* (i) You must treat the Principal Organic Hazardous Constituents (POHCs) in the waste feed that you specify under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section to the extent required by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.
(ii) You must specify one or more POHCs that are representative of the most difficult to destroy organic compounds in your hazardous waste feedstream. You must base this specification on the degree of difficulty of incineration of the organic constituents in the hazardous waste and on their concentration or mass in the hazardous waste feed, considering the results of hazardous waste analyses or other data and information.
(d) *Significant figures.* The emission limits provided by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are presented with two significant figures. Although you must perform intermediate calculations using at least three significant figures, you may round the resultant emission levels to two significant figures to document compliance.
(e) The provisions of this section no longer apply after any of the following dates, whichever occurs first:
(1) The date that your source begins to comply with §63.1221 by placing a Documentation of Compliance in the operating record pursuant to §63.1211(c);
(2) The date that your source begins to comply with §63.1221 by submitting a Notification of Compliance pursuant to §63.1210(b); or
(3) The date for your source to comply with §63.1221 pursuant to §63.1206 and any extensions granted there under.
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Monitoring and Compliance Provisions

§ 63.1206 When and how must you comply with the standards and operating requirements?

(a) *Compliance dates* —(1) *Compliance dates for incinerators, cement kilns, and lightweight aggregate kilns that burn hazardous waste* —(i) *Compliance date for standards under §§63.1203, 63.1204, and 63.1205* —(A) *Compliance dates for existing sources.* You must comply with the emission standards under §§63.1203, 63.1204, and 63.1205 and the other requirements of this subpart no later than the compliance date, September 30, 2003, unless the Administrator grants you an extension of time under §63.6(i) or §63.1213, except:
(*1*) Cement kilns are exempt from the bag leak detection system requirements under paragraph (c)(8) of this section;
(*2*) The bag leak detection system required under §63.1206(c)(8) must be capable of continuously detecting and recording particulate matter emissions at concentrations of 1.0 milligram per actual cubic meter unless you demonstrate under §63.1209(g)(1) that a higher detection limit would adequately detect bag leaks, in lieu of the requirement for the higher detection limit under paragraph (c)(8)(ii)(A) of this section; and
(*3*) The excessive exceedances notification requirements for bag leak detection systems under paragraph (c)(8)(iv) of this section are waived.
(B) *New or reconstructed sources.* (*1*) If you commenced construction or reconstruction of your hazardous waste combustor after April 19, 1996, you must comply with the emission standards under §§63.1203, 63.1204, and 63.1205 and the other requirements of this subpart by the later of September 30, 1999 or the date the source starts operations, except as provided by paragraphs (a)(1)(i)(A)(*1*) through (*3*) and (a)(1)(i)(B)(*2*) of this section. The costs of retrofitting and replacement of equipment that is installed specifically to comply with this subpart, between April 19, 1996 and a source's compliance date, are not considered to be reconstruction costs.
(*2*) For a standard under §§63.1203, 63.1204, and 63.1205 that is more stringent than the standard proposed on April 19, 1996, you may achieve compliance no later than September 30, 2003 if you comply with the standard proposed on April 19, 1996 after September 30, 1999. This exception does not apply, however, to new or reconstructed area source hazardous waste combustors that become major sources after September 30, 1999. As provided by §63.6(b)(7), such sources must comply with the standards under §§63.1203, 63.1204, and 63.1205 at startup.
(ii) *Compliance date for standards under §§63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221* —(A) *Compliance dates for existing sources.* You must comply with the emission standards under §§63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221 and the other requirements of this subpart no later than the compliance date, October 14, 2008, unless the Administrator grants you an extension of time under §63.6(i) or §63.1213.
(B) *New or reconstructed sources.* (*1*) If you commenced construction or reconstruction of your hazardous waste combustor after April 20, 2004, you must comply with the new source emission standards under §§63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221 and the other requirements of this subpart by the later of October 12, 2005 or the date the source starts operations, except as provided by paragraphs (a)(1)(ii)(B)(*2*) and (a)(1)(ii)(B)(*3*) of this section. The costs of retrofitting and replacement of equipment that is installed specifically to comply with this subpart, between April 20, 2004, and a source's compliance date, are not considered to be reconstruction costs.
(*2*) For a standard under §§63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221 that is more stringent than the standard proposed on April 20, 2004, you may achieve compliance no later than October 14, 2008, if you comply with the standard proposed on April 20, 2004, after October 12, 2005. This exception does not apply, however, to new or reconstructed area source hazardous waste combustors that become major sources after October 14, 2008. As provided by §63.6(b)(7), such sources must comply with the standards under §§63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221 at startup.
(*3*) If you commenced construction or reconstruction of a cement kiln after April 20, 2004, you must comply with the new source emission standard for particulate matter under §63.1220(b)(7)(i) by the later of October 28, 2008 or the date the source starts operations.
(2) *Compliance date for solid fuel boilers, liquid fuel boilers, and hydrochloric acid production furnaces that burn hazardous waste for standards under §§63.1216, 63.1217, and 63.1218* . (i) *Compliance date for existing sources.* You must comply with the standards of this subpart no later than the compliance date, October 14, 2008, unless the Administrator grants you an extension of time under §63.6(i) or §63.1213.
(ii) *New or reconstructed sources* . (A) If you commenced construction or reconstruction of your hazardous waste combustor after April 20, 2004, you must comply with the new source emission standards of this subpart by the later of October 12, 2005, or the date the source starts operations, except as provided by paragraph (a)(2)(ii)(B) of this section. The costs of retrofitting and replacement of equipment that is installed specifically to comply with this subpart, between April 20, 2004, and a source's compliance date, are not considered to be reconstruction costs.
(B) For a standard in the subpart that is more stringent than the standard proposed on April 20, 2004, you may achieve compliance no later than October 14, 2008, if you comply with the standard proposed on April 20, 2004, after October 12, 2005. This exception does not apply, however, to new or reconstructed area source hazardous waste combustors that become major sources after October 14, 2008. As provided by §63.6(b)(7), such sources must comply with this subpart at startup.
(3) *Early compliance.* If you choose to comply with the emission standards of this subpart prior to the dates specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section, your compliance date is the earlier of the date you postmark the Notification of Compliance under §63.1207(j)(1) or the dates specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section.
(b) *Compliance with standards* —(1) *Applicability.* The emission standards and operating requirements set forth in this subpart apply at all times except:
(i) During periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction; and

(ii) When hazardous waste is not in the combustion chamber (i.e., the hazardous waste feed to the combustor has been cut off for a period of time not less than the hazardous waste residence time) and you have documented in the operating record that you are complying with all otherwise applicable requirements and standards promulgated under authority of sections 112 (e.g., 40 CFR part 63, subparts LLL, DDDDD, and NNNNN) or 129 of the Clean Air Act in lieu of the emission standards under §§63.1203, 63.1204, 63.1205, 63.1215, 63.1216, 63.1217, 63.1218, 63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221; the monitoring and compliance standards of this section and §§63.1207 through 63.1209, except the modes of operation requirements of §63.1209(q); and the notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements of §§63.1210 through 63.1212.
(2) *Methods for determining compliance.* The Administrator will determine compliance with the emission standards of this subpart as provided by §63.6(f)(2). Conducting performance testing under operating conditions representative of the extreme range of normal conditions is consistent with the requirements of §§63.6(f)(2)(iii)(B) and 63.7(e)(1) to conduct performance testing under representative operating conditions.
(3) *Finding of compliance.* The Administrator will make a finding concerning compliance with the emission standards and other requirements of this subpart as provided by §63.6(f)(3).
(4) *Extension of compliance with emission standards.* The Administrator may grant an extension of compliance with the emission standards of this subpart as provided by §§63.6(i) and 63.1213.
(5) *Changes in design, operation, or maintenance* —(i) *Changes that may adversely affect compliance.* If you plan to change (as defined in paragraph (b)(5)(iii) of this section) the design, operation, or maintenance practices of the source in a manner that may adversely affect compliance with any emission standard that is not monitored with a CEMS:
(A) *Notification.* You must notify the Administrator at least 60 days prior to the change, unless you document circumstances that dictate that such prior notice is not reasonably feasible. The notification must include:
(*1*) A description of the changes and which emission standards may be affected; and
(*2*) A comprehensive performance test schedule and test plan under the requirements of §63.1207(f) that will document compliance with the affected emission standard(s);
(B) *Performance test.* You must conduct a comprehensive performance test under the requirements of §§63.1207(f)(1) and (g)(1) to document compliance with the affected emission standard(s) and establish operating parameter limits as required under §63.1209, and submit to the Administrator a Notification of Compliance under §§63.1207(j) and 63.1210(d); and
(C) *Restriction on waste burning.* (*1*) Except as provided by paragraph (b)(5)(i)(C)(*2*) of this section, after the change and prior to submitting the notification of compliance, you must not burn hazardous waste for more than a total of 720 hours (renewable at the discretion of the Administrator) and only for the purposes of pretesting or comprehensive performance testing. Pretesting is defined at §63.1207(h)(2)(i) and (ii).
(*2*) You may petition the Administrator to obtain written approval to burn hazardous waste in the interim prior to submitting a Notification of Compliance for purposes other than testing or pretesting. You must specify operating requirements, including limits on operating parameters, that you determine will ensure compliance with the emission standards of this subpart based on available information. The Administrator will review, modify as necessary, and approve if warranted the interim operating requirements.
(ii) *Changes that will not affect compliance.* If you determine that a change will not adversely affect compliance with the emission standards or operating requirements, you must document the change in the operating record upon making such change. You must revise as necessary the performance test plan, Documentation of Compliance, Notification of Compliance, and start-up, shutdown, and malfunction plan to reflect these changes.
(iii) *Definition of "change."* For purposes of paragraph (b)(5) of this section, "change" means any change in design, operation, or maintenance practices that were documented in the comprehensive performance test plan, Notification of Compliance, or startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.
(6) *Compliance with the carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon emission standards.* This paragraph applies to sources that elect to comply with the carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon emissions standards of this subpart by documenting continuous compliance with the carbon monoxide standard using a continuous emissions monitoring system and documenting compliance with the hydrocarbon standard during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) performance test or its equivalent.
(i) If a DRE test performed pursuant to §63.1207(c)(2) is acceptable as documentation of compliance with the DRE standard, you may use the highest hourly rolling average hydrocarbon level achieved during the DRE test runs to document compliance with the hydrocarbon standard. An acceptable DRE test is any test for which the data and results are determined to meet quality assurance objectives (on a site-specific basis) such that the results adequately demonstrate compliance with the DRE standard.
(ii) If during this acceptable DRE test you did not obtain hydrocarbon emissions data sufficient to document compliance with the hydrocarbon standard, you must either:
(A) Perform, as part of the performance test, an "equivalent DRE test" to document compliance with the hydrocarbon standard. An equivalent DRE test is comprised of a minimum of three runs each with a minimum duration of one hour during which you operate the combustor as close as reasonably possible to the operating parameter limits that you established based on the initial DRE test. You must use the highest hourly rolling average hydrocarbon emission level achieved during the equivalent DRE test to document compliance with the hydrocarbon standard; or
(B) Perform a DRE test as part of the performance test.
(7) *Compliance with the DRE standard.* (i) Except as provided in paragraphs (b)(7)(ii) and (b)(7)(iii) of this section:
(A) You must document compliance with the Destruction and Removal Efficiency (DRE) standard under this subpart only once provided that you do not modify the source after the DRE test in a manner that could affect the ability of the source to achieve the DRE standard.
(B) You may use any DRE test data that documents that your source achieves the required level of DRE provided:
(*1*) You have not modified the design or operation of your source in a manner that could effect the ability of your source to achieve the DRE standard since the DRE test was performed; and,
(*2*) The DRE test data meet quality assurance objectives determined on a site-specific basis.
(ii) *Sources that feed hazardous waste at locations other than the normal flame zone.* (A) Except as provided by paragraph (b)(7)(ii)(B) of this section, if you feed hazardous waste at a location in the combustion system other than the normal flame zone, then you must demonstrate compliance with the DRE standard during each comprehensive performance test;
(B)(*1*) A cement kiln that feeds hazardous waste at a location other than the normal flame zone need only demonstrate compliance with the DRE standard during three consecutive comprehensive performance tests provided that:
(*i*) All three tests achieve the DRE standard in this subpart; and
(*ii*) The design, operation, and maintenance features of each of the three tests are similar;
(*iii*) The data in lieu restriction of §63.1207(c)(2)(iv) does not apply when complying with the provisions of paragraph (b)(7)(ii)(B) of this section;
(*2*) If at any time you change your design, operation, and maintenance features in a manner that could reasonably be expected to affect your ability to meet the DRE standard, then you must comply with the requirements of paragraph (b)(7)(ii)(A) of this section.
(iii) For sources that do not use DRE previous testing to document conformance with the DRE standard pursuant to §63.1207(c)(2), you must perform DRE testing during the initial comprehensive performance test.
(8) *Applicability of particulate matter and opacity standards during particulate matter CEMS correlation tests.* (i) Any particulate matter and opacity standards of parts 60, 61, 63, 264, 265, and 266 of this chapter (i.e., any title 40 particulate or opacity standards) applicable to a hazardous waste

combustor do not apply while you conduct particulate matter continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) correlation tests (i.e., correlation with manual stack methods) under the conditions of paragraphs (b)(8)(iii) through (vii) of this section.
(ii) Any permit or other emissions or operating parameter limits or conditions, including any limitation on workplace practices, that are applicable to hazardous waste combustors to ensure compliance with any particulate matter and opacity standards of parts 60, 61, 63, 264, 265, and 266 of this chapter (i.e., any title 40 particulate or opacity standards) do not apply while you conduct particulate matter CEMS correlation tests under the conditions of paragraphs (b)(8)(iii) through (vii) of this section.
(iii) For the provisions of this section to apply, you must:
(A) Develop a particulate matter CEMS correlation test plan that includes the following information. This test plan may be included as part of the comprehensive performance test plan required under §§63.1207(e) and (f):
(*1*) Number of test conditions and number of runs for each test condition;
(*2*) Target particulate matter emission level for each test condition;
(*3*) How you plan to modify operations to attain the desired particulate matter emission levels; and
(*4*) Anticipated normal particulate matter emission levels; and
(B) Submit the test plan to the Administrator for approval at least 90 calendar days before the correlation test is scheduled to be conducted.
(iv) The Administrator will review and approve/disapprove the correlation test plan under the procedures for review and approval of the site-specific test plan provided by §63.7(c)(3)(i) and (iii). If the Administrator fails to approve or disapprove the correlation test plan within the time period specified by §63.7(c)(3)(i), the plan is considered approved, unless the Administrator has requested additional information.
(v) The particulate matter and opacity standards and associated operating limits and conditions will not be waived for more than 96 hours, in the aggregate, for a correlation test, including all runs of all test conditions, unless more time is approved by the Administrator.
(vi) The stack sampling team must be on-site and prepared to perform correlation testing no later than 24 hours after you modify operations to attain the desired particulate matter emissions concentrations, unless you document in the correlation test plan that a longer period of conditioning is appropriate.
(vii) You must return to operating conditions indicative of compliance with the applicable particulate matter and opacity standards as soon as possible after correlation testing is completed.
(9) *Alternative standards for existing or new hazardous waste burning lightweight aggregate kilns using MACT.* (i) You may petition the Administrator to request alternative standards to the mercury or hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas emission standards of this subpart, to the semivolatile metals emission standards under §§63.1205, 63.1221(a)(3)(ii), or 63.1221(b)(3)(ii), or to the low volatile metals emissions standards under §§63.1205, 63.1221(a)(4)(ii), or 63.1221(b)(4)(ii) if:
(A) You cannot achieve one or more of these standards while using maximum achievable control technology (MACT) because of raw material contributions to emissions of mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, or hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas; or
(B) You determine that mercury is not present at detectable levels in your raw material.
(ii) The alternative standard that you recommend under paragraph (b)(9)(i)(A) of this section may be an operating requirement, such as a hazardous waste feedrate limitation for metals and/or chlorine, and/or an emission limitation.
(iii) The alternative standard must include a requirement to use MACT, or better, applicable to the standard for which the source is seeking relief, as defined in paragraphs (b)(9)(viii) and (ix) of this section.
(iv) *Documentation required.* (A) The alternative standard petition you submit under paragraph (b)(9)(i)(A) of this section must include data or information documenting that raw material contributions to emissions prevent you from complying with the emission standard even though the source is using MACT, as defined under paragraphs (b)(9)(viii) and (ix) of this section, for the standard for which you are seeking relief.
(B) Alternative standard petitions that you submit under paragraph (b)(9)(i)(B) of this section must include data or information documenting that mercury is not present at detectable levels in raw materials.
(v) You must include data or information with semivolatile metal and low volatility metal alternative standard petitions that you submit under paragraph (b)(9)(i)(A) of this section documenting that increased chlorine feedrates associated with the burning of hazardous waste, when compared to non-hazardous waste operations, do not significantly increase metal emissions attributable to raw materials.
(vi) You must include data or information with semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, and hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas alternative standard petitions that you submit under paragraph (b)(9)(i)(A) of this section documenting that semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, and hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas emissions attributable to the hazardous waste only will not exceed the emission standards of this subpart.
(vii) You must not operate pursuant to your recommended alternative standards in lieu of emission standards specified in this subpart:
(A) Unless the Administrator approves the provisions of the alternative standard petition request or establishes other alternative standards; and
(B) Until you submit a revised Notification of Compliance that incorporates the revised standards.
(viii) For purposes of this alternative standard provision, MACT for existing hazardous waste burning lightweight aggregate kilns is defined as:
(A) For mercury, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 24 µg/dscm or less;
(B) For semivolatile metals, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 280,000 µg/dscm or less, and use of a particulate matter control device that achieves particulate matter emissions of 57 mg/dscm or less;
(C) For low volatile metals, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 120,000 µg/dscm or less, and use of a particulate matter control device that achieves particulate matter emissions of 57 mg/dscm or less; and
(D) For hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas, a hazardous waste chlorine feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 2,000,000 µgm/dscm or less, and use of an air pollution control device with a hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas removal efficiency of 85 percent or greater.
(ix) For purposes of this alternative standard provision, MACT for new hazardous waste burning lightweight aggregate kilns is defined as:
(A) For mercury, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 4 µg/dscm or less;
(B) For semivolatile metals, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 280,000 µg/dscm or less, and use of a particulate matter control device that achieves particulate matter emissions of 57 mg/dscm or less;
(C) For low volatile metals, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 46,000 µg/dscm or less, and use of a particulate matter control device that achieves particulate matter emissions of 57 mg/dscm or less;
(D) For hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas, a hazardous waste chlorine feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 14,000,000 µgm/dscm or less, and use of an air pollution control device with a hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas removal efficiency of 99.6 percent or greater.
(10) *Alternative standards for existing or new hazardous waste burning cement kilns using MACT.* (i) You may petition the Administrator to request alternative standards to the mercury or hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas emission standards of this subpart, to the semivolatile metals emission standards under §§63.1204, 63.1220(a)(3)(ii), or 63.1220(b)(3)(ii), or to the low volatile metals emissions standards under §§63.1204, 63.1220(a)(4)(ii), or 63.1220(b)(4)(ii) if:
(A) You cannot achieve one or more of these standards while using maximum achievable control technology (MACT) because of raw material contributions to emissions of mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, or hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas; or
(B) You determine that mercury is not present at detectable levels in your raw material.
(ii) The alternative standard that you recommend under paragraph (b)(10)(i)(A) of this section may be an operating requirement, such as a hazardous waste feedrate limitation for metals and/or chlorine, and/or an emission limitation.

(iii) The alternative standard must include a requirement to use MACT, or better, applicable to the standard for which the source is seeking relief, as defined in paragraphs (b)(10)(viii) and (ix) of this section.
(iv) *Documentation required.* (A) The alternative standard petition you submit under paragraph (b)(10)(i)(A) of this section must include data or information documenting that raw material contributions to emissions prevent you from complying with the emission standard even though the source is using MACT, as defined in paragraphs (b)(10)(viii) and (ix) of this section, for the standard for which you are seeking relief.
(B) Alternative standard petitions that you submit under paragraph (b)(10)(i)(B) of this section must include data or information documenting that mercury is not present at detectable levels in raw materials.
(v) You must include data or information with semivolatile metal and low volatile metal alternative standard petitions that you submit under paragraph (b)(10)(i)(A) of this section documenting that increased chlorine feedrates associated with the burning of hazardous waste, when compared to non-hazardous waste operations, do not significantly increase metal emissions attributable to raw materials.
(vi) You must include data or information with semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, and hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas alternative standard petitions that you submit under paragraph (b)(10)(i)(A) of this section documenting that emissions of the regulated metals and hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas attributable to the hazardous waste only will not exceed the emission standards in this subpart.
(vii) You must not operate pursuant to your recommended alternative standards in lieu of emission standards specified in this subpart:
(A) Unless the Administrator approves the provisions of the alternative standard petition request or establishes other alternative standards; and
(B) Until you submit a revised Notification of Compliance that incorporates the revised standards.
(viii) For purposes of this alternative standard provision, MACT for existing hazardous waste burning cement kilns is defined as:
(A) For mercury, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 88 µg/dscm or less;
(B) For semivolatile metals, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 31,000 µg/dscm or less, and use of a particulate matter control device that achieves particulate matter emissions of 0.15 kg/Mg dry feed or less;
(C) For low volatile metals, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 54,000 µg/dscm or less, and use of a particulate matter control device that achieves particulate matter emissions of 0.15 kg/Mg dry feed or less; and
(D) For hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas, a hazardous waste chlorine feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 720,000 µgm/dscm or less.
(ix) For purposes of this alternative standard provision, MACT for new hazardous waste burning cement kilns is defined as:
(A) For mercury, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 7 µg/dscm or less;
(B) For semivolatile metals, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 31,000 µg/dscm or less, and use of a particulate matter control device that achieves particulate matter emissions of 0.15 kg/Mg dry feed or less;
(C) For low volatile metals, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 15,000 µg/dscm or less, and use of a particulate matter control device that achieves particulate matter emissions of 0.15 kg/Mg dry feed or less;
(D) For hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas, a hazardous waste chlorine feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 420,000 µgm/dscm or less.
(11) *Calculation of hazardous waste residence time.* You must calculate the hazardous waste residence time and include the calculation in the performance test plan under §63.1207(f) and the operating record. You must also provide the hazardous waste residence time in the Documentation of Compliance under §63.1211(c) and the Notification of Compliance under §§63.1207(j) and 63.1210(d).
(12) *Documenting compliance with the standards based on performance testing.* (i) You must conduct a minimum of three runs of a performance test required under §63.1207 to document compliance with the emission standards of this subpart.
(ii) You must document compliance with the emission standards based on the arithmetic average of the emission results of each run, except that you must document compliance with the destruction and removal efficiency standard for each run of the comprehensive performance test individually.
(13) *Cement kilns and lightweight aggregate kilns that feed hazardous waste at a location other than the end where products are normally discharged and where fuels are normally fired.* (i) Cement kilns that feed hazardous waste at a location other than the end where products are normally discharged and where fuels are normally fired must comply with the carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon standards of this subpart as follows:
(A) For existing sources, you must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain either:
(*1*) Hydrocarbons in the main stack in excess of 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(*2*) Hydrocarbons both in the by-pass duct and at a preheater tower combustion gas monitoring location in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, at each location, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(*3*) If the only firing location of hazardous waste upstream (in terms of gas flow) of the point where combustion gases are diverted into the bypass duct is at the kiln end where products are normally discharged, then both hydrocarbons at the preheater tower combustion gas monitoring location in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane, and either hydrocarbons in the by-pass duct in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane, or carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you comply with the carbon monoxide standard of 100 parts per million by volume in the by-pass duct, then you must also not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain hydrocarbons in the by-pass duct in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane, at any time during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7).
(B) For new sources, you must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain either:
(*1*) Hydrocarbons in the main stack in excess of 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(*2*)(*i*) Hydrocarbons both in the by-pass duct and at a preheater tower combustion gas monitoring location in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, at each location, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane, and
(*ii*) Hydrocarbons in the main stack, if construction of the kiln commenced after April 19, 1996 at a plant site where a cement kiln (whether burning hazardous waste or not) did not previously exist, to 50 parts per million by volume, over a 30-day block average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(*3*)(*i*) If the only firing location of hazardous waste upstream (in terms of gas flow) of the point where combustion gases are diverted into the bypass duct is at the kiln end where products are normally discharged, then both hydrocarbons at the preheater tower combustion gas monitoring location in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane, and either hydrocarbons in the by-pass duct in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane, or carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you comply with the

carbon monoxide standard of 100 parts per million by volume in the by-pass duct, then you must also not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain hydrocarbons in the by-pass duct in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane, at any time during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7).
(*ii*) If construction of the kiln commenced after April 19, 1996 at a plant site where a cement kiln (whether burning hazardous waste or not) did not previously exist, hydrocarbons are limited to 50 parts per million by volume, over a 30-day block average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane.
(ii) Lightweight aggregate kilns that feed hazardous waste at a location other than the end where products are normally discharged and where fuels are normally fired must comply with the hydrocarbon standards of this subpart as follows:
(A) Existing sources must comply with the 20 parts per million by volume hydrocarbon standard of this subpart;
(B) New sources must comply with the 20 parts per million by volume hydrocarbon standard of this subpart.
(14) *Alternative to the particulate matter standard for incinerators* —(i) *General.* In lieu of complying with the particulate matter standards under §63.1203, you may elect to comply with the following alternative metal emission control requirements:
(ii) *Alternative metal emission control requirements for existing incinerators.* (A) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain cadmium, lead, and selenium in excess of 240 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and,
(B) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel in excess of 97 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
(iii) *Alternative metal emission control requirements for new incinerators.* (A) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain cadmium, lead, and selenium in excess of 24 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and,
(B) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel in excess of 97 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
(iv) *Operating limits* . Semivolatile and low volatile metal operating parameter limits must be established to ensure compliance with the alternative emission limitations described in paragraphs (b)(14)(ii) and (iii) of this section pursuant to §63.1209(n), except that semivolatile metal feedrate limits apply to lead, cadmium, and selenium, combined, and low volatile metal feedrate limits apply to arsenic, beryllium, chromium, antimony, cobalt, manganese, and nickel, combined.
(15) *Alternative to the interim standards for mercury for cement and lightweight aggregate kilns* —(i) *General.* In lieu of complying with the applicable mercury standards of §§63.1204(a)(2) and (b)(2) for existing and new cement kilns and §§63.1205(a)(2) and (b)(2) for existing and new lightweight aggregate kilns, you may instead elect to comply with the alternative mercury standard described in paragraphs (b)(15)(ii) through (b)(15)(v) of this section.
(ii) *Operating requirement.* You must not exceed a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to a maximum theoretical emission concentration (MTEC) of 120 µg/dscm on a twelve-hour rolling average.
(iii) To document compliance with the operating requirement of paragraph (b)(15)(ii) of this section, you must:
(A) Monitor and record the feedrate of mercury for each hazardous waste feedstream according to §63.1209(c);
(B) Monitor with a CMS and record in the operating record the gas flowrate (either directly or by monitoring a surrogate parameter that you have correlated to gas flowrate);
(C) Continuously calculate and record in the operating record a MTEC assuming mercury from all hazardous waste feedstreams is emitted;
(D) Interlock the MTEC calculated in paragraph (b)(15)(iii)(C) of this section to the AWFCO system to stop hazardous waste burning when the MTEC exceeds the operating requirement of paragraph (b)(15)(ii) of this section.
(iv) In lieu of the requirement in paragraph (b)(15)(iii) of this section, you may:
(A) Identify in the Notification of Compliance a minimum gas flowrate limit and a maximum feedrate limit of mercury from all hazardous waste feedstreams that ensures the MTEC calculated in paragraph (b)(15)(iii)(C) of this section is below the operating requirement of paragraph (b)(15)(ii) of this section; and
(B) Interlock the minimum gas flowrate limit and maximum feedrate limits in paragraph (b)(15)(iv)(A) of this section to the AWFCO system to stop hazardous waste burning when the gas flowrate or mercury feedrate exceeds the limits in paragraph (b)(15)(iv)(A) of this section.
(v) *Notification requirement.* You must notify in writing the RCRA authority that you intend to comply with the alternative standard.
(16) *Compliance with subcategory standards for liquid fuel boilers.* You must comply with the mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, and hydrogen chloride and chlorine standards for liquid fuel boilers under §63.1217 as follows:
(i) You must determine the as-fired heating value of each batch of hazardous waste fired by each firing system of the boiler so that you know the mass-weighted heating value of the hazardous waste fired at all times.
(ii) If the as-fired heating value of the hazardous waste is 10,000 Btu per pound or greater, you are subject to the thermal emission concentration standards (lb/million Btu) under §63.1217.
(iii) If the as-fired heating value of the hazardous waste is less than 10,000 Btu/lb, you are subject to the mass or volume emission concentration standards (µgm/dscm or ppmv) under §63.1217.
(iv) If the as-fired heating value of hazardous wastes varies above and below 10,000 Btu/lb over time, you are subject to the thermal concentration standards when the heating value is 10,000 Btu/lb or greater and the mass concentration standards when the heating value is less than 10,000 Btu/lb. You may elect to comply at all times with the more stringent operating requirements that ensure compliance with both the thermal emission concentration standards and the mass or volume emission concentration standards.
(c) *Operating requirements* —(1) *General.* (i) You must operate only under the operating requirements specified in the Documentation of Compliance under §63.1211(c) or the Notification of Compliance under §§63.1207(j) and 63.1210(d), except:
(A) During performance tests under approved test plans according to §63.1207(e), (f), and (g), and
(B) Under the conditions of paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section;
(ii) The Documentation of Compliance and the Notification of Compliance must contain operating requirements including, but not limited to, the operating requirements in this section and §63.1209
(iii) Failure to comply with the operating requirements is failure to ensure compliance with the emission standards of this subpart;
(iv) Operating requirements in the Notification of Compliance are applicable requirements for purposes of parts 70 and 71 of this chapter;
(v) The operating requirements specified in the Notification of Compliance will be incorporated in the title V permit.
(2) *Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.* (i) You are subject to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan requirements of §63.6(e)(3).
(ii) If you elect to comply with §§270.235(a)(1)(iii), 270.235(a)(2)(iii), or 270.235(b)(1)(ii) of this chapter to address RCRA concerns that you minimize emissions of toxic compounds from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events (including releases from emergency safety vents):
(A) The startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan must include a description of potential causes of malfunctions, including releases from emergency safety vents, that may result in significant releases of hazardous air pollutants, and actions the source is taking to minimize the frequency and severity of those malfunctions.
(B) You must submit the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan to the Administrator for review and approval.

(*1*) *Approval procedure.* The Administrator will notify you of approval or intention to deny approval of the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan within 90 calendar days after receipt of the original request and within 60 calendar days after receipt of any supplemental information that you submit. Before disapproving the plan, the Administrator will notify you of the Administrator's intention to disapprove the plan together with:
(*i*) Notice of the information and findings on which intended disapproval is based; and
(*ii*) Notice of opportunity for you to present additional information to the Administrator before final action on disapproval of the plan. At the time the Administrator notifies you of intention to disapprove the plan, the Administrator will specify how much time you will have after being notified on the intended disapproval to submit additional information.
(*2*) *Responsibility of owners and operators.* You are responsible for ensuring that you submit any supplementary and additional information supporting your plan in a timely manner to enable the Administrator to consider whether to approve the plan. Neither your submittal of the plan, nor the Administrator's failure to approve or disapprove the plan, relieves you of the responsibility to comply with the provisions of this subpart.
(C) *Changes to the plan that may significantly increase emissions.* (*1*) You must request approval in writing from the Administrator within 5 days after making a change to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan that may significantly increase emissions of hazardous air pollutants.
(*2*) To request approval of such changes to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, you must follow the procedures provided by paragraph (c)(2)(ii)(B) of this section for initial approval of the plan.
(iii) You must identify in the plan a projected oxygen correction factor based on normal operations to use during periods of startup and shutdown.
(iv) You must record the plan in the operating record.
(v) *Operating under the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan* —(A) *Compliance with AWFCO requirements during malfunctions.* (*1*) During malfunctions, the automatic waste feed cutoff requirements of §63.1206(c)(3) continue to apply, except for paragraphs (c)(3)(v) and (c)(3)(vi) of this section. If you exceed a part 63, subpart EEE, of this chapter emission standard monitored by a CEMS or COMs or operating limit specified under §63.1209, the automatic waste feed cutoff system must immediately and automatically cutoff the hazardous waste feed, except as provided by paragraph (c)(3)(viii) of this section. If the malfunction itself prevents immediate and automatic cutoff of the hazardous waste feed, however, you must cease feeding hazardous waste as quickly as possible.
(*2*) Although the automatic waste feed cutoff requirements continue to apply during a malfunction, an exceedance of an emission standard monitored by a CEMS or COMS or operating limit specified under §63.1209 is not a violation of this subpart if you take the corrective measures prescribed in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.
(*3*) *Excessive exceedances during malfunctions.* For each set of 10 exceedances of an emission standard or operating requirement while hazardous waste remains in the combustion chamber (i.e., when the hazardous waste residence time has not transpired since the hazardous waste feed was cutoff) during a 60-day block period, you must:
(*i*) Within 45 days of the 10th exceedance, complete an investigation of the cause of each exceedance and evaluation of approaches to minimize the frequency, duration, and severity of each exceedance, and revise the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan as warranted by the evaluation to minimize the frequency, duration, and severity of each exceedance; and
(*ii*) Record the results of the investigation and evaluation in the operating record, and include a summary of the investigation and evaluation, and any changes to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, in the excess emissions report required under §63.10(e)(3).
(B) *Compliance with AWFCO requirements when burning hazardous waste during startup and shutdown.* (*1*) If you feed hazardous waste during startup or shutdown, you must include waste feed restrictions (e.g., type and quantity), and other appropriate operating conditions and limits in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.
(*2*) You must interlock the operating limits you establish under paragraph (c)(2)(v)(B)(*1*) of this section with the automatic waste feed cutoff system required under §63.1206(c)(3), except for paragraphs (c)(3)(v) and (c)(3)(vi) of this section.
(*3*) When feeding hazardous waste during startup or shutdown, the automatic waste feed cutoff system must immediately and automatically cutoff the hazardous waste feed if you exceed the operating limits you establish under paragraph (c)(2)(v)(B)(*1*) of this section, except as provided by paragraph (c)(3)(viii) of this section.
(*4*) Although the automatic waste feed cutoff requirements of this paragraph apply during startup and shutdown, an exceedance of an emission standard or operating limit is not a violation of this subpart if you comply with the operating procedures prescribed in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.
(3) *Automatic waste feed cutoff (AWFCO)* —(i) *General.* Upon the compliance date, you must operate the hazardous waste combustor with a functioning system that immediately and automatically cuts off the hazardous waste feed, except as provided by paragraph (c)(3)(viii) of this section:
(A) When any of the following are exceeded: Operating parameter limits specified under §63.1209; an emission standard monitored by a CEMS; and the allowable combustion chamber pressure;
(B) When the span value of any CMS detector, except a CEMS, is met or exceeded;
(C) Upon malfunction of a CMS monitoring an operating parameter limit specified under §63.1209 or an emission level; or
(D) When any component of the automatic waste feed cutoff system fails.
(ii) *Ducting of combustion gases.* During an AWFCO, you must continue to duct combustion gasses to the air pollution control system while hazardous waste remains in the combustion chamber (i.e., if the hazardous waste residence time has not transpired since the hazardous waste feed cutoff system was activated).
(iii) *Restarting waste feed.* You must continue to monitor during the cutoff the operating parameters for which limits are established under §63.1209 and the emissions required under that section to be monitored by a CEMS, and you must not restart the hazardous waste feed until the operating parameters and emission levels are within the specified limits.
(iv) *Failure of the AWFCO system.* If the AWFCO system fails to automatically and immediately cutoff the flow of hazardous waste upon exceedance of a parameter required to be interlocked with the AWFCO system under paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section, you have failed to comply with the AWFCO requirements of paragraph (c)(3) of this section. If an equipment or other failure prevents immediate and automatic cutoff of the hazardous waste feed, however, you must cease feeding hazardous waste as quickly as possible.
(v) *Corrective measures.* If, after any AWFCO, there is an exceedance of an emission standard or operating requirement, irrespective of whether the exceedance occurred while hazardous waste remained in the combustion chamber (i.e., whether the hazardous waste residence time has transpired since the hazardous waste feed cutoff system was activated), you must investigate the cause of the AWFCO, take appropriate corrective measures to minimize future AWFCOs, and record the findings and corrective measures in the operating record.
(vi) *Excessive exceedance reporting.* (A) For each set of 10 exceedances of an emission standard or operating requirement while hazardous waste remains in the combustion chamber (i.e., when the hazardous waste residence time has not transpired since the hazardous waste feed was cutoff) during a 60-day block period, you must submit to the Administrator a written report within 5 calendar days of the 10th exceedance documenting the exceedances and results of the investigation and corrective measures taken.
(B) On a case-by-case basis, the Administrator may require excessive exceedance reporting when fewer than 10 exceedances occur during a 60-day block period.
(vii) *Testing.* The AWFCO system and associated alarms must be tested at least weekly to verify operability, unless you document in the operating record that weekly inspections will unduly restrict or upset operations and that less frequent inspection will be adequate. At a minimum, you must conduct operability testing at least monthly. You must document and record in the operating record AWFCO operability test procedures and results.

(viii) *Ramping down waste feed.* (A) You may ramp down the waste feedrate of pumpable hazardous waste over a period not to exceed one minute, except as provided by paragraph (c)(3)(viii)(B) of this section. If you elect to ramp down the waste feed, you must document ramp down procedures in the operating and maintenance plan. The procedures must specify that the ramp down begins immediately upon initiation of automatic waste feed cutoff and the procedures must prescribe a bona fide ramping down. If an emission standard or operating limit is exceeded during the ramp down, you have failed to comply with the emission standards or operating requirements of this subpart.
(B) If the automatic waste feed cutoff is triggered by an exceedance of any of the following operating limits, you may not ramp down the waste feed cutoff: Minimum combustion chamber temperature, maximum hazardous waste feedrate, or any hazardous waste firing system operating limits that may be established for your combustor.
(4) *ESV openings* —(i) *Failure to meet standards.* If an emergency safety vent (ESV) opens when hazardous waste remains in the combustion chamber (i.e., when the hazardous waste residence time has not expired) during an event other than a malfunction as defined in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan such that combustion gases are not treated as during the most recent comprehensive performance test (e.g., if the combustion gas by-passes any emission control device that was operating during the performance test), you must document in the operating record whether you remain in compliance with the emission standards of this subpart considering emissions during the ESV opening event.
(ii) *ESV operating plan.* (A) You must develop an ESV operating plan, comply with the operating plan, and keep the plan in the operating record.
(B) The ESV operating plan must provide detailed procedures for rapidly stopping the waste feed, shutting down the combustor, and maintaining temperature and negative pressure in the combustion chamber during the hazardous waste residence time, if feasible. The plan must include calculations and information and data documenting the effectiveness of the plan's procedures for ensuring that combustion chamber temperature and negative pressure are maintained as is reasonably feasible.
(iii) *Corrective measures.* After any ESV opening that results in a failure to meet the emission standards as defined in paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section, you must investigate the cause of the ESV opening, take appropriate corrective measures to minimize such future ESV openings, and record the findings and corrective measures in the operating record.
(iv) *Reporting requirements.* You must submit to the Administrator a written report within 5 days of an ESV opening that results in failure to meet the emission standards of this subpart (as determined in paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section) documenting the result of the investigation and corrective measures taken.
(5) *Combustion system leaks.* (i) Combustion system leaks of hazardous air pollutants must be controlled by:
(A) Keeping the combustion zone sealed to prevent combustion system leaks; or
(B) Maintaining the maximum combustion zone pressure lower than ambient pressure using an instantaneous monitor; or
(C) Upon prior written approval of the Administrator, an alternative means of control to provide control of combustion system leaks equivalent to maintenance of combustion zone pressure lower than ambient pressure; or
(D) Upon prior written approval of the Administrator, other technique(s) which can be demonstrated to prevent fugitive emissions without use of instantaneous pressure limits; and
(ii) You must specify in the performance test workplan and Notification of Compliance the method that will be used to control combustion system leaks. If you control combustion system leaks by maintaining the combustion zone pressure lower than ambient pressure using an instantaneous monitor, you must also specify in the performance test workplan and Notification of Compliance the monitoring and recording frequency of the pressure monitor, and specify how the monitoring approach will be integrated into the automatic waste feed cutoff system.
(6) *Operator training and certification.* (i) You must establish training programs for all categories of personnel whose activities may reasonably be expected to directly affect emissions of hazardous air pollutants from the source. Such persons include, but are not limited to, chief facility operators, control room operators, continuous monitoring system operators, persons that sample and analyze feedstreams, persons that manage and charge feedstreams to the combustor, persons that operate emission control devices, and ash and waste handlers. Each training program shall be of a technical level commensurate with the person's job duties specified in the training manual. Each commensurate training program shall require an examination to be administered by the instructor at the end of the training course. Passing of this test shall be deemed the “certification” for personnel, except that, for control room operators, the training and certification program shall be as specified in paragraphs (c)(6)(iii) through (c)(6)(vi) of this section.
(ii) You must ensure that the source is operated and maintained at all times by persons who are trained and certified to perform these and any other duties that may affect emissions of hazardous air pollutants. A certified control room operator must be on duty at the site at all times the source is in operation.
(iii) Hazardous waste incinerator control room operators must:
(A) Be trained and certified under a site-specific, source-developed and implemented program that meets the requirements of paragraph (c)(6)(v) of this section; or
(B) Be trained under the requirements of, and certified under, one of the following American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) standards: QHO–1–1994, QHO–1a–1996, or QHO–1–2004 (Standard for the Qualification and Certification of Hazardous Waste Incinerator Operators). If you elect to use the ASME program:
(*1*) Control room operators must, prior to the compliance date, achieve provisional certification, and must submit an application to ASME and be scheduled for the full certification exam. Within one year of the compliance date, control room operators must achieve full certification;
(*2*) New operators and operators of new sources must, before assuming their duties, achieve provisional certification, and must submit an application to ASME, and be scheduled for the full certification exam. Within one year of assuming their duties, these operators must achieve full certification; or
(C) Be trained and certified under a State program.
(iv) Control room operators of cement kilns, lightweight aggregate kilns, solid fuel boilers, liquid fuel boilers, and hydrochloric acid production furnaces must be trained and certified under:
(A) A site-specific, source-developed and implemented program that meets the requirements of paragraph (c)(6)(v) of this section; or
(B) A State program.
(v) Site-specific, source developed and implemented training programs for control room operators must include the following elements:
(A) Training on the following subjects:
(*1*) Environmental concerns, including types of emissions;
(*2*) Basic combustion principles, including products of combustion;
(*3*) Operation of the specific type of combustor used by the operator, including proper startup, waste firing, and shutdown procedures;
(*4*) Combustion controls and continuous monitoring systems;
(*5*) Operation of air pollution control equipment and factors affecting performance;
(*6*) Inspection and maintenance of the combustor, continuous monitoring systems, and air pollution control devices;
(*7*) Actions to correct malfunctions or conditions that may lead to malfunction;
(*8*) Residue characteristics and handling procedures; and
(*9*) Applicable Federal, state, and local regulations, including Occupational Safety and Health Administration workplace standards; and
(B) An examination designed and administered by the instructor; and

(C) Written material covering the training course topics that may serve as reference material following completion of the course.
(vi) To maintain control room operator qualification under a site-specific, source developed and implemented training program as provided by paragraph (c)(6)(v) of this section, control room operators must complete an annual review or refresher course covering, at a minimum, the following topics:
(A) Update of regulations;
(B) Combustor operation, including startup and shutdown procedures, waste firing, and residue handling;
(C) Inspection and maintenance;
(D) Responses to malfunctions or conditions that may lead to malfunction; and
(E) Operating problems encountered by the operator.
(vii) You must record the operator training and certification program in the operating record.
(7) *Operation and maintenance plan* —(i) You must prepare and at all times operate according to an operation and maintenance plan that describes in detail procedures for operation, inspection, maintenance, and corrective measures for all components of the combustor, including associated pollution control equipment, that could affect emissions of regulated hazardous air pollutants.
(ii) The plan must prescribe how you will operate and maintain the combustor in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at least to the levels achieved during the comprehensive performance test.
(iii) This plan ensures compliance with the operation and maintenance requirements of §63.6(e) and minimizes emissions of pollutants, automatic waste feed cutoffs, and malfunctions.
(iv) You must record the plan in the operating record.
(8) *Bag leak detection system requirements.* (i) If your combustor is equipped with a baghouse (fabric filter), you must continuously operate either:
(A) A bag leak detection system that meets the specifications and requirements of paragraph (c)(8)(ii) of this section and you must comply with the corrective measures and notification requirements of paragraphs (c)(8)(iii) and (iv) of this section; or
(B) A particulate matter detection system under paragraph (c)(9) of this section.
(ii) *Bag leak detection system specification and requirements.* (A) The bag leak detection system must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of continuously detecting and recording particulate matter emissions at concentrations of 1.0 milligrams per actual cubic meter unless you demonstrate, under §63.1209(g)(1), that a higher detection limit would routinely detect particulate matter loadings during normal operations;
(B) The bag leak detection system shall provide output of relative or absolute particulate matter loadings;
(C) The bag leak detection system shall be equipped with an alarm system that will sound an audible alarm when an increase in relative particulate loadings is detected over a preset level;
(D) The bag leak detection system shall be installed and operated in a manner consistent with available written guidance from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or, in the absence of such written guidance, the manufacturer's written specifications and recommendations for installation, operation, and adjustment of the system;
(E) The initial adjustment of the system shall, at a minimum, consist of establishing the baseline output by adjusting the sensitivity (range) and the averaging period of the device, and establishing the alarm set points and the alarm delay time;
(F) Following initial adjustment, you must not adjust the sensitivity or range, averaging period, alarm set points, or alarm delay time, except as detailed in the operation and maintenance plan required under paragraph (c)(7) of this section. You must not increase the sensitivity by more than 100 percent or decrease the sensitivity by more than 50 percent over a 365 day period unless such adjustment follows a complete baghouse inspection which demonstrates the baghouse is in good operating condition;
(G) For negative pressure or induced air baghouses, and positive pressure baghouses that are discharged to the atmosphere through a stack, the bag leak detector shall be installed downstream of the baghouse and upstream of any wet acid gas scrubber; and
(H) Where multiple detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alarm system may be shared among the detectors.
(iii) *Bag leak detection system corrective measures requirements* . The operating and maintenance plan required by paragraph (c)(7) of this section must include a corrective measures plan that specifies the procedures you will follow in the case of a bag leak detection system alarm or malfunction. The corrective measures plan must include, at a minimum, the procedures used to determine and record the time and cause of the alarm or bag leak detection system malfunction in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c)(8)(iii)(A) of this section as well as the corrective measures taken to correct the control device or bag leak detection system malfunction or to minimize emissions in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c)(8)(iii)(B) of this section. Failure to initiate the corrective measures required by this paragraph is failure to ensure compliance with the emission standards in this subpart.
(A) You must initiate the procedures used to determine the cause of the alarm or bag leak detection system malfunction within 30 minutes of the time the alarm first sounds; and
(B) You must alleviate the cause of the alarm or bag leak detection system malfunction by taking the necessary corrective measure(s) which may include, but are not to be limited to, the following:
(*1*) Inspecting the baghouse for air leaks, torn or broken filter elements, or any other malfunction that may cause an increase in emissions;
(*2*) Sealing off defective bags or filter media;
(*3*) Replacing defective bags or filter media, or otherwise repairing the control device;
(*4*) Sealing off a defective baghouse compartment;
(*5*) Cleaning the bag leak detection system probe, or otherwise repairing the bag leak detection system; or
(*6*) Shutting down the combustor.
(iv) *Excessive exceedances notification* . If you operate the combustor when the detector response exceeds the alarm set-point or the bag leak detection system is malfunctioning more than 5 percent of the time during any 6-month block time period, you must submit a notification to the Administrator within 30 days of the end of the 6-month block time period that describes the causes of the exceedances and bag leak detection system malfunctions and the revisions to the design, operation, or maintenance of the combustor, baghouse, or bag leak detection system you are taking to minimize exceedances and bag leak detection system malfunctions. To document compliance with this requirement:
(A) You must keep records of the date, time, and duration of each alarm and bag leak detection system malfunction, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and a brief description of the cause of the alarm or bag leak detection system malfunction and the corrective action taken;
(B) You must record the percent of the operating time during each 6-month period that the alarm sounds and the bag leak detection system malfunctions;
(C) If inspection of the fabric filter demonstrates that no corrective action is required, then no alarm time is counted; and
(D) If corrective action is required, each alarm shall be counted as a minimum of 1 hour. Each bag leak detection system malfunction shall also be counted as a minimum of 1 hour.
(9) *Particulate matter detection system requirements* . You must continuously operate a particulate matter detection system (PMDS) that meets the specifications and requirements of paragraphs (c)(9)(i) through (v) of this section and you must comply with the corrective measures and notification requirements of paragraphs (c)(9)(vii) and (viii) of this section if your combustor either: Is equipped with an electrostatic precipitator or ionizing wet scrubber and you do not establish site-specific control device operating parameter limits under §63.1209(m)(1)(iv) that are linked to the automatic

waste feed cutoff system under paragraph (c)(3) of this section, or is equipped with a baghouse (fabric filter) and you do not operate a bag leak detection system as provided by paragraph (c)(8)(i)(B) of this section.
(i) *PMDS requirements* .—(A) The PMDS must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of continuously detecting and recording particulate matter emissions at concentrations of 1.0 milligrams per actual cubic meter unless you demonstrate, under §63.1209(g)(1), that a higher detection limit would routinely detect particulate matter loadings during normal operations;
(B) The particulate matter detector shall provide output of relative or absolute particulate matter loadings;
(C) The PMDS shall be equipped with an alarm system that will sound an audible alarm when an increase in relative or absolute particulate loadings is detected over the set-point;
(D) You must install, operate, and maintain the PMDS in a manner consistent with the provisions of paragraph (c)(9) of this section and available written guidance from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or, in the absence of such written guidance, the manufacturer's written specifications and recommendations for installation, operation, maintenance and quality assurance of the system.
(*1*) *Set-points established without extrapolation* . If you establish the alarm set-point without extrapolation under paragraph (c)(9)(iii)(A) of this section, you must request approval from the regulatory authority, in the continuous monitoring system test plan, of the quality assurance procedures that will reasonably ensure that PMDS response values below the alarm set-point correspond to PM emission concentrations below those demonstrated during the comprehensive performance test. Your recommended quality assurance procedures may include periodic testing under as-found conditions (i.e., normal operations) to obtain additional PM concentration and PMDS response run pairs, as warranted.
(*2*) *Set-points established with extrapolation* . If you establish the alarm set-point by extrapolation under paragraph (c)(9)(iii)(B) of this section, you must request approval from the regulatory authority, in the continuous monitoring system test plan, of the quality assurance procedures that will reasonably ensure that PMDS response values below the alarm set-point correspond to PM emission concentrations below the value that correlates to the alarm set-point.
(E) You must include procedures for installation, operation, maintenance, and quality assurance of the PMDS in the site-specific continuous monitoring system test plan required under §§63.1207(e) and 63.8(e)(3);
(F) Where multiple detectors are required to monitor multiple control devices, the system's instrumentation and alarm system may be shared among the detectors.
(G) You must establish the alarm set-point as a 6-hour rolling average as provided by paragraphs (c)(9)(ii), (c)(9)(iii), and (c)(9)(iv) of this section;
(H) Your PMDS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. You must update the 6-hour rolling average of the detector response each hour with a one-hour block average that is the average of the detector responses over each 15-minute block; and
(I) If you exceed the alarm set-point (or if your PMDS malfunctions), you must comply with the corrective measures under paragraph (c)(9)(vii) of this section.
(ii) *Establishing the alarm set-point for operations under the Documentation of Compliance* . You must establish the alarm set-point for operations under the Documentation of Compliance (i.e., after the compliance date but prior to submitting a Notification of Compliance subsequent to conducting the initial comprehensive performance test) of an existing source as follows:
(A) You must obtain a minimum of three pairs of Method 5 or 5I data, provided in appendix A–3 to part 60 of this chapter, and PMDS data to establish an approximate correlation curve. Data obtained up to 60 months prior to the compliance date may be used provided that the design and operation of the combustor or PMDS has not changed in a manner that may adversely affect the correlation of PM concentrations and PMDS response.
(B) You must request approval from the regulatory authority, in the continuous monitoring system test plan, of your determination whether multiple correlation curves are needed considering the design and operation of your combustor and PMDS.
(C) You must approximate the correlation of the reference method data to the PMDS data.
(*1*) You may assume a linear correlation of the PMDS response to particulate matter emission concentrations;
(*2*) You may include a zero point correlation value. To establish a zero point, you must follow one or more of the following steps:
(*i*) Zero point data for in-situ instruments should be obtained, to the extent possible, by removing the instrument from the stack and monitoring ambient air on a test bench;
(*ii*) Zero point data for extractive instruments should be obtained by removing the extractive probe from the stack and drawing in clean ambient air;
(*iii*) Zero point data also can be obtained by performing manual reference method measurements when the flue gas is free of PM emissions or contains very low PM concentrations (e.g., when your process is not operating, but the fans are operating or your source is combusting only natural gas); and
(*iv*) If none of the steps in paragraphs (c)(9)(ii)(B)(*2*)(*i*) through (*iii*) of this section are possible, you must estimate the monitor response when no PM is in the flue gas (e.g., 4 mA = 0 mg/acm).
(*3*) For reference method data that were obtained from runs during a test condition where controllable operating factors were held constant, you must average the test run averages of PM concentrations and PMDS responses to obtain a single pair of data for PM concentration and PMDS response. You may use this pair of data and the zero point to define a linear correlation model for the PMDS.
(D) You must establish the alarm set-point as the PMDS response that corresponds to a PM concentration that is 50% of the PM emission standard or 125% of the highest PM concentration used to develop the correlation, whichever is greater. For reference method data that were obtained from runs during a test condition where controllable operating factors were held constant, you must use the average of the test run averages of PM concentrations for extrapolating the alarm set-point. The PM emission concentration used to extrapolate the alarm set-point must not exceed the PM emission standard, however.
(iii) *Establishing the initial alarm set-point for operations under the Notification of Compliance* . You must establish the initial alarm set-point for operations under the Notification of Compliance as provided by either paragraph (c)(9)(iii)(A) or paragraph (c)(9)(iii)(B) of this section. You must periodically revise the alarm set-point as provided by paragraph (c)(9)(iv) of this section.
(A) *Establishing the initial set-point without extrapolation* . (*1*) If you establish the initial alarm set-point without extrapolation, the alarm set-point is the average of the test run averages of the PMDS response during the runs of the comprehensive performance test that document compliance with the PM emission standard.
(*2*) During the comprehensive performance test, you may simulate PM emission concentrations at the upper end of the range of normal operations by means including feeding high levels of ash and detuning the emission control equipment.
(B) *Establishing the initial set-point by extrapolation* . You may extrapolate the particulate matter detector response to establish the alarm set-point under the following procedures:
(*1*) You must request approval from the regulatory authority, in the continuous monitoring system test plan, of the procedures you will use to establish an approximate correlation curve using the three pairs of Method 5 or 5I data (see methods in appendix A–3 of part 60 of this chapter) and PMDS data from the comprehensive performance test, the data pairs used to establish the correlation curve for the Documentation of Compliance under paragraph (c)(9)(ii) of this section, and additional data pairs, as warranted.

(*2*) You must request approval from the regulatory authority, in the continuous monitoring system test plan, of your determination of whether multiple correlation curves are needed considering the design and operation of your combustor and PMDS. If so, you must recommend the number of data pairs needed to establish those correlation curves and how the data will be obtained.
(*3*) During the comprehensive performance test, you may simulate PM emission concentrations at the upper end of the range of normal operations by means including feeding high levels of ash and detuning the emission control equipment.
(*4*) Data obtained up to 60 months prior to the comprehensive performance test may be used provided that the design and operation of the combustor or PMDS has not changed in a manner that may adversely affect the correlation of PM concentrations and PMDS response.
(*5*) You may include a zero point correlation value. To establish a zero point, you must follow the procedures under paragraph (c)(9)(ii)(C)(*2*) of this section.
(*6*) You must use a least-squares regression model to correlate PM concentrations to PMDS responses for data pairs. You may assume a linear regression model approximates the relationship between PM concentrations and PMDS responses.
(*7*) You must establish the alarm set-point as the PMDS response that corresponds to a PM concentration that is 50% of the PM emission standard or 125% of the highest PM concentration used to develop the correlation, whichever is greater. The emission concentration used to extrapolate the PMDS response must not exceed the PM emission standard.
(iv) *Revising the Notification of Compliance alarm set-point* —(A) *Revising set-points established without extrapolation* . If you establish the alarm set-point without extrapolation under paragraph (c)(9)(iii)(A) of this section, you must establish a new alarm set-point in the Notification of Compliance following each comprehensive performance test as the average of the test run averages of the PMDS response during the runs of the comprehensive performance test that document compliance with the PM emission standard.
(B) *Revising set-points established with extrapolation* . If you establish the alarm set-point by extrapolation under paragraph (c)(9)(iii)(B) of this section, you must request approval from the regulatory authority, in the continuous monitoring system test plan, of the procedures for periodically revising the alarm set-point, considering the additional data pairs obtained during periodic comprehensive performance tests and data pairs obtained from other tests, such as for quality assurance.
(v) *Quality assurance* —(A) *Set-points established without extrapolation* . If you establish the alarm set-point without extrapolation under paragraph (c)(9)(iii)(A) of this section, you must request approval from the regulatory authority, in the continuous monitoring system test plan, of the quality assurance procedures that reasonably ensure that PMDS response values below the alarm set-point correspond to PM emission concentrations below the average of the PM concentrations demonstrated during the comprehensive performance test. Your recommended quality assurance procedures may include periodic testing under as-found conditions (i.e., normal operations) to obtain additional PM concentration and PMDS response run pairs, as warranted.
(B) *Set-points established with extrapolation* . If you establish the alarm set-point by extrapolation under paragraph (c)(9)(iii)(B) of this section, you must request approval from the regulatory authority, in the continuous monitoring system test plan, of the quality assurance procedures that reasonably ensure that PMDS response values below the alarm set-point correspond to PM emission concentrations below the value that correlated to the alarm set-point.
(vi) *PMDS are used for compliance assurance only* . For a PMDS for which the alarm set-point is established by extrapolation using a correlation curve under paragraphs (c)(9)(ii), (c)(9)(iii)(B), and (c)(9)(iv)(B) of this section, an exceedance of the PMDS response that appears to correlate with a PM concentration that exceeds the PM emission standard is not by itself evidence that the standard has been exceeded.
(vii) *PMDS corrective measures requirements* . The operating and maintenance plan required by paragraph (c)(7) of this section must include a corrective measures plan that specifies the procedures you will follow in the case of a PMDS alarm or malfunction. The corrective measures plan must include, at a minimum, the procedures used to determine and record the time and cause of the alarm or PMDS malfunction as well as the corrective measures taken to correct the control device or PMDS malfunction or minimize emissions as specified below. Failure to initiate the corrective measures required by this paragraph is failure to ensure compliance with the emission standards in this subpart.
(A) You must initiate the procedures used to determine the cause of the alarm or PMDS malfunction within 30 minutes of the time the alarm first sounds or the PMDS malfunctions; and
(B) You must alleviate the cause of the alarm or the PMDS malfunction by taking the necessary corrective measure(s) which may include shutting down the combustor.
(viii) *Excessive exceedances notification* . If you operate the combustor when the detector response exceeds the alarm set-point or when the PMDS is malfunctioning more than 5 percent of the time during any 6-month block time period, you must submit a notification to the Administrator within 30 days of the end of the 6-month block time period that describes the causes of the exceedances and the revisions to the design, operation, or maintenance of the combustor, emission control device, or PMDS you are taking to minimize exceedances. To document compliance with this requirement:
(A) You must keep records of the date, time, and duration of each alarm and PMDS malfunction, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and a brief description of the cause of the alarm or PMDS malfunction and the corrective action taken;
(B) You must record the percent of the operating time during each 6-month period that the alarm sounds and the PMDS malfunctions;
(C) If inspection of the emission control device demonstrates that no corrective action is required, then no alarm time is counted; and
(D) If corrective action to the emission control device is required, each alarm shall be counted as a minimum of 1 hour. Each PMDS malfunction shall also be counted as a minimum of 1 hour.
[64 FR 53038, Sept. 30, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 42298, July 10, 2000; 65 FR 67271, Nov. 9, 2000; 66 FR 24272, May 14, 2001; 66 FR 35103, July 3, 2001; 66 FR 63317, Dec. 7, 2001; 67 FR 6813, Feb. 13, 2002; 67 FR 6989, Feb. 14, 2002; 67 FR 77691, Dec. 19, 2002; 70 FR 59541, Oct. 12, 2005; 70 FR 75047, Dec. 19, 2005; 71 FR 20459, Apr. 20, 2006; 71 FR 62393, Oct. 25, 2006; 73 FR 18979, Apr. 8, 2008; 73 FR 64094, Oct. 28, 2008]

§ 63.1207 What are the performance testing requirements?

(a) *General.* The provisions of §63.7 apply, except as noted below.
(b) *Types of performance tests* —(1) *Comprehensive performance test.* You must conduct comprehensive performance tests to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards provided by this subpart, establish limits for the operating parameters provided by §63.1209, and demonstrate compliance with the performance specifications for continuous monitoring systems.
(2) *Confirmatory performance test.* You must conduct confirmatory performance tests to:
(i) Demonstrate compliance with the dioxin/furan emission standard when the source operates under normal operating conditions; and
(ii) Conduct a performance evaluation of continuous monitoring systems required for compliance assurance with the dioxin/furan emission standard under §63.1209(k).
(3) *One-Time Dioxin/Furan Test for Sources Not Subject to a Numerical Dioxin/Furan Standard.* For solid fuel boilers and hydrochloric acid production furnaces, for lightweight aggregate kilns that are not subject to a numerical dioxin/furan emission standard under §63.1221, and liquid fuel boilers that are not subject to a numerical dioxin/furan emission standard under §63.1217, you must conduct a one-time emission test for

dioxin/furan under feed and operating conditions that are most likely to reflect daily maximum operating variability, similar to a dioxin/furan comprehensive performance test.
(i) You must conduct the dioxin/furan emissions test no later than the deadline for conducting the initial comprehensive performance test.
(ii) You may use dioxin/furan emissions data from previous testing to meet this requirement, provided that:
(A) The testing was conducted under feed and operating conditions that are most likely to reflect daily maximum operating variability, similar to a dioxin/furan compliance test;
(B) You have not changed the design or operation of the source in a manner that could significantly affect stack gas dioxin/furan emission concentrations; and
(C) The data meet quality assurance objectives that may be determined on a site-specific basis.
(iii) You may use dioxin/furan emissions data from a source to represent emissions from another on-site source in lieu of testing (i.e., data in lieu of testing) if the design and operation, including hazardous waste feed and other feedstreams, of the sources are identical.
(iv) You must include the results of the one-time dioxin/furan emissions test with the results of the initial comprehensive performance test in the Notification of Compliance.
(v) You must repeat the dioxin/furan emissions test if you change the design or operation of the source in a manner that may increase dioxin/furan emissions.
(vi) Sources that are required to perform the one-time dioxin/furan test pursuant to paragraph (b)(3) of this section are not required to perform confirmatory performance tests.
(c) *Initial comprehensive performance test* —(1) *Test date.* Except as provided by paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3) of this section, you must commence the initial comprehensive performance test not later than six months after the compliance date.
(2) *Data in lieu of the initial comprehensive performance test.* (i) You may request that previous emissions test data serve as documentation of conformance with the emission standards of this subpart provided that the previous testing:
(A) Was initiated after 54 months prior to the compliance date, except as provided by paragraphs (c)(2)(iii) or (c)(2)(iv) of this section;
(B) Results in data that meet quality assurance objectives (determined on a site-specific basis) such that the results demonstrate compliance with the applicable standards;
(C) Was in conformance with the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section; and
(D) Was sufficient to establish the applicable operating parameter limits under §63.1209.
(ii) You must submit data in lieu of the initial comprehensive performance test in lieu of (i.e., if the data are in lieu of all performance testing) or with the notification of performance test required under paragraph (e) of this section.
(iii) The data in lieu test age restriction provided in paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) of this section does not apply for the duration of the interim standards (i.e., the standards published in the Federal Register on February 13, 2002, 67 FR 6792). See 40 CFR parts 63, 264, 265, 266, 270, and 271 revised as of July 1, 2002. Paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) of this section does not apply until EPA promulgates permanent replacement standards pursuant to the Settlement Agreement noticed in the Federal Register on November 16, 2001 (66 FR 57715).
(iv) The data in lieu test age restriction provided in paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) of this section does not apply to DRE data provided you do not feed hazardous waste at a location in the combustion system other than the normal flame zone.
(3) For incinerators, cement kilns, and lightweight aggregate kilns, you must commence the initial comprehensive performance test to demonstrate compliance with the standards under §§63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221 not later than 12 months after the compliance date.
(d) *Frequency of testing.* Except as otherwise specified in paragraph (d)(4) of this section, you must conduct testing periodically as prescribed in paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(3) of this section. The date of commencement of the initial comprehensive performance test is the basis for establishing the deadline to commence the initial confirmatory performance test and the next comprehensive performance test. You may conduct performance testing at any time prior to the required date. The deadline for commencing subsequent confirmatory and comprehensive performance testing is based on the date of commencement of the previous comprehensive performance test. Unless the Administrator grants a time extension under paragraph (i) of this section, you must conduct testing as follows:
(1) *Comprehensive performance testing* . Except as otherwise specified in paragraph (d)(4) of this section, you must commence testing no later than 61 months after the date of commencing the previous comprehensive performance test used to show compliance with §63.1216, §63.1217, §63.1218, §63.1219, §63.1220, or §63.1221. If you submit data in lieu of the initial performance test, you must commence the subsequent comprehensive performance test within 61 months of commencing the test used to provide the data in lieu of the initial performance test.
(2) *Confirmatory performance testing* . Except as otherwise specified in paragraph (d)(4) of this section, you must commence confirmatory performance testing no later than 31 months after the date of commencing the previous comprehensive performance test used to show compliance with §63.1217, §63.1219, §63.1220, or §63.1221. If you submit data in lieu of the initial performance test, you must commence the initial confirmatory performance test within 31 months of the date six months after the compliance date. To ensure that the confirmatory test is conducted approximately midway between comprehensive performance tests, the Administrator will not approve a test plan that schedules testing within 18 months of commencing the previous comprehensive performance test.
(3) *Duration of testing.* You must complete performance testing within 60 days after the date of commencement, unless the Administrator determines that a time extension is warranted based on your documentation in writing of factors beyond your control that prevent you from meeting the 60-day deadline.
(4) *Applicable testing requirements under the interim standards* —(i) *Waiver of periodic comprehensive performance tests* . Except as provided by paragraph (c)(2) of this section, you must conduct only an initial comprehensive performance test under the interim standards (§§63.1203 through 63.1205); all subsequent comprehensive performance testing requirements are waived under the interim standards. The provisions in the introductory text to paragraph (d) and in paragraph (d)(1) of this section apply only to tests used to demonstrate compliance with the standards under §§63.1219 through 63.1221.
(ii) *Waiver of confirmatory performance tests* . You are not required to conduct a confirmatory test under the interim standards (§§63.1203 through 63.1205). The confirmatory testing requirements in the introductory text to paragraph (d) and in paragraph (d)(2) of this section apply only after you have demonstrated compliance with the standards under §§63.1219 through 63.1221.
(e) *Notification of performance test and CMS performance evaluation, and approval of test plan and CMS performance evaluation plan.* (1) The provisions of §63.7(b) and (c) and §63.8(e) apply, except:
(i) *Comprehensive performance test.* You must submit to the Administrator a notification of your intention to conduct a comprehensive performance test and CMS performance evaluation and a site-specific test plan and CMS performance evaluation test plan at least one year before the performance test and performance evaluation are scheduled to begin.
(A) The Administrator will notify you of approval or intent to deny approval of the site-specific test plan and CMS performance evaluation test plan within 9 months after receipt of the original plan.
(B) You must submit to the Administrator a notification of your intention to conduct the comprehensive performance test at least 60 calendar days before the test is scheduled to begin.
(ii) *Confirmatory performance test.* You must submit to the Administrator a notification of your intention to conduct a confirmatory performance test and CMS performance evaluation and a site-specific test plan and CMS performance evaluation test plan at least 60 calendar days before the

performance test is scheduled to begin. The Administrator will notify you of approval or intent to deny approval of the site-specific test plan and CMS performance evaluation test plan within 30 calendar days after receipt of the original test plans.
(2) You must make your site-specific test plan and CMS performance evaluation test plan available to the public for review no later than 60 calendar days before initiation of the test. You must issue a public notice to all persons on your facility/public mailing list (developed pursuant to 40 CFR 70.7(h), 71.11(d)(3)(i)(E) and 124.10(c)(1)(ix)) announcing the availability of the test plans and the location where the test plans are available for review. The test plans must be accessible to the public for 60 calendar days, beginning on the date that you issue your public notice. The location must be unrestricted and provide access to the public during reasonable hours and provide a means for the public to obtain copies. The notification must include the following information at a minimum:
(i) The name and telephone number of the source's contact person;
(ii) The name and telephone number of the regulatory agency's contact person;
(iii) The location where the test plans and any necessary supporting documentation can be reviewed and copied;
(iv) The time period for which the test plans will be available for public review; and
(v) An expected time period for commencement and completion of the performance test and CMS performance evaluation test.
(3) *Petitions for time extension if Administrator fails to approve or deny test plans.* You may petition the Administrator under §63.7(h) to obtain a "waiver" of any performance test—initial or periodic performance test; comprehensive or confirmatory test. The "waiver" would be implemented as an extension of time to conduct the performance test at a later date.
(i) *Qualifications for the waiver.* (A) You may not petition the Administrator for a waiver under this section if the Administrator has issued a notification of intent to deny your test plan(s) under §63.7(c)(3)(i)(B);
(B) You must submit a site-specific emissions testing plan and a continuous monitoring system performance evaluation test plan at least one year before a comprehensive performance test is scheduled to begin as required by paragraph (c)(1) of this section, or at least 60 days before a confirmatory performance test is scheduled to begin as required by paragraph (d) of this section. The test plans must include all required documentation, including the substantive content requirements of paragraph (f) of this section and §63.8(e); and
(C) You must make a good faith effort to accommodate the Administrator's comments on the test plans.
(ii) *Procedures for obtaining a waiver and duration of the waiver.* (A) You must submit to the Administrator a waiver petition or request to renew the petition under §63.7(h) separately for each source at least 60 days prior to the scheduled date of the performance test;
(B) The Administrator will approve or deny the petition within 30 days of receipt and notify you promptly of the decision;
(C) The Administrator will not approve an individual waiver petition for a duration exceeding 6 months;
(D) The Administrator will include a sunset provision in the waiver ending the waiver within 6 months;
(E) You may submit a revised petition to renew the waiver under §63.7(h)(3)(iii) at least 60 days prior to the end date of the most recently approved waiver petition;
(F) The Administrator may approve a revised petition for a total waiver period up to 12 months.
(iii) *Content of the waiver.* (A) You must provide documentation to enable the Administrator to determine that the source is meeting the relevant standard(s) on a continuous basis as required by §63.7(h)(2). For extension requests for the initial comprehensive performance test, you must submit your Documentation of Compliance to assist the Administrator in making this determination.
(B) You must include in the petition information justifying your request for a waiver, such as the technical or economic infeasibility, or the impracticality, of the affected source performing the required test, as required by §63.7(h)(3)(iii).
(iv) *Public notice.* At the same time that you submit your petition to the Administrator, you must notify the public (e.g., distribute a notice to the facility/public mailing list developed pursuant to 40 CFR 70.7(h), 71.11(d)(3)(i)(E) and 124.10(c)(1)(ix)) of your petition to waive a performance test. The notification must include all of the following information at a minimum:
(A) The name and telephone number of the source's contact person;
(B) The name and telephone number of the regulatory agency's contact person;
(C) The date the source submitted its site-specific performance test plan and CMS performance evaluation test plans; and
(D) The length of time requested for the waiver.
(f) *Content of performance test plan.* The provisions of §§63.7(c)(2)(i)–(iii) and (v) regarding the content of the test plan apply. In addition, you must include the following information in the test plan:
(1) *Content of comprehensive performance test plan.* (i) An analysis of each feedstream, including hazardous waste, other fuels, and industrial furnace feedstocks, as fired, that includes:
(A) Heating value, levels of ash (for hazardous waste incinerators only), levels of semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, mercury, and total chlorine (organic and inorganic); and
(B) Viscosity or description of the physical form of the feedstream;
(ii) For organic hazardous air pollutants established by 42 U.S.C. 7412(b)(1), excluding caprolactam (CAS number 105602) as provided by §63.60:
(A) Except as provided by paragraph (f)(1)(ii)(D) of this section, an identification of such organic hazardous air pollutants that are present in each hazardous waste feedstream. You need not analyze for organic hazardous air pollutants that would reasonably not be expected to be found in the feedstream. You must identify any constituents you exclude from analysis and explain the basis for excluding them. You must conduct the feedstream analysis according to §63.1208(b)(8);
(B) An approximate quantification of such identified organic hazardous air pollutants in the hazardous waste feedstreams, within the precision produced by analytical procedures of §63.1208(b)(8); and
(C) A description of blending procedures, if applicable, prior to firing the hazardous waste feedstream, including a detailed analysis of the materials prior to blending, and blending ratios.
(D) The Administrator may approve on a case-by-case basis a hazardous waste feedstream analysis for organic hazardous air pollutants in lieu of the analysis required under paragraph (f)(1)(ii)(A) of this section if the reduced analysis is sufficient to ensure that the POHCs used to demonstrate compliance with the applicable DRE standards of this subpart continue to be representative of the most difficult to destroy organic compounds in your hazardous waste feedstreams;
(iii) A detailed engineering description of the hazardous waste combustor, including:
(A) Manufacturer's name and model number of the hazardous waste combustor;
(B) Type of hazardous waste combustor;
(C) Maximum design capacity in appropriate units;
(D) Description of the feed system for each feedstream;
(E) Capacity of each feed system;
(F) Description of automatic hazardous waste feed cutoff system(s);
(G) Description of the design, operation, and maintenance practices for any air pollution control system; and
(H) Description of the design, operation, and maintenance practices of any stack gas monitoring and pollution control monitoring systems;
(iv) A detailed description of sampling and monitoring procedures including sampling and monitoring locations in the system, the equipment to be used, sampling and monitoring frequency, and planned analytical procedures for sample analysis;

(v) A detailed test schedule for each hazardous waste for which the performance test is planned, including date(s), duration, quantity of hazardous waste to be burned, and other relevant factors;
(vi) A detailed test protocol, including, for each hazardous waste identified, the ranges of hazardous waste feedrate for each feed system, and, as appropriate, the feedrates of other fuels and feedstocks, and any other relevant parameters that may affect the ability of the hazardous waste combustor to meet the emission standards;
(vii) A description of, and planned operating conditions for, any emission control equipment that will be used;
(viii) Procedures for rapidly stopping the hazardous waste feed and controlling emissions in the event of an equipment malfunction;
(ix) A determination of the hazardous waste residence time as required by §63.1206(b)(11);
(x) If you are requesting to extrapolate metal feedrate limits from comprehensive performance test levels under §§63.1209(l)(1)(v) or 63.1209(n)(2)(vii):
(A) A description of the extrapolation methodology and rationale for how the approach ensures compliance with the emission standards;
(B) Documentation of the historical range of normal (i.e., other than during compliance testing) metals feedrates for each feedstream;
(C) Documentation that the level of spiking recommended during the performance test will mask sampling and analysis imprecision and inaccuracy to the extent that the extrapolated feedrate limits adequately assure compliance with the emission standards;
(xi) If you do not continuously monitor regulated constituents in natural gas, process air feedstreams, and feedstreams from vapor recovery systems under §63.1209(c)(5), you must include documentation of the expected levels of regulated constituents in those feedstreams;
(xii) Documentation justifying the duration of system conditioning required to ensure the combustor has achieved steady-state operations under performance test operating conditions, as provided by paragraph (g)(1)(iii) of this section;
(xiii) For cement kilns with in-line raw mills, if you elect to use the emissions averaging provision of this subpart, you must notify the Administrator of your intent in the initial (and subsequent) comprehensive performance test plan, and provide the information required by the emission averaging provision;
(xiv) For preheater or preheater/precalciner cement kilns with dual stacks, if you elect to use the emissions averaging provision of this subpart, you must notify the Administrator of your intent in the initial (and subsequent) comprehensive performance test plan, and provide the information required by the emission averaging provision;
(xv) If you request to use Method 23 for dioxin/furan you must provide the information required under §63.1208(b)(1)(i)(B);
(xvi) If you are not required to conduct performance testing to document compliance with the mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, or hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas emission standards under paragraph (m) of this section, you must include with the comprehensive performance test plan documentation of compliance with the provisions of that section.
(xvii) If you propose to use a surrogate for measuring or monitoring gas flowrate, you must document in the comprehensive performance test plan that the surrogate adequately correlates with gas flowrate, as required by paragraph (m)(7) of this section, and §63.1209(j)(2), (k)(3), (m)(2)(i), (n)(5)(i), and (o)(2)(i).
(xviii) You must submit an application to request alternative monitoring under §63.1209(g)(1) not later than with the comprehensive performance test plan, as required by §63.1209(g)(1)(iii)(A).
(xix) You must document the temperature location measurement in the comprehensive performance test plan, as required by §§63.1209(j)(1)(i) and 63.1209(k)(2)(i).
(xx) If your source is equipped with activated carbon injection, you must document in the comprehensive performance test plan:
(A) The manufacturer specifications for minimum carrier fluid flowrate or pressure drop, as required by §63.1209(k)(6)(ii); and
(B) Key parameters that affect carbon adsorption, and the operating limits you establish for those parameters based on the carbon used during the performance test, if you elect not to specify and use the brand and type of carbon used during the comprehensive performance test, as required by §63.1209(k)(6)(iii).
(xxi) If your source is equipped with a carbon bed system, and you elect not to specify and use the brand and type of carbon used during the comprehensive performance test, you must include in the comprehensive performance test plan key parameters that affect carbon adsorption, and the operating limits you establish for those parameters based on the carbon used during the performance test, as required by §63.1209(k)(7)(ii).
(xxii) If you feed a dioxin/furan inhibitor into the combustion system, you must document in the comprehensive performance test plan key parameters that affect the effectiveness of the inhibitor, and the operating limits you establish for those parameters based on the inhibitor fed during the performance test, if you elect not to specify and use the brand and type of inhibitor used during the comprehensive performance test, as required by §63.1209(k)(9)(ii).
(xxiii) If your source is equipped with a wet scrubber and you elect to monitor solids content of the scrubber liquid manually but believe that hourly monitoring of solids content is not warranted, you must support an alternative monitoring frequency in the comprehensive performance test plan, as required by §63.1209(m)(1)(i)(B)(*1*)(*i*).
(xxiv) If your source is equipped with a particulate matter control device other than a wet scrubber, baghouse, or electrostatic precipitator, you must include in the comprehensive performance test plan:
(A) Documentation to support the operating parameter limits you establish for the control device, as required by §63.1209(m)(1)(iv)(A)(*4*); and
(B) Support for the use of manufacturer specifications if you recommend such specifications in lieu of basing operating limits on performance test operating levels, as required by §63.1209(m)(1)(iv)(D).
(xxv) If your source is equipped with a dry scrubber to control hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas, you must document in the comprehensive performance test plan key parameters that affect adsorption, and the limits you establish for those parameters based on the sorbent used during the performance test, if you elect not to specify and use the brand and type of sorbent used during the comprehensive performance test, as required by §63.1209(o)(4)(iii)(A); and
(xxvi) For purposes of calculating semivolatile metal, low volatile metal, mercury, and total chlorine (organic and inorganic), and ash feedrate limits, a description of how you will handle performance test feedstream analytical results that determines these constituents are not present at detectable levels.
(xxvii) Such other information as the Administrator reasonably finds necessary to determine whether to approve the performance test plan.
(2) *Content of confirmatory test plan.* (i) A description of your normal hydrocarbon or carbon monoxide operating levels, as specified in paragraph (g)(2)(i) of this section, and an explanation of how these normal levels were determined;
(ii) A description of your normal applicable operating parameter levels, as specified in paragraph (g)(2)(ii) of this section, and an explanation of how these normal levels were determined;
(iii) A description of your normal chlorine operating levels, as specified in paragraph (g)(2)(iii) of this section, and an explanation of how these normal levels were determined;
(iv) If you use carbon injection or a carbon bed, a description of your normal cleaning cycle of the particulate matter control device, as specified in paragraph (g)(2)(iv) of this section, and an explanation of how these normal levels were determined;
(v) A detailed description of sampling and monitoring procedures including sampling and monitoring locations in the system, the equipment to be used, sampling and monitoring frequency, and planned analytical procedures for sample analysis;

(vi) A detailed test schedule for each hazardous waste for which the performance test is planned, including date(s), duration, quantity of hazardous waste to be burned, and other relevant factors;
(vii) A detailed test protocol, including, for each hazardous waste identified, the ranges of hazardous waste feedrate for each feed system, and, as appropriate, the feedrates of other fuels and feedstocks, and any other relevant parameters that may affect the ability of the hazardous waste combustor to meet the dioxin/furan emission standard;
(viii) A description of, and planned operating conditions for, any emission control equipment that will be used;
(ix) Procedures for rapidly stopping the hazardous waste feed and controlling emissions in the event of an equipment malfunction; and
(x) Such other information as the Administrator reasonably finds necessary to determine whether to approve the confirmatory test plan.
(g) *Operating conditions during testing.* You must comply with the provisions of §63.7(e). Conducting performance testing under operating conditions representative of the extreme range of normal conditions is consistent with the requirement of §63.7(e)(1) to conduct performance testing under representative operating conditions.
(1) *Comprehensive performance testing* —(i) *Operations during testing.* For the following parameters, you must operate the combustor during the performance test under normal conditions (or conditions that will result in higher than normal emissions):
(A) *Chlorine feedrate.* You must feed normal (or higher) levels of chlorine during the dioxin/furan performance test;
(B) *Ash feedrate.* For hazardous waste incinerators, you must conduct the following tests when feeding normal (or higher) levels of ash: The semivolatile metal and low volatile metal performance tests; and the dioxin/furan and mercury performance tests if activated carbon injection or a carbon bed is used; and
(C) *Cleaning cycle of the particulate matter control device.* You must conduct the following tests when the particulate matter control device undergoes its normal (or more frequent) cleaning cycle: The particulate matter, semivolatile metal, and low volatile metal performance tests; and the dioxin/furan and mercury performance tests if activated carbon injection or a carbon bed is used.
(ii) *Modes of operation.* Given that you must establish limits for the applicable operating parameters specified in §63.1209 based on operations during the comprehensive performance test, you may conduct testing under two or more operating modes to provide operating flexibility.
(iii) *Steady-state conditions.* (A) Prior to obtaining performance test data, you must operate under performance test conditions until you reach steady-state operations with respect to emissions of pollutants you must measure during the performance test and operating parameters under §63.1209 for which you must establish limits. During system conditioning, you must ensure that each operating parameter for which you must establish a limit is held at the level planned for the performance test. You must include documentation in the performance test plan under paragraph (f) of this section justifying the duration of system conditioning.
(B) If you own or operate a hazardous waste cement kiln that recycles collected particulate matter (i.e., cement kiln dust) into the kiln, you must sample and analyze the recycled particulate matter prior to obtaining performance test data for levels of selected metals that must be measured during performance testing to document that the system has reached steady-state conditions (i.e., that metals levels have stabilized). You must document the rationale for selecting metals that are indicative of system equilibrium and include the information in the performance test plan under paragraph (f) of this section. To determine system equilibrium, you must sample and analyze the recycled particulate matter hourly for each selected metal, unless you submit in the performance test plan a justification for reduced sampling and analysis and the Administrator approves in writing a reduced sampling and analysis frequency.
(2) *Confirmatory performance testing.* You must conduct confirmatory performance testing for dioxin/furan under normal operating conditions for the following parameters:
(i) Carbon monoxide (or hydrocarbon) CEMS emissions levels must be within the range of the average value to the maximum value allowed, except as provided by paragraph (g)(2)(v) of this section. The average value is defined as the sum of the hourly rolling average values recorded (each minute) over the previous 12 months, divided by the number of rolling averages recorded during that time. The average value must not include calibration data, startup data, shutdown data, malfunction data, and data obtained when not burning hazardous waste;
(ii) Each operating limit (specified in §63.1209) established to maintain compliance with the dioxin/furan emission standard must be held within the range of the average value over the previous 12 months and the maximum or minimum, as appropriate, that is allowed, except as provided by paragraph (g)(2)(v) of this section. The average value is defined as the sum of the rolling average values recorded over the previous 12 months, divided by the number of rolling averages recorded during that time. The average value must not include calibration data, startup data, shutdown data, malfunction data, and data obtained when not burning hazardous waste;
(iii) You must feed chlorine at normal feedrates or greater; and
(iv) If the combustor is equipped with carbon injection or carbon bed, normal cleaning cycle of the particulate matter control device.
(v) The Administrator may approve an alternative range to that required by paragraphs (g)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section if you document in the confirmatory performance test plan that it may be problematic to maintain the required range during the test. In addition, when making the finding of compliance, the Administrator may consider test conditions outside of the range specified in the test plan based on a finding that you could not reasonably maintain the range specified in the test plan and considering factors including whether the time duration and level of the parameter when operations were out of the specified range were such that operations during the confirmatory test are determined to be reasonably representative of normal operations. In addition, the Administrator will consider the proximity of the emission test results to the standard.
(h) *Operating conditions during subsequent testing.* (1) Current operating parameter limits established under §63.1209 are waived during subsequent comprehensive performance testing.
(2) Current operating parameter limits are also waived during pretesting prior to comprehensive performance testing for an aggregate time not to exceed 720 hours of operation (renewable at the discretion of the Administrator) under an approved test plan or if the source records the results of the pretesting. Pretesting means:
(i) Operations when stack emissions testing for dioxin/furan, mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, particulate matter, or hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas is being performed; and
(ii) Operations to reach steady-state operating conditions prior to stack emissions testing under paragraph (g)(1)(iii) of this section.
(i) *Time extension for subsequent performance tests.* After the initial comprehensive performance test, you may request up to a one-year time extension for conducting a comprehensive or confirmatory performance test to consolidate performance testing with other state or federally required emission testing, or for other reasons deemed acceptable by the Administrator. If the Administrator grants a time extension for a comprehensive performance test, the deadlines for commencing the next comprehensive and confirmatory tests are based on the date that the subject comprehensive performance test commences.
(1) You must submit in writing to the Administrator any request under this paragraph for a time extension for conducting a performance test.
(2) You must include in the request for an extension for conducting a performance test the following:
(i) A description of the reasons for requesting the time extension;
(ii) The date by which you will commence performance testing.
(3) The Administrator will notify you in writing of approval or intention to deny approval of your request for an extension for conducting a performance test within 30 calendar days after receipt of sufficient information to evaluate your request. The 30-day approval or denial period will begin after you have been notified in writing that your application is complete. The Administrator will notify you in writing whether the application contains sufficient

information to make a determination within 30 calendar days after receipt of the original application and within 30 calendar days after receipt of any supplementary information that you submit.
(4) When notifying you that your application is not complete, the Administrator will specify the information needed to complete the application. The Administrator will also provide notice of opportunity for you to present, in writing, within 30 calendar days after notification of the incomplete application, additional information or arguments to the Administrator to enable further action on the application.
(5) Before denying any request for an extension for performance testing, the Administrator will notify you in writing of the Administrator's intention to issue the denial, together with:
(i) Notice of the information and findings on which the intended denial is based; and
(ii) Notice of opportunity for you to present in writing, within 15 calendar days after notification of the intended denial, additional information or arguments to the Administrator before further action on the request.
(6) The Administrator's final determination to deny any request for an extension will be in writing and will set forth specific grounds upon which the denial is based. The final determination will be made within 30 calendar days after the presentation of additional information or argument (if the application is complete), or within 30 calendar days after the final date specified for the presentation if no presentation is made.
(j) *Notification of compliance* —(1) *Comprehensive performance test.* (i) Except as provided by paragraphs (j)(4) and (j)(5) of this section, within 90 days of completion of a comprehensive performance test, you must postmark a Notification of Compliance documenting compliance with the emission standards and continuous monitoring system requirements, and identifying operating parameter limits under §63.1209.
(ii) Upon postmark of the Notification of Compliance, you must comply with all operating requirements specified in the Notification of Compliance in lieu of the limits specified in the Documentation of Compliance required under §63.1211(c).
(2) *Confirmatory performance test.* Except as provided by paragraph (j)(4) of this section, within 90 days of completion of a confirmatory performance test, you must postmark a Notification of Compliance documenting compliance or noncompliance with the applicable dioxin/furan emission standard.
(3) See §§63.7(g), 63.9(h), and 63.1210(d) for additional requirements pertaining to the Notification of Compliance (e.g., you must include results of performance tests in the Notification of Compliance).
(4) *Time extension.* You may submit a written request to the Administrator for a time extension documenting that, for reasons beyond your control, you may not be able to meet the 90-day deadline for submitting the Notification of Compliance after completion of testing. The Administrator will determine whether a time extension is warranted.
(5) *Early compliance.* If you conduct the initial comprehensive performance test prior to the compliance date, you must postmark the Notification of Compliance within 90 days of completion of the performance test or by the compliance date, whichever is later.
(k) *Failure to submit a timely notification of compliance.* (1) If you fail to postmark a Notification of Compliance by the specified date, you must cease hazardous waste burning immediately.
(2) Prior to submitting a revised Notification of Compliance as provided by paragraph (k)(3) of this section, you may burn hazardous waste only for the purpose of pretesting or comprehensive performance testing and only for a maximum of 720 hours (renewable at the discretion of the Administrator).
(3) You must submit to the Administrator a Notification of Compliance subsequent to a new comprehensive performance test before resuming hazardous waste burning.
(l) *Failure of performance test* —(1) *Comprehensive performance test.* The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to the initial comprehensive performance test if you conduct the test prior to your compliance date.
(i) If you determine (based on CEM recordings, results of analyses of stack samples, or results of CMS performance evaluations) that you have exceeded any emission standard during a comprehensive performance test for a mode of operation, you must cease hazardous waste burning immediately under that mode of operation. You must make this determination within 90 days following completion of the performance test.
(ii) If you have failed to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards for any mode of operation:
(A) Prior to submitting a revised Notification of Compliance as provided by paragraph (l)(1)(ii)(C) of this section, you may burn hazardous waste only for the purpose of pretesting or comprehensive performance testing under revised operating conditions, and only for a maximum of 720 hours (renewable at the discretion of the Administrator), except as provided by paragraph (l)(3) of this section;
(B) You must conduct a comprehensive performance test under revised operating conditions following the requirements for performance testing of this section; and
(C) You must submit to the Administrator a Notification of Compliance subsequent to the new comprehensive performance test.
(2) *Confirmatory performance test.* If you determine (based on CEM recordings, results of analyses of stack samples, or results of CMS performance evaluations) that you have failed the dioxin/furan emission standard during a confirmatory performance test, you must cease burning hazardous waste immediately. You must make this determination within 90 days following completion of the performance test. To burn hazardous waste in the future:
(i) You must submit to the Administrator for review and approval a test plan to conduct a comprehensive performance test to identify revised limits on the applicable dioxin/furan operating parameters specified in §63.1209(k);
(ii) You must submit to the Administrator a Notification of Compliance with the dioxin/furan emission standard under the provisions of paragraphs (j) and (k) of this section and this paragraph (l). You must include in the Notification of Compliance the revised limits on the applicable dioxin/furan operating parameters specified in §63.1209(k); and
(iii) Until the Notification of Compliance is submitted, you must not burn hazardous waste except for purposes of pretesting or confirmatory performance testing, and for a maximum of 720 hours (renewable at the discretion of the Administrator), except as provided by paragraph (l)(3) of this section.
(3) You may petition the Administrator to obtain written approval to burn hazardous waste in the interim prior to submitting a Notification of Compliance for purposes other than testing or pretesting. You must specify operating requirements, including limits on operating parameters, that you determine will ensure compliance with the emission standards of this subpart based on available information including data from the failed performance test. The Administrator will review, modify as necessary, and approve if warranted the interim operating requirements. An approval of interim operating requirements will include a schedule for submitting a Notification of Compliance.
(m) *Waiver of performance test* . You are not required to conduct performance tests to document compliance with the mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, or hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas emission standards under the conditions specified in paragraphs (m)(1) or (m)(2) of this section. The waiver provisions of this paragraph apply in addition to the provisions of §63.7(h).
(1) *Emission standards based on exhaust gas flow rate* . (i) You are deemed to be in compliance with an emission standard based on the volumetric flow rate of exhaust gas (i.e., µg/dscm or ppmv) if the maximum theoretical emission concentration (MTEC) does not exceed the emission standard over the relevant averaging period specified under §63.1209(l), (n), and (o) of this section for the standard:
(A) Determine the feedrate of mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, or total chlorine and chloride from all feedstreams;
(B) Determine the stack gas flowrate; and
(C) Calculate a MTEC for each standard assuming all mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, or total chlorine (organic and inorganic) from all feedstreams is emitted;

(ii) To document compliance with this provision, you must:
(A) Monitor and record the feedrate of mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, and total chlorine and chloride from all feedstreams according to §63.1209(c);
(B) Monitor with a CMS and record in the operating record the gas flowrate (either directly or by monitoring a surrogate parameter that you have correlated to gas flowrate);
(C) Continuously calculate and record in the operating record the MTEC under the procedures of paragraph (m)(1)(i) of this section; and
(D) Interlock the MTEC calculated in paragraph (m)(1)(i)(C) of this section to the AWFCO system to stop hazardous waste burning when the MTEC exceeds the emission standard.
(iii) In lieu of the requirement in paragraphs (m)(1)(ii)(C) and (D) of this section, you may:
(A) Identify in the Notification of Compliance a minimum gas flowrate limit and a maximum feedrate limit of mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, and/or total chlorine and chloride from all feedstreams that ensures the MTEC as calculated in paragraph (m)(1)(i)(C) of this section is below the applicable emission standard; and
(B) Interlock the minimum gas flowrate limit and maximum feedrate limit of paragraph (m)(1)(iii)(A) of this section to the AWFCO system to stop hazardous waste burning when the gas flowrate or mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, and/or total chlorine and chloride feedrate exceeds the limits of paragraph (m)(1)(iii)(A) of this section.
(2) *Emission standards based on hazardous waste thermal concentration* . (i) You are deemed to be in compliance with an emission standard specified on a hazardous waste thermal concentration basis (i.e., pounds emitted per million Btu of heat input) if the HAP thermal concentration in the waste feed does not exceed the allowable HAP thermal concentration emission rate.
(ii) To document compliance with this provision, you must:
(A) Monitor and record the feedrate of mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, and total chlorine and chloride from all hazardous waste feedstreams in accordance with §63.1209(c);
(B) Determine and record the higher heating value of each hazardous waste feed;
(C) Continuously calculate and record the thermal feed rate of all hazardous waste feedstreams by summing the products of each hazardous waste feed rate multiplied by the higher heating value of that hazardous waste;
(D) Continuously calculate and record the total HAP thermal feed concentration for each constituent by dividing the HAP feedrate determined in paragraph (m)(2)(ii)(A) of this section by the thermal feed rate determined in paragraph (m)(2)(ii)(C) of this section for all hazardous waste feedstreams;
(E) Interlock the HAP thermal feed concentration for each constituent with the AWFCO to stop hazardous waste feed when the thermal feed concentration exceeds the applicable thermal emission standard.
(3) When you determine the feedrate of mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, or total chlorine and chloride for purposes of this provision, except as provided by paragraph (m)(4) of this section, you must assume that the analyte is present at the full detection limit when the feedstream analysis determines that the analyte in not detected in the feedstream.
(4) Owners and operators of hazardous waste burning cement kilns and lightweight aggregate kilns may assume that mercury is present in raw material at half the detection limit when the raw material feedstream analysis determines that mercury is not detected.
(5) You must state in the site-specific test plan that you submit for review and approval under paragraph (e) of this section that you intend to comply with the provisions of this paragraph. You must include in the test plan documentation that any surrogate that is proposed for gas flowrate adequately correlates with the gas flowrate.
[64 FR 53038, Sept. 30, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 42299, July 10, 2000; 65 FR 67271, Nov. 9, 2000; 66 FR 35106, July 3, 2001; 66 FR 63318, Dec. 6, 2001; 67 FR 6814, Feb. 13, 2002; 67 FR 6990, Feb. 14, 2002; 67 FR 77691, Dec. 19, 2002; 70 FR 59546, Oct. 12, 2005; 73 FR 18980, Apr. 8, 2008; 73 FR 64096, Oct. 28, 2008]

§ 63.1208 What are the test methods?

(a) [Reserved]
(b) *Test methods.* You must use the following test methods to determine compliance with the emissions standards of this subpart:
(1) *Dioxins and furans.* (i) To determine compliance with the emission standard for dioxins and furans, you must use:
(A) Method 0023A, Sampling Method for Polychlorinated Dibenzo- *p* -Dioxins and Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans emissions from Stationary Sources, EPA Publication SW–846 (incorporated by reference—see §63.14); or
(B) Method 23, provided in appendix A, part 60 of this chapter, after approval by the Administrator.
(*1*) You may request approval to use Method 23 in the performance test plan required under §63.1207(e)(i) and (ii).
(*2*) In determining whether to grant approval to use Method 23, the Administrator may consider factors including whether dioxin/furan were detected at levels substantially below the emission standard in previous testing, and whether previous Method 0023 analyses detected low levels of dioxin/furan in the front half of the sampling train.
(*3*) Sources that emit carbonaceous particulate matter, such as coal-fired boilers, and sources equipped with activated carbon injection, will be deemed not suitable for use of Method 23 unless you document that there would not be a significant improvement in quality assurance with Method 0023A.
(ii) You must sample for a minimum of three hours, and you must collect a minimum sample volume of 2.5 dscm;
(iii) You may assume that nondetects are present at zero concentration.
(2) *Mercury.* You must use Method 29, provided in appendix A, part 60 of this chapter, to demonstrate compliance with emission standard for mercury.
(3) *Cadmium and lead.* You must use Method 29, provided in appendix A, part 60 of this chapter, to determine compliance with the emission standard for cadmium and lead (combined).
(4) *Arsenic, beryllium, and chromium.* You must use Method 29, provided in appendix A, part 60 of this chapter, to determine compliance with the emission standard for arsenic, beryllium, and chromium (combined).
(5) *Hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas* —(i) *Compliance with MACT standards* . To determine compliance with the emission standard for hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas (combined), you must use:
(A) Method 26/26A as provided in appendix A, part 60 of this chapter; or
(B) Methods 320 or 321 as provided in appendix A, part 63 of this chapter, or
(C) ASTM D 6735–01, Standard Test Method for Measurement of Gaseous Chlorides and Fluorides from Mineral Calcining Exhaust Sources—Impinger Method to measure emissions of hydrogen chloride, and Method 26/26A to measure emissions of chlorine gas, provided that you follow the provisions in paragraphs (b)(5)(C)(*1*) through (*6*) of this section. ASTM D 6735–01 is available for purchase from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 100 Barr Harbor Drive, Post Office Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959; or ProQuest, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

(*1*) A test must include three or more runs in which a pair of samples is obtained simultaneously for each run according to section 11.2.6 of ASTM Method D6735–01.
(*2*) You must calculate the test run standard deviation of each set of paired samples to quantify data precision, according to Equation 1 of this section:

$$RSD_a = (100)\,\text{AbsoluteValue}\left[\frac{C1_a - C2_a}{C1_a + C2_a}\right] \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:
RSD_a= The test run relative standard deviation of sample pair a, percent.
$C1_a$and $C2_a$= The HCl concentrations, milligram/dry standard cubic meter (mg/dscm), from the paired samples.
(*3*) You must calculate the test average relative standard deviation according to Equation 2 of this section:

$$RSD_{TA} = \frac{\sum_{a=1}^{p} RSD_a}{p} \qquad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:
RSD_{TA}= The test average relative standard deviation, percent.
RSD_a= The test run relative standard deviation for sample pair a.
p = The number of test runs, ≥3.
(*4*) If RSDTA is greater than 20 percent, the data are invalid and the test must be repeated.
(*5*) The post-test analyte spike procedure of section 11.2.7 of ASTM Method D6735–01 is conducted, and the percent recovery is calculated according to section 12.6 of ASTM Method D6735–01.
(*6*) If the percent recovery is between 70 percent and 130 percent, inclusive, the test is valid. If the percent recovery is outside of this range, the data are considered invalid, and the test must be repeated.
(ii) *Compliance with risk-based limits under §63.1215.* To demonstrate compliance with emission limits established under §63.1215, you must use Method 26/26A as provided in appendix A, part 60 of this chapter, Method 320 as provided in appendix A, part 63 of this chapter, Method 321 as provided in appendix A, part 63 of this chapter, or ASTM D 6735–01, Standard Test Method for Measurement of Gaseous Chlorides and Fluorides from Mineral Calcining Exhaust Sources—Impinger Method (following the provisions of paragraphs (b)(5)(C)(*1*) through (*6*) of this section), except:
(A) For cement kilns and sources equipped with a dry acid gas scrubber, you must use Methods 320 or 321 as provided in appendix A, part 63 of this chapter, or ASTM D 6735–01 to measure hydrogen chloride, and the back-half, caustic impingers of Method 26/26A as provided in appendix A, part 60 of this chapter to measure chlorine gas; and
(B) For incinerators, boilers, and lightweight aggregate kilns, you must use Methods 320 or 321 as provided in appendix A, part 63 of this chapter, or ASTM D 6735–01 to measure hydrogen chloride, and Method 26/26A as provided in appendix A, part 60 of this chapter to measure total chlorine, and calculate chlorine gas by difference if:
(*1*) The bromine/chlorine ratio in feedstreams is greater than 5 percent; or
(*2*) The sulfur/chlorine ratio in feedstreams is greater than 50 percent.
(6) *Particulate matter.* You must use Methods 5 or 5I, provided in appendix A, part 60 of this chapter, to demonstrate compliance with the emission standard for particulate matter.
(7) *Other test methods.* You may use applicable test methods in EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in paragraph (a) of this section, as necessary to demonstrate compliance with requirements of this subpart, except as otherwise specified in paragraphs (b)(2)–(b)(6) of this section.
(8) *Feedstream analytical methods.* You may use any reliable analytical method to determine feedstream concentrations of metals, chlorine, and other constituents. It is your responsibility to ensure that the sampling and analysis procedures are unbiased, precise, and that the results are representative of the feedstream.
(9) *Opacity.* If you determine compliance with the opacity standard under the monitoring requirements of §§63.1209(a)(1)(iv) and (a)(1)(v), you must use Method 9, provided in appendix A, part 60 of this chapter.
[64 FR 53038, Sept. 30, 1999, as amended at 69 FR 18803, Apr. 9, 2004; 70 FR 34555, June 14, 2005; 70 FR 59547, Oct. 12, 2005]

§ 63.1209 What are the monitoring requirements?

(a) *Continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) and continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS).* (1)(i) You must use either a carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon CEMS to demonstrate and monitor compliance with the carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon standard under this subpart. You must also use an oxygen CEMS to continuously correct the carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon level to 7 percent oxygen.
(ii) (A) *Cement kilns under §63.1204.* Except as provided by paragraphs (a)(1)(iv) and (a)(1)(v) of the section, you must use a COMS to demonstrate and monitor compliance with the opacity standard under §§63.1204(a)(7) and (b)(7) at each point where emissions are vented from these affected sources including the bypass stack of a preheater or preheater/precalciner kiln with dual stacks.
(B) *Cement kilns under §63.1220.* Except as provided by paragraphs (a)(1)(iv) and (a)(1)(v) of the section and unless your source is equipped with a bag leak detection system under §63.1206(c)(8) or a particulate matter detection system under §63.1206(c)(9), you must use a COMS to demonstrate and monitor compliance with the opacity standard under §§63.1220(a)(7) and (b)(7) at each point where emissions are vented from these affected sources including the bypass stack of a preheater or preheater/precalciner kiln with dual stacks.
(C) You must maintain and operate each COMS in accordance with the requirements of §63.8(c) except for the requirements under §63.8(c)(3). The requirements of §63.1211(c) shall be complied with instead of §63.8(c)(3); and
(D) Compliance is based on a six-minute block average.
(iii) You must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a particulate matter CEMS to demonstrate and monitor compliance with the particulate matter standards under this subpart. However, compliance with the requirements in this section to install, calibrate, maintain and operate the PM CEMS is not required until such time that the Agency promulgates all performance specifications and operational requirements applicable to PM CEMS.
(iv) If you operate a cement kiln subject to the provisions of this subpart and use a fabric filter with multiple stacks or an electrostatic precipitator with multiple stacks, you may, in lieu of installing the COMS required by paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section, comply with the opacity standard in accordance with the procedures of Method 9 to part 60 of this chapter:
(A) You must conduct the Method 9 test while the affected source is operating at the highest load or capacity level reasonably expected to occur within the day;
(B) The duration of the Method 9 test shall be at least 30 minutes each day;

(C) You must use the Method 9 procedures to monitor and record the average opacity for each six-minute block period during the test; and
(D) To remain in compliance, all six-minute block averages must not exceed the opacity standard.
(v) If you operate a cement kiln subject to the provisions of this subpart and use a particulate matter control device that exhausts through a monovent, or if the use of a COMS in accordance with the installation specification of Performance Specification 1 (PS–1) of appendix B to part 60 of this chapter is not feasible, you may, in lieu of installing the COMS required by paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section, comply with the opacity standard in accordance with the procedures of Method 9 to part 60 of this chapter:
(A) You must conduct the Method 9 test while the affected source is operating at the highest load or capacity level reasonably expected to occur within the day;
(B) The duration of the Method 9 test shall be at least 30 minutes each day;
(C) You must use the Method 9 procedures to monitor and record the average opacity for each six-minute block period during the test; and
(D) To remain in compliance, all six-minute block averages must not exceed the opacity standard.
(2) *Performance specifications.* You must install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate the CEMS and COMS in compliance with the quality assurance procedures provided in the appendix to this subpart and Performance Specifications 1 (opacity), 4B (carbon monoxide and oxygen), and 8A (hydrocarbons) in appendix B, part 60 of this chapter.
(3) *Carbon monoxide readings exceeding the span.* (i) Except as provided by paragraph (a)(3)(ii) of this section, if a carbon monoxide CEMS detects a response that results in a one-minute average at or above the 3,000 ppmv span level required by Performance Specification 4B in appendix B, part 60 of this chapter, the one-minute average must be recorded as 10,000 ppmv. The one-minute 10,000 ppmv value must be used for calculating the hourly rolling average carbon monoxide level.
(ii) Carbon monoxide CEMS that use a span value of 10,000 ppmv when one-minute carbon monoxide levels are equal to or exceed 3,000 ppmv are not subject to paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section. Carbon monoxide CEMS that use a span value of 10,000 are subject to the same CEMS performance and equipment specifications when operating in the range of 3,000 ppmv to 10,000 ppmv that are provided by Performance Specification 4B for other carbon monoxide CEMS, except:
(A) Calibration drift must be less than 300 ppmv; and
(B) Calibration error must be less than 500 ppmv.
(4) *Hydrocarbon readings exceeding the span.* (i) Except as provided by paragraph (a)(4)(ii) of this section, if a hydrocarbon CEMS detects a response that results in a one-minute average at or above the 100 ppmv span level required by Performance Specification 8A in appendix B, part 60 of this chapter, the one-minute average must be recorded as 500 ppmv. The one-minute 500 ppmv value must be used for calculating the hourly rolling average HC level.
(ii) Hydrocarbon CEMS that use a span value of 500 ppmv when one-minute hydrocarbon levels are equal to or exceed 100 ppmv are not subject to paragraph (a)(4)(i) of this section. Hydrocarbon CEMS that use a span value of 500 ppmv are subject to the same CEMS performance and equipment specifications when operating in the range of 100 ppmv to 500 ppmv that are provided by Performance Specification 8A for other hydrocarbon CEMS, except:
(A) The zero and high-level calibration gas must have a hydrocarbon level of between 0 and 100 ppmv, and between 250 and 450 ppmv, respectively;
(B) The strip chart recorder, computer, or digital recorder must be capable of recording all readings within the CEM measurement range and must have a resolution of 2.5 ppmv;
(C) The CEMS calibration must not differ by more than ±15 ppmv after each 24-hour period of the seven day test at both zero and high levels;
(D) The calibration error must be no greater than 25 ppmv; and
(E) The zero level, mid-level, and high level calibration gas used to determine calibration error must have a hydrocarbon level of 0–200 ppmv, 150–200 ppmv, and 350–400 ppmv, respectively.
(5) *Petitions to use CEMS for other standards.* You may petition the Administrator to use CEMS for compliance monitoring for particulate matter, mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, and hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas under §63.8(f) in lieu of compliance with the corresponding operating parameter limits under this section.
(6) *Calculation of rolling averages* —(i) *Calculation of rolling averages initially.* The carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon CEMS must begin recording one-minute average values by 12:01 a.m. and hourly rolling average values by 1:01 a.m., when 60 one-minute values will be available for calculating the initial hourly rolling average for those sources that come into compliance on the regulatory compliance date. Sources that elect to come into compliance before the regulatory compliance date must begin recording one-minute and hourly rolling average values within 60 seconds and 60 minutes (when 60 one-minute values will be available for calculating the initial hourly rolling average), respectively, from the time at which compliance begins.
(ii) *Calculation of rolling averages upon intermittent operations.* You must ignore periods of time when one-minute values are not available for calculating the hourly rolling average. When one-minute values become available again, the first one-minute value is added to the previous 59 values to calculate the hourly rolling average.
(iii) *Calculation of rolling averages when the hazardous waste feed is cutoff.* (A) Except as provided by paragraph (a)(6)(iii)(B) of this section, you must continue monitoring carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons when the hazardous waste feed is cutoff if the source is operating. You must not resume feeding hazardous waste if the emission levels exceed the standard.
(B) You are not subject to the CEMS requirements of this subpart during periods of time you meet the requirements of §63.1206(b)(1)(ii) (compliance with emissions standards for nonhazardous waste burning sources when you are not burning hazardous waste).
(7) *Operating parameter limits for hydrocarbons.* If you elect to comply with the carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon emission standard by continuously monitoring carbon monoxide with a CEMS, you must demonstrate that hydrocarbon emissions during the comprehensive performance test do not exceed the hydrocarbon emissions standard. In addition, the limits you establish on the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) operating parameters required under paragraph (j) of this section also ensure that you maintain compliance with the hydrocarbon emission standard. If you do not conduct the hydrocarbon demonstration and DRE tests concurrently, you must establish separate operating parameter limits under paragraph (j) of this section based on each test and the more restrictive of the operating parameter limits applies.
(b) *Other continuous monitoring systems (CMS).* (1) You must use CMS (e.g., thermocouples, pressure transducers, flow meters) to document compliance with the applicable operating parameter limits under this section.
(2) Except as specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section, you must install and operate continuous monitoring systems other than CEMS in conformance with §63.8(c)(3) that requires you, at a minimum, to comply with the manufacturer's written specifications or recommendations for installation, operation, and calibration of the system:
(i) *Calibration of thermocouples and pyrometers.* The calibration of thermocouples must be verified at a frequency and in a manner consistent with manufacturer specifications, but no less frequent than once per year. You must operate and maintain optical pyrometers in accordance with manufacturer specifications unless otherwise approved by the Administrator. You must calibrate optical pyrometers in accordance with the frequency and procedures recommended by the manufacturer, but no less frequent than once per year, unless otherwise approved by the Administrator. And,

(ii) *Accuracy and calibration of weight measurement devices for activated carbon injection systems.* If you operate a carbon injection system, the accuracy of the weight measurement device must be ± 1 percent of the weight being measured. The calibration of the device must be verified at least once each calendar quarter at a frequency of approximately 120 days.
(3) CMS must sample the regulated parameter without interruption, and evaluate the detector response at least once each 15 seconds, and compute and record the average values at least every 60 seconds.
(4) The span of the non-CEMS CMS detector must not be exceeded. You must interlock the span limits into the automatic waste feed cutoff system required by §63.1206(c)(3).
(5) *Calculation of rolling averages* —(i) *Calculation of rolling averages initially.* Continuous monitoring systems must begin recording one-minute average values by 12:01 a.m., hourly rolling average values by 1:01 a.m.(e.g., when 60 one-minute values will be available for calculating the initial hourly rolling average), and twelve-hour rolling averages by 12:01 p.m.(e.g., when 720 one-minute averages are available to calculate a 12-hour rolling average), for those sources that come into compliance on the regulatory compliance date. Sources that elect to come into compliance before the regulatory compliance date must begin recording one-minute, hourly rolling average, and 12-hour rolling average values within 60 seconds, 60 minutes (when 60 one-minute values will be available for calculating the initial hourly rolling average), and 720 minutes (when 720 one-minute values will be available for calculating the initial 12-hour hourly rolling average) respectively, from the time at which compliance begins.
(ii) *Calculation of rolling averages upon intermittent operations.* You must ignore periods of time when one-minute values are not available for calculating rolling averages. When one-minute values become available again, the first one-minute value is added to the previous one-minute values to calculate rolling averages.
(iii) *Calculation of rolling averages when the hazardous waste feed is cutoff.* (A) Except as provided by paragraph (b)(5)(iii)(B) of this section, you must continue monitoring operating parameter limits with a CMS when the hazardous waste feed is cutoff if the source is operating. You must not resume feeding hazardous waste if an operating parameter exceeds its limit.
(B) You are not subject to the CMS requirements of this subpart during periods of time you meet the requirements of §63.1206(b)(1)(ii) (compliance with emissions standards for nonhazardous waste burning sources when you are not burning hazardous waste).
(c) *Analysis of feedstreams* —(1) *General.* Prior to feeding the material, you must obtain an analysis of each feedstream that is sufficient to document compliance with the applicable feedrate limits provided by this section.
(2) *Feedstream analysis plan.* You must develop and implement a feedstream analysis plan and record it in the operating record. The plan must specify at a minimum:
(i) The parameters for which you will analyze each feedstream to ensure compliance with the operating parameter limits of this section;
(ii) Whether you will obtain the analysis by performing sampling and analysis or by other methods, such as using analytical information obtained from others or using other published or documented data or information;
(iii) How you will use the analysis to document compliance with applicable feedrate limits (e.g., if you blend hazardous wastes and obtain analyses of the wastes prior to blending but not of the blended, as-fired, waste, the plan must describe how you will determine the pertinent parameters of the blended waste);
(iv) The test methods which you will use to obtain the analyses;
(v) The sampling method which you will use to obtain a representative sample of each feedstream to be analyzed using sampling methods described in appendix IX, part 266 of this chapter, or an equivalent method; and
(vi) The frequency with which you will review or repeat the initial analysis of the feedstream to ensure that the analysis is accurate and up to date.
(3) *Review and approval of analysis plan.* You must submit the feedstream analysis plan to the Administrator for review and approval, if requested.
(4) *Compliance with feedrate limits.* To comply with the applicable feedrate limits of this section, you must monitor and record feedrates as follows:
(i) Determine and record the value of the parameter for each feedstream by sampling and analysis or other method;
(ii) Determine and record the mass or volume flowrate of each feedstream by a CMS. If you determine flowrate of a feedstream by volume, you must determine and record the density of the feedstream by sampling and analysis (unless you report the constituent concentration in units of weight per unit volume (e.g., mg/l)); and
(iii) Calculate and record the mass feedrate of the parameter per unit time.
(5) *Waiver of monitoring of constituents in certain feedstreams.* You are not required to monitor levels of metals or chlorine in the following feedstreams to document compliance with the feedrate limits under this section provided that you document in the comprehensive performance test plan the expected levels of the constituent in the feedstream and account for those assumed feedrate levels in documenting compliance with feedrate limits: natural gas, process air, and feedstreams from vapor recovery systems.
(d) *Performance evaluations.* (1) The requirements of §§63.8(d) (Quality control program) and (e) (Performance evaluation of continuous monitoring systems) apply, except that you must conduct performance evaluations of components of the CMS under the frequency and procedures (for example, submittal of performance evaluation test plan for review and approval) applicable to performance tests as provided by §63.1207.
(2) You must comply with the quality assurance procedures for CEMS prescribed in the appendix to this subpart.
(e) *Conduct of monitoring.* The provisions of §63.8(b) apply.
(f) *Operation and maintenance of continuous monitoring systems.* The provisions of §63.8(c) apply except:
(1) *Section 63.8(c)(3).* The requirements of §63.1211(c), that requires CMSs to be installed, calibrated, and operational on the compliance date, shall be complied with instead of section 63.8(c)(3);
(2) *Section 63.8(c)(4)(ii).* The performance specifications for carbon monoxide, hydrocarbon, and oxygen CEMSs in subpart B, part 60 of this chapter that requires detectors to measure the sample concentration at least once every 15 seconds for calculating an average emission rate once every 60 seconds shall be complied with instead of section 63.8(c)(4)(ii); and
(3) Sections 63.8(c)(4)(i), (c)(5), and (c)(7)(i)(C) pertaining to COMS apply only to owners and operators of hazardous waste burning cement kilns.
(g) *Alternative monitoring requirements other than continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS)* —(1) *Requests to use alternatives to operating parameter monitoring requirements.* (i) You may submit an application to the Administrator under this paragraph for approval of alternative operating parameter monitoring requirements to document compliance with the emission standards of this subpart. For requests to use additional CEMS, however, you must use paragraph (a)(5) of this section and §63.8(f). Alternative requests to operating parameter monitoring requirements that include unproven monitoring methods may not be made under this paragraph and must be made under §63.8(f).
(ii) You may submit an application to waive an operating parameter limit specified in this section based on documentation that neither that operating parameter limit nor an alternative operating parameter limit is needed to ensure compliance with the emission standards of this subpart.
(iii) You must comply with the following procedures for applications submitted under paragraphs (g)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section:
(A) *Timing of the application.* You must submit the application to the Administrator not later than with the comprehensive performance test plan.
(B) *Content of the application.* You must include in the application:
(*1*) Data or information justifying your request for an alternative monitoring requirement (or for a waiver of an operating parameter limit), such as the technical or economic infeasibility or the impracticality of using the required approach;
(*2*) A description of the proposed alternative monitoring requirement, including the operating parameter to be monitored, the monitoring approach/technique (e.g., type of detector, monitoring location), the averaging period for the limit, and how the limit is to be calculated; and

(*3*) Data or information documenting that the alternative monitoring requirement would provide equivalent or better assurance of compliance with the relevant emission standard, or that it is the monitoring requirement that best assures compliance with the standard and that is technically and economically practicable.
(C) *Approval of request to use an alternative monitoring requirement or waive an operating parameter limit.* The Administrator will notify you of approval or intention to deny approval of the request within 90 calendar days after receipt of the original request and within 60 calendar days after receipt of any supplementary information that you submit. The Administrator will not approve an alternative monitoring request unless the alternative monitoring requirement provides equivalent or better assurance of compliance with the relevant emission standard, or is the monitoring requirement that best assures compliance with the standard and that is technically and economically practicable. Before disapproving any request, the Administrator will notify you of the Administrator's intention to disapprove the request together with:
(*1*) Notice of the information and findings on which the intended disapproval is based; and
(*2*) Notice of opportunity for you to present additional information to the Administrator before final action on the request. At the time the Administrator notifies you of intention to disapprove the request, the Administrator will specify how much time you will have after being notified of the intended disapproval to submit the additional information.
(D) *Responsibility of owners and operators.* You are responsible for ensuring that you submit any supplementary and additional information supporting your application in a timely manner to enable the Administrator to consider your application during review of the comprehensive performance test plan. Neither your submittal of an application, nor the Administrator's failure to approve or disapprove the application, relieves you of the responsibility to comply with the provisions of this subpart.
(iv) *Dual standards that incorporate the interim standards for HAP metals* —(A) *Semivolatile and low volatile metals.* You may petition the Administrator to waive a feedrate operating parameter limit under paragraph (n)(2) of this section for either the emission standards expressed in a thermal emissions format or the interim standards based on documentation that the feedrate operating parameter limit is not needed to ensure compliance with the relevant standard on a continuous basis.
(B) *Mercury.* You may petition the Administrator to waive a feedrate operating parameter limit under paragraph (l)(1) of this section for either the feed concentration standard under §§63.1220(a)(2)(i) and (b)(2)(i) or the interim standards based on documentation that the feedrate operating parameter limit is not needed to ensure compliance with the relevant standard on a continuous basis.
(2) *Administrator's discretion to specify additional or alternative requirements.* The Administrator may determine on a case-by-case basis at any time (e.g., during review of the comprehensive performance test plan, during compliance certification review) that you may need to limit additional or alternative operating parameters (e.g., opacity in addition to or in lieu of operating parameter limits on the particulate matter control device) or that alternative approaches to establish limits on operating parameters may be necessary to document compliance with the emission standards of this subpart.
(h) *Reduction of monitoring data.* The provisions of §63.8(g) apply.
(i) *When an operating parameter is applicable to multiple standards.* Paragraphs (j) through (p) of this section require you to establish limits on operating parameters based on comprehensive performance testing to ensure you maintain compliance with the emission standards of this subpart. For several parameters, you must establish a limit for the parameter to ensure compliance with more than one emission standard. An example is a limit on minimum combustion chamber temperature to ensure compliance with both the DRE standard of paragraph (j) of this section and the dioxin/furan standard of paragraph (k) of this section. If the performance tests for such standards are not performed simultaneously, the most stringent limit for a parameter derived from independent performance tests applies.
(j) *DRE.* To remain in compliance with the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) standard, you must establish operating limits during the comprehensive performance test (or during a previous DRE test under provisions of §63.1206(b)(7)) for the following parameters, unless the limits are based on manufacturer specifications, and comply with those limits at all times that hazardous waste remains in the combustion chamber (i.e., the hazardous waste residence time has not transpired since the hazardous waste feed cutoff system was activated):
(1) *Minimum combustion chamber temperature.* (i) You must measure the temperature of each combustion chamber at a location that best represents, as practicable, the bulk gas temperature in the combustion zone. You must document the temperature measurement location in the test plan you submit under §63.1207(e);
(ii) You must establish a minimum hourly rolling average limit as the average of the test run averages;
(2) *Maximum flue gas flowrate or production rate.* (i) As an indicator of gas residence time in the control device, you must establish and comply with a limit on the maximum flue gas flowrate, the maximum production rate, or another parameter that you document in the site-specific test plan as an appropriate surrogate for gas residence time, as the average of the maximum hourly rolling averages for each run.
(ii) You must comply with this limit on a hourly rolling average basis;
(3) *Maximum hazardous waste feedrate.* (i) You must establish limits on the maximum pumpable and total (i.e., pumpable and nonpumpable) hazardous waste feedrate for each location where hazardous waste is fed.
(ii) You must establish the limits as the average of the maximum hourly rolling averages for each run.
(iii) You must comply with the feedrate limit(s) on a hourly rolling average basis;
(4) *Operation of waste firing system.* You must specify operating parameters and limits to ensure that good operation of each hazardous waste firing system is maintained.
(k) *Dioxins and furans.* You must comply with the dioxin and furans emission standard by establishing and complying with the following operating parameter limits. You must base the limits on operations during the comprehensive performance test, unless the limits are based on manufacturer specifications.
(1) *Gas temperature at the inlet to a dry particulate matter control device.* (i) For sources other than a lightweight aggregate kiln, if the combustor is equipped with an electrostatic precipitator, baghouse (fabric filter), or other dry emissions control device where particulate matter is suspended in contact with combustion gas, you must establish a limit on the maximum temperature of the gas at the inlet to the device on an hourly rolling average. You must establish the hourly rolling average limit as the average of the test run averages.
(ii) For hazardous waste burning lightweight aggregate kilns, you must establish a limit on the maximum temperature of the gas at the exit of the (last) combustion chamber (or exit of any waste heat recovery system) on an hourly rolling average. The limit must be established as the average of the test run averages;
(2) *Minimum combustion chamber temperature.* (i) For sources other than cement kilns, you must measure the temperature of each combustion chamber at a location that best represents, as practicable, the bulk gas temperature in the combustion zone. You must document the temperature measurement location in the test plan you submit under §§63.1207(e) and (f);
(ii) You must establish a minimum hourly rolling average limit as the average of the test run averages.
(3) *Maximum flue gas flowrate or production rate.* (i) As an indicator of gas residence time in the control device, you must establish and comply with a limit on the maximum flue gas flowrate, the maximum production rate, or another parameter that you document in the site-specific test plan as an appropriate surrogate for gas residence time, as the average of the maximum hourly rolling averages for each run.
(ii) You must comply with this limit on a hourly rolling average basis;
(4) *Maximum hazardous waste feedrate.* (i) You must establish limits on the maximum pumpable and total (pumpable and nonpumpable) hazardous waste feedrate for each location where waste is fed.

(ii) You must establish the limits as the average of the maximum hourly rolling averages for each run.
(iii) You must comply with the feedrate limit(s) on a hourly rolling average basis;
(5) *Particulate matter operating limit.* If your combustor is equipped with an activated carbon injection system, you must establish operating parameter limits on the particulate matter control device as specified by paragraph (m)(1) of this section;
(6) *Activated carbon injection parameter limits.* If your combustor is equipped with an activated carbon injection system:
(i) *Carbon feedrate.* You must establish a limit on minimum carbon injection rate on an hourly rolling average calculated as the average of the test run averages. If your carbon injection system injects carbon at more than one location, you must establish a carbon feedrate limit for each location.
(ii) *Carrier fluid.* You must establish a limit on minimum carrier fluid (gas or liquid) flowrate or pressure drop as an hourly rolling average based on the manufacturer's specifications. You must document the specifications in the test plan you submit under §§63.1207(e) and (f);
(iii) *Carbon specification.* (A) You must specify and use the brand (i.e., manufacturer) and type of carbon used during the comprehensive performance test until a subsequent comprehensive performance test is conducted, unless you document in the site-specific performance test plan required under §§63.1207(e) and (f) key parameters that affect adsorption and establish limits on those parameters based on the carbon used in the performance test.
(B) You may substitute at any time a different brand or type of carbon provided that the replacement has equivalent or improved properties compared to the carbon used in the performance test and conforms to the key sorbent parameters you identify under paragraph (k)(6)(iii)(A) of this section. You must include in the operating record documentation that the substitute carbon will provide the same level of control as the original carbon.
(7) *Carbon bed parameter limits.* If your combustor is equipped with a carbon bed system:
(i) *Monitoring bed life.* You must:
(A) Monitor performance of the carbon bed consistent with manufacturer's specifications and recommendations to ensure the carbon bed (or bed segment for sources with multiple segments) has not reached the end of its useful life to minimize dioxin/furan and mercury emissions at least to the levels required by the emission standards;
(B) Document the monitoring procedures in the operation and maintenance plan;
(C) Record results of the performance monitoring in the operating record; and
(D) Replace the bed or bed segment before it has reached the end of its useful life to minimize dioxin/furan and mercury emissions at least to the levels required by the emission standards.
(ii) *Carbon specification.* (A) You must specify and use the brand (i.e., manufacturer) and type of carbon used during the comprehensive performance test until a subsequent comprehensive performance test is conducted, unless you document in the site-specific performance test plan required under §§63.1207(e) and (f) key parameters that affect adsorption and establish limits on those parameters based on the carbon used in the performance test.
(B) You may substitute at any time a different brand or type of carbon provided that the replacement has equivalent or improved properties compared to the carbon used in the performance test. You must include in the operating record documentation that the substitute carbon will provide an equivalent or improved level of control as the original carbon.
(iii) *Maximum temperature.* You must measure the temperature of the carbon bed at either the bed inlet or exit and you must establish a maximum temperature limit on an hourly rolling average as the average of the test run averages.
(8) *Catalytic oxidizer parameter limits.* If your combustor is equipped with a catalytic oxidizer, you must establish limits on the following parameters:
(i) *Minimum flue gas temperature at the entrance of the catalyst.* You must establish a limit on minimum flue gas temperature at the entrance of the catalyst on an hourly rolling average as the average of the test run averages.
(ii) *Maximum time in-use.* You must replace a catalytic oxidizer with a new catalytic oxidizer when it has reached the maximum service time specified by the manufacturer.
(iii) *Catalyst replacement specifications.* When you replace a catalyst with a new one, the new catalyst must be equivalent to or better than the one used during the previous comprehensive test, as measured by:
(A) Catalytic metal loading for each metal;
(B) Space time, expressed in the units s^{-1}, the maximum rated volumetric flow of combustion gas through the catalyst divided by the volume of the catalyst; and
(C) Substrate construction, including materials of construction, washcoat type, and pore density.
(iv) *Maximum flue gas temperature.* You must establish a maximum flue gas temperature limit at the entrance of the catalyst as an hourly rolling average, based on manufacturer's specifications.
(9) *Inhibitor feedrate parameter limits.* If you feed a dioxin/furan inhibitor into the combustion system, you must establish limits for the following parameters:
(i) *Minimum inhibitor feedrate.* You must establish a limit on minimum inhibitor feedrate on an hourly rolling average as the average of the test run averages.
(ii) *Inhibitor specifications.* (A) You must specify and use the brand (i.e., manufacturer) and type of inhibitor used during the comprehensive performance test until a subsequent comprehensive performance test is conducted, unless you document in the site-specific performance test plan required under §§63.1207(e) and (f) key parameters that affect the effectiveness of the inhibitor and establish limits on those parameters based on the inhibitor used in the performance test.
(B) You may substitute at any time a different brand or type of inhibitor provided that the replacement has equivalent or improved properties compared to the inhibitor used in the performance test and conforms to the key parameters you identify under paragraph (k)(9)(ii)(A) of this section. You must include in the operating record documentation that the substitute inhibitor will provide the same level of control as the original inhibitor.
(l) *Mercury.* You must comply with the mercury emission standard by establishing and complying with the following operating parameter limits. You must base the limits on operations during the comprehensive performance test, unless the limits are based on manufacturer specifications.
(1) *Feedrate of mercury.* (i) For incinerators and solid fuel boilers, when complying with the mercury emission standards under §§63.1203, 63.1216 and 63.1219, you must establish a 12-hour rolling average limit for the total feedrate of mercury in all feedstreams as the average of the test run averages.
(ii) For liquid fuel boilers, when complying with the mercury emission standards of §63.1217, you must establish a rolling average limit for the mercury feedrate as follows on an averaging period not to exceed an annual rolling average:
(A) You must calculate a mercury system removal efficiency for each test run and calculate the average system removal efficiency of the test run averages. If emissions exceed the mercury emission standard during the comprehensive performance test, it is not a violation because the averaging period for the mercury emission standard is (not-to-exceed) one year and compliance is based on compliance with the mercury feedrate limit with an averaging period not-to-exceed one year.
(B) If you burn hazardous waste with a heating value of 10,000 Btu/lb or greater, you must calculate the mercury feedrate limit as follows:
(*1*) The mercury feedrate limit is the emission standard divided by [1 − system removal efficiency].
(*2*) The mercury feedrate limit is a hazardous waste thermal concentration limit expressed as pounds of mercury in hazardous waste feedstreams per million Btu of hazardous waste fired.

(*3*) You must comply with the hazardous waste mercury thermal concentration limit by determining the feedrate of mercury in all hazardous waste feedstreams (lb/hr) at least once a minute and the hazardous waste thermal feedrate (MM Btu/hr) at least once a minute to calculate a 60-minute average thermal emission concentration as [hazardous waste mercury feedrate (lb/hr) / hazardous waste thermal feedrate (MM Btu/hr)].
(*4*) You must calculate a rolling average hazardous waste mercury thermal concentration that is updated each hour.
(*5*) If you select an averaging period for the feedrate limit that is greater than a 12-hour rolling average, you must calculate the initial rolling average as though you had selected a 12-hour rolling average, as provided by paragraph (b)(5)(i) of this section. Thereafter, you must calculate rolling averages using either one-minute or one-hour updates. Hourly updates shall be calculated using the average of the one-minute average data for the preceding hour. For the period beginning with initial operation under this standard until the source has operated for the full averaging period that you select, the average feedrate shall be based only on actual operation under this standard.
(C) If you burn hazardous waste with a heating value of less than 10,000 Btu/lb, you must calculate the mercury feedrate limit as follows:
(*1*) You must calculate the mercury feedrate limit as the mercury emission standard divided by [1 − System Removal Efficiency].
(*2*) The feedrate limit is expressed as a mass concentration per unit volume of stack gas (µgm/dscm) and is converted to a mass feedrate (lb/hr) by multiplying it by the average stack gas flowrate of the test run averages.
(*3*) You must comply with the feedrate limit by determining the mercury feedrate (lb/hr) at least once a minute to calculate a 60-minute average feedrate.
(*4*) You must update the rolling average feedrate each hour with this 60-minute feedrate measurement.
(*5*) If you select an averaging period for the feedrate limit that is greater than a 12-hour rolling average, you must calculate the initial rolling average as though you had selected a 12-hour rolling average, as provided by paragraph (b)(5)(i) of this section. Thereafter, you must calculate rolling averages using either one-minute or one-hour updates. Hourly updates shall be calculated using the average of the one-minute average data for the preceding hour. For the period beginning with initial operation under this standard until the source has operated for the full averaging period that you select, the average feedrate shall be based only on actual operation under this standard.
(D) If your boiler is equipped with a wet scrubber, you must comply with the following unless you document in the performance test plan that you do not feed chlorine at rates that may substantially affect the system removal efficiency of mercury for purposes of establishing a mercury feedrate limit based on the system removal efficiency during the test:
(*1*) Scrubber blowdown must be minimized during a pretest conditioning period and during the performance test:
(*2*) Scrubber water must be preconditioned so that mercury in the water is at equilibrium with stack gas at the mercury feedrate level of the performance test; and
(*3*) You must establish an operating limit on minimum pH of scrubber water as the average of the test run averages and comply with the limit on an hourly rolling average.
(iii) For cement kilns:
(A) When complying with the emission standards under §§63.1220(a)(2)(i) and (b)(2)(i), you must:
(*1*) Comply with the mercury hazardous waste feed concentration operating requirement on a twelve-hour rolling average;
(*2*) Monitor and record in the operating record the as-fired mercury concentration in the hazardous waste (or the weighted-average mercury concentration for multiple hazardous waste feedstreams);
(*3*) Initiate an automatic waste feed cutoff that immediately and automatically cuts off the hazardous waste feed when the as-fired mercury concentration operating requirement is exceeded;
(B) When complying with the emission standards under §§63.1204 and 63.1220(a)(2)(ii)(A) and (b)(2)(ii)(A), you must establish a 12-hour rolling average limit for the feedrate of mercury in all feedstreams as the average of the test run averages;
(C) Except as provided by paragraph (l)(1)(iii)(D) of this section, when complying with the hazardous waste maximum theoretical emission concentration (MTEC) under §63.1220(a)(2)(ii)(B) and (b)(2)(ii)(B), you must:
(*1*) Comply with the MTEC operating requirement on a twelve-hour rolling average;
(*2*) Monitor and record the feedrate of mercury for each hazardous waste feedstream according to §63.1209(c);
(*3*) Monitor with a CMS and record in the operating record the gas flowrate (either directly or by monitoring a surrogate parameter that you have correlated to gas flowrate);
(*4*) Continuously calculate and record in the operating record a MTEC assuming mercury from all hazardous waste feedstreams is emitted;
(*5*) Initiate an automatic waste feed cutoff that immediately and automatically cuts off the hazardous waste feed when the MTEC operating requirement is exceeded;
(D) In lieu of complying with paragraph (l)(1)(iii)(C) of this section, you may:
(*1*) Identify in the Notification of Compliance a minimum gas flowrate limit and a maximum feedrate limit of mercury from all hazardous waste feedstreams that ensures the MTEC calculated in paragraph (l)(1)(iii)(C)(*4*) of this section is below the operating requirement under paragraphs §§63.1220(a)(2)(ii)(B) and (b)(2)(ii)(B); and
(*2*) Initiate an automatic waste feed cutoff that immediately and automatically cuts off the hazardous waste feed when either the gas flowrate or mercury feedrate exceeds the limits identified in paragraph (l)(1)(iii)(D)(*1*) of this section.
(iv) For lightweight aggregate kilns:
(A) When complying with the emission standards under §§63.1205, 63.1221(a)(2)(i) and (b)(2)(i), you must establish a 12-hour rolling average limit for the total feedrate of mercury in all feedstreams as the average of the test run averages;
(B) Except as provided by paragraph (l)(1)(iv)(C) of this section, when complying with the hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to a maximum theoretical emission concentration (MTEC) under §§63.1221(a)(2)(ii) and (b)(2)(ii), you must:
(*1*) Comply with the MTEC operating requirement on a twelve-hour rolling average;
(*2*) Monitor and record the feedrate of mercury for each hazardous waste feedstream according to §63.1209(c);
(*3*) Monitor with a CMS and record in the operating record the gas flowrate (either directly or by monitoring a surrogate parameter that you have correlated to gas flowrate);
(*4*) Continuously calculate and record in the operating record a MTEC assuming mercury from all hazardous waste feedstreams is emitted;
(*5*) Initiate an automatic waste feed cutoff that immediately and automatically cuts off the hazardous waste feed when the MTEC operating requirement is exceeded;
(C) In lieu of complying with paragraph (l)(1)(iv)(B) of this section, you may:
(*1*) Identify in the Notification of Compliance a minimum gas flowrate limit and a maximum feedrate limit of mercury from all hazardous waste feedstreams that ensures the MTEC calculated in paragraph (l)(1)(iv)(B)(*4*) of this section is below the operating requirement under paragraphs §§63.1221(a)(2)(ii) and (b)(2)(ii); and
(*2*) Initiate an automatic waste feed cutoff that immediately and automatically cuts off the hazardous waste feed when either the gas flowrate or mercury feedrate exceeds the limits identified in paragraph (l)(1)(iv)(C)(*1*) of this section.
(v) *Extrapolation of feedrate levels.* In lieu of establishing mercury feedrate limits as specified in paragraphs (l)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section, you may request as part of the performance test plan under §§63.7(b) and (c) and §§63.1207 (e) and (f) to use the mercury feedrates and associated

emission rates during the comprehensive performance test to extrapolate to higher allowable feedrate limits and emission rates. The extrapolation methodology will be reviewed and approved, as warranted, by the Administrator. The review will consider in particular whether:
(A) Performance test metal feedrates are appropriate (i.e., whether feedrates are at least at normal levels; depending on the heterogeneity of the waste, whether some level of spiking would be appropriate; and whether the physical form and species of spiked material is appropriate); and
(B) Whether the extrapolated feedrates you request are warranted considering historical metal feedrate data.
(2) *Wet scrubber.* If your combustor is equipped with a wet scrubber, you must establish operating parameter limits prescribed by paragraph (o)(3) of this section, except for paragraph (o)(3)(iv).
(3) *Activated carbon injection.* If your combustor is equipped with an activated carbon injection system, you must establish operating parameter limits prescribed by paragraphs (k)(5) and (k)(6) of this section.
(4) *Activated carbon bed.* If your combustor is equipped with an activated carbon bed system, you must comply with the requirements of (k)(7) of this section to assure compliance with the mercury emission standard.
(m) *Particulate matter.* You must comply with the particulate matter emission standard by establishing and complying with the following operating parameter limits. You must base the limits on operations during the comprehensive performance test, unless the limits are based on manufacturer specifications.
(1) *Control device operating parameter limits (OPLs)* —(i) *Wet scrubbers.* For sources equipped with wet scrubbers, including ionizing wet scrubbers, high energy wet scrubbers such as venturi, hydrosonic, collision, or free jet wet scrubbers, and low energy wet scrubbers such as spray towers, packed beds, or tray towers, you must establish limits on the following parameters:
(A) For high energy scrubbers only, minimum pressure drop across the wet scrubber on an hourly rolling average, established as the average of the test run averages;
(B) For all wet scrubbers:
(*1*) To ensure that the solids content of the scrubber liquid does not exceed levels during the performance test, you must either:
(*i*) Establish a limit on solids content of the scrubber liquid using a CMS or by manual sampling and analysis. If you elect to monitor solids content manually, you must sample and analyze the scrubber liquid hourly unless you support an alternative monitoring frequency in the performance test plan that you submit for review and approval; or
(*ii*) Establish a minimum blowdown rate using a CMS and either a minimum scrubber tank volume or liquid level using a CMS.
(*2*) For maximum solids content monitored with a CMS, you must establish a limit on a twelve-hour rolling average as the average of the test run averages.
(*3*) For maximum solids content measured manually, you must establish an hourly limit, as measured at least once per hour, unless you support an alternative monitoring frequency in the performance test plan that you submit for review and approval. You must establish the maximum hourly limit as the average of the manual measurement averages for each run.
(*4*) For minimum blowdown rate and either a minimum scrubber tank volume or liquid level using a CMS, you must establish a limit on an hourly rolling average as the average of the test run averages.
(C) For high energy wet scrubbers only, you must establish limits on either the minimum liquid to gas ratio or the minimum scrubber water flowrate and maximum flue gas flowrate on an hourly rolling average. If you establish limits on maximum flue gas flowrate under this paragraph, you need not establish a limit on maximum flue gas flowrate under paragraph (m)(2) of this section. You must establish these hourly rolling average limits as the average of the test run averages; and
(ii)–(iii) [Reserved]
(iv) *Other particulate matter control devices.* For each particulate matter control device that is not a fabric filter or high energy wet scrubber, or is not an electrostatic precipitator or ionizing wet scrubber for which you elect to monitor particulate matter loadings under §63.1206(c)(9) of this chapter for process control, you must ensure that the control device is properly operated and maintained as required by §63.1206(c)(7) and by monitoring the operation of the control device as follows:
(A) During each comprehensive performance test conducted to demonstrate compliance with the particulate matter emissions standard, you must establish a range of operating values for the control device that is a representative and reliable indicator that the control device is operating within the same range of conditions as during the performance test. You must establish this range of operating values as follows:
(*1*) You must select a set of operating parameters appropriate for the control device design that you determine to be a representative and reliable indicator of the control device performance.
(*2*) You must measure and record values for each of the selected operating parameters during each test run of the performance test. A value for each selected parameter must be recorded using a continuous monitor.
(*3*) For each selected operating parameter measured in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (m)(1)(iv)(A)(*1*) of this section, you must establish a minimum operating parameter limit or a maximum operating parameter limit, as appropriate for the parameter, to define the operating limits within which the control device can operate and still continuously achieve the same operating conditions as during the performance test.
(*4*) You must prepare written documentation to support the operating parameter limits established for the control device and you must include this documentation in the performance test plan that you submit for review and approval. This documentation must include a description for each selected parameter and the operating range and monitoring frequency required to ensure the control device is being properly operated and maintained.
(B) You must install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a monitoring device equipped with a recorder to measure the values for each operating parameter selected in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (m)(1)(iv)(A)(*1*) of this section. You must install, calibrate, and maintain the monitoring equipment in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's specifications. The recorder must record the detector responses at least every 60 seconds, as required in the definition of continuous monitor.
(C) You must regularly inspect the data recorded by the operating parameter monitoring system at a sufficient frequency to ensure the control device is operating properly. An excursion is determined to have occurred any time that the actual value of a selected operating parameter is less than the minimum operating limit (or, if applicable, greater than the maximum operating limit) established for the parameter in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (m)(1)(iv)(A)(3) of this section.
(D) Operating parameters selected in accordance with paragraph (m)(1)(iv) of this section may be based on manufacturer specifications provided you support the use of manufacturer specifications in the performance test plan that you submit for review and approval.
(2) *Maximum flue gas flowrate or production rate.* (i) As an indicator of gas residence time in the control device, you must establish a limit on the maximum flue gas flowrate, the maximum production rate, or another parameter that you document in the site-specific test plan as an appropriate surrogate for gas residence time, as the average of the maximum hourly rolling averages for each run.
(ii) You must comply with this limit on a hourly rolling average basis;
(3) *Maximum ash feedrate.* Owners and operators of hazardous waste incinerators, solid fuel boilers, and liquid fuel boilers must establish a maximum ash feedrate limit as a 12-hour rolling average based on the average of the test run averages. This requirement is waived, however, if you comply with the particulate matter detection system requirements under §63.1206(c)(9).

(n) *Semivolatile metals and low volatility metals.* You must comply with the semivolatile metal (cadmium and lead) and low volatile metal (arsenic, beryllium, and chromium) emission standards by establishing and complying with the following operating parameter limits. You must base the limits on operations during the comprehensive performance test, unless the limits are based on manufacturer specifications.
(1) *Maximum inlet temperature to dry particulate matter air pollution control device.* You must establish a limit on the maximum inlet temperature to the primary dry metals emissions control device (e.g., electrostatic precipitator, baghouse) on an hourly rolling average basis as the average of the test run averages.
(2) *Maximum feedrate of semivolatile and low volatile metals* —(i) *General.* You must establish feedrate limits for semivolatile metals (cadmium and lead) and low volatile metals (arsenic, beryllium, and chromium) as follows, except as provided by paragraph (n)(2)(vii) of this section.
(ii) For incinerators, cement kilns, and lightweight aggregate kilns, when complying with the emission standards under §§63.1203, 63.1204, 63.1205, and 63.1219, and for solid fuel boilers when complying with the emission standards under §63.1216, you must establish 12-hour rolling average limits for the total feedrate of semivolatile and low volatile metals in all feedstreams as the average of the test run averages.
(iii) *Cement kilns under §63.1220.* (A) When complying with the emission standards under §63.1220(a)(3)(i), (a)(4)(i), (b)(3)(i), and (b)(4)(i), you must establish 12-hour rolling average feedrate limits for semivolatile and low volatile metals as the thermal concentration of semivolatile metals or low volatile metals in all hazardous waste feedstreams. You must calculate hazardous waste thermal concentrations for semivolatile metals and low volatile metals for each run as the total mass feedrate of semivolatile metals or low volatile metals for all hazardous waste feedstreams divided by the total heat input rate for all hazardous waste feedstreams. The 12-hour rolling average feedrate limits for semivolatile metals and low volatile metals are the average of the test run averages, calculated on a thermal concentration basis, for all hazardous waste feeds.
(B) When complying with the emission standards under §§63.1220(a)(3)(ii), (a)(4)(ii), (b)(3)(ii), and (b)(4)(ii), you must establish 12-hour rolling average limits for the total feedrate of semivolatile and low volatile metals in all feedstreams as the average of the test run averages.
(iv) *Lightweight aggregate kilns under §63.1221.* (A) When complying with the emission standards under §§63.1221(a)(3)(i), (a)(4)(i), (b)(3)(i), and (b)(4)(i), you must establish 12-hour rolling average feedrate limits for semivolatile and low volatile metals as the thermal concentration of semivolatile metals or low volatile metals in all hazardous waste feedstreams as specified in paragraphs (n)(2)(iii)(A) of this section.
(B) When complying with the emission standards under §§63.1221(a)(3)(ii), (a)(4)(ii), (b)(3)(ii), and (b)(4)(ii), you must establish 12-hour rolling average limits for the total feedrate of semivolatile and low volatile metals in all feedstreams as the average of the test run averages.
(v) *Liquid fuel boilers under §63.1217* —(A) *Semivolatile metals.* You must establish a rolling average limit for the semivolatile metal feedrate as follows on an averaging period not to exceed an annual rolling average.
(*1*) *System removal efficiency.* You must calculate a semivolatile metal system removal efficiency for each test run and calculate the average system removal efficiency of the test run averages. If emissions exceed the semivolatile metal emission standard during the comprehensive performance test, it is not a violation because the averaging period for the semivolatile metal emission standard is one year and compliance is based on compliance with the semivolatile metal feedrate limit that has an averaging period not to exceed an annual rolling average.
(*2*) *Boilers that feed hazardous waste with a heating value of 10,000 Btu/lb or greater.* You must calculate the semivolatile metal feedrate limit as the semivolatile metal emission standard divided by [1 − System Removal Efficiency].
(*i*) The feedrate limit is a hazardous waste thermal concentration limit expressed as pounds of semivolatile metals in all hazardous waste feedstreams per million Btu of hazardous waste fed to the boiler.
(*ii*) You must comply with the hazardous waste semivolatile metal thermal concentration limit by determining the feedrate of semivolatile metal in all hazardous waste feedstreams (lb/hr) and the hazardous waste thermal feedrate (MM Btu/hr) at least once a minute to calculate a 60-minute average thermal emission concentration as [hazardous waste semivolatile metal feedrate (lb/hr) / hazardous waste thermal feedrate (MM Btu/hr)].
(*iii*) You must calculate a rolling average hazardous waste semivolatile metal thermal concentration that is updated each hour.
(*iv*) If you select an averaging period for the feedrate limit that is greater than a 12-hour rolling average, you must calculate the initial rolling average as though you had selected a 12-hour rolling average, as provided by paragraph (b)(5)(i) of this section. Thereafter, you must calculate rolling averages using either one-minute or one-hour updates. Hourly updates shall be calculated using the average of the one-minute average data for the preceding hour. For the period beginning with initial operation under this standard until the source has operated for the full averaging period that you select, the average feedrate shall be based only on actual operation under this standard.
(*3*) *Boilers that feed hazardous waste with a heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb.* (*i*) You must calculate the semivolatile metal feedrate limit as the semivolatile metal emission standard divided by [1 − System Removal Efficiency].
(*ii*) The feedrate limit is expressed as a mass concentration per unit volume of stack gas (µgm/dscm) and is converted to a mass feedrate (lb/hr) by multiplying it by the average stack gas flowrate (dscm/hr) of the test run averages.
(*iii*) You must comply with the feedrate limit by determining the semivolatile metal feedrate (lb/hr) at least once a minute to calculate a 60-minute average feedrate.
(*iv*) You must update the rolling average feedrate each hour with this 60-minute feedrate measurement.
(*v*) If you select an averaging period for the feedrate limit that is greater than a 12-hour rolling average, you must calculate the initial rolling average as though you had selected a 12-hour rolling average, as provided by paragraph (b)(5)(i) of this section. Thereafter, you must calculate rolling averages using either one-minute or one-hour updates. Hourly updates shall be calculated using the average of the one-minute average data for the preceding hour. For the period beginning with initial operation under this standard until the source has operated for the full averaging period that you select, the average feedrate shall be based only on actual operation under this standard.
(B) *Chromium* —(*1*) *Boilers that feed hazardous waste with a heating value of 10,000 Btu/lb or greater.* (*i*) The 12-hour rolling average feedrate limit is a hazardous waste thermal concentration limit expressed as pounds of chromium in all hazardous waste feedstreams per million Btu of hazardous waste fed to the boiler. You must establish the 12-hour rolling average feedrate limit as the average of the test run averages.
(*ii*) You must comply with the hazardous waste chromium thermal concentration limit by determining the feedrate of chromium in all hazardous waste feedstreams (lb/hr) and the hazardous waste thermal feedrate (MMBtu/hr) at least once each minute as [hazardous waste chromium feedrate (lb/hr)/hazardous waste thermal feedrate (MMBtu/hr)].
(*2*) *Boilers that feed hazardous waste with a heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb.* You must establish a 12-hour rolling average limit for the total feedrate (lb/hr) of chromium in all feedstreams as the average of the test run averages.
(vi) *LVM limits for pumpable wastes.* You must establish separate feedrate limits for low volatile metals in pumpable feedstreams using the procedures prescribed above for total low volatile metals. Dual feedrate limits for both pumpable and total feedstreams are not required, however, if you base the total feedrate limit solely on the feedrate of pumpable feedstreams.
(vii) *Extrapolation of feedrate levels.* In lieu of establishing feedrate limits as specified in paragraphs (n)(2)(ii) through (vi) of this section, you may request as part of the performance test plan under §§63.7(b) and (c) and §§63.1207(e) and (f) to use the semivolatile metal and low volatile metal feedrates and associated emission rates during the comprehensive performance test to extrapolate to higher allowable feedrate limits and emission rates. The extrapolation methodology will be reviewed and approved, as warranted, by the Administrator. The review will consider in particular whether:
(A) Performance test metal feedrates are appropriate (i.e., whether feedrates are at least at normal levels; depending on the heterogeneity of the waste, whether some level of spiking would be appropriate; and whether the physical form and species of spiked material is appropriate); and
(B) Whether the extrapolated feedrates you request are warranted considering historical metal feedrate data.

(3) *Control device operating parameter limits (OPLs).* You must establish operating parameter limits on the particulate matter control device as specified by paragraph (m)(1) of this section;
(4) *Maximum total chlorine and chloride feedrate.* You must establish a 12-hour rolling average limit for the feedrate of total chlorine and chloride in all feedstreams as the average of the test run averages.
(5) *Maximum flue gas flowrate or production rate.* (i) As an indicator of gas residence time in the control device, you must establish a limit on the maximum flue gas flowrate, the maximum production rate, or another parameter that you document in the site-specific test plan as an appropriate surrogate for gas residence time, as the average of the maximum hourly rolling averages for each run.
(ii) You must comply with this limit on a hourly rolling average basis.
(o) *Hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas.* You must comply with the hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas emission standard by establishing and complying with the following operating parameter limits. You must base the limits on operations during the comprehensive performance test, unless the limits are based on manufacturer specifications.
(1) *Feedrate of total chlorine and chloride* —(i) *Incinerators, cement kilns, lightweight aggregate kilns, solid fuel boilers, and hydrochloric acid production furnaces.* You must establish a 12-hour rolling average limit for the total feedrate of chlorine (organic and inorganic) in all feedstreams as the average of the test run averages.
(ii) *Liquid fuel boilers* —(A) *Boilers that feed hazardous waste with a heating value not less than 10,000 Btu/lb.* (*1*) The feedrate limit is a hazardous waste thermal concentration limit expressed as pounds of chlorine (organic and inorganic) in all hazardous waste feedstreams per million Btu of hazardous waste fed to the boiler.
(*2*) You must establish a 12-hour rolling average feedrate limit as the average of the test run averages.
(*3*) You must comply with the feedrate limit by determining the mass feedrate of hazardous waste feedstreams (lb/hr) at least once a minute and by knowing the chlorine content (organic and inorganic, lb of chlorine/lb of hazardous waste) and heating value (Btu/lb) of hazardous waste feedstreams at all times to calculate a 1-minute average feedrate measurement as [hazardous waste chlorine content (lb of chlorine/lb of hazardous waste feed)/hazardous waste heating value (Btu/lb of hazardous waste)]. You must update the rolling average feedrate each hour with this 60-minute average feedrate measurement.
(B) *Boilers that feed hazardous waste with a heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb.* You must establish a 12-hour rolling average limit for the total feedrate of chlorine (organic and inorganic) in all feedstreams as the average of the test run averages. You must update the rolling average feedrate each hour with a 60-minute average feedrate measurement.
(2) *Maximum flue gas flowrate or production rate.* (i) As an indicator of gas residence time in the control device, you must establish a limit on the maximum flue gas flowrate, the maximum production rate, or another parameter that you document in the site-specific test plan as an appropriate surrogate for gas residence time, as the average of the maximum hourly rolling averages for each run.
(ii) You must comply with this limit on a hourly rolling average basis;
(3) *Wet scrubber.* If your combustor is equipped with a wet scrubber:
(i) If your source is equipped with a high energy wet scrubber such as a venturi, hydrosonic, collision, or free jet wet scrubber, you must establish a limit on minimum pressure drop across the wet scrubber on an hourly rolling average as the average of the test run averages;
(ii) If your source is equipped with a low energy wet scrubber such as a spray tower, packed bed, or tray tower, you must establish a minimum pressure drop across the wet scrubber based on manufacturer's specifications. You must comply with the limit on an hourly rolling average;
(iii) If your source is equipped with a low energy wet scrubber, you must establish a limit on minimum liquid feed pressure to the wet scrubber based on manufacturer's specifications. You must comply with the limit on an hourly rolling average;
(iv) You must establish a limit on minimum pH on an hourly rolling average as the average of the test run averages;
(v) You must establish limits on either the minimum liquid to gas ratio or the minimum scrubber water flowrate and maximum flue gas flowrate on an hourly rolling average as the average of the test run averages. If you establish limits on maximum flue gas flowrate under this paragraph, you need not establish a limit on maximum flue gas flowrate under paragraph (o)(2) of this section; and
(4) *Dry scrubber.* If your combustor is equipped with a dry scrubber, you must establish the following operating parameter limits:
(i) *Minimum sorbent feedrate.* You must establish a limit on minimum sorbent feedrate on an hourly rolling average as the average of the test run averages.
(ii) *Minimum carrier fluid flowrate or nozzle pressure drop.* You must establish a limit on minimum carrier fluid (gas or liquid) flowrate or nozzle pressure drop based on manufacturer's specifications.
(iii) *Sorbent specifications.* (A) You must specify and use the brand (i.e., manufacturer) and type of sorbent used during the comprehensive performance test until a subsequent comprehensive performance test is conducted, unless you document in the site-specific performance test plan required under §§63.1207(e) and (f) key parameters that affect adsorption and establish limits on those parameters based on the sorbent used in the performance test.
(B) You may substitute at any time a different brand or type of sorbent provided that the replacement has equivalent or improved properties compared to the sorbent used in the performance test and conforms to the key sorbent parameters you identify under paragraph (o)(4)(iii)(A) of this section. You must record in the operating record documentation that the substitute sorbent will provide the same level of control as the original sorbent.
(p) *Maximum combustion chamber pressure.* If you comply with the requirements for combustion system leaks under §63.1206(c)(5) by maintaining the maximum combustion chamber zone pressure lower than ambient pressure to prevent combustion systems leaks from hazardous waste combustion, you must perform instantaneous monitoring of pressure and the automatic waste feed cutoff system must be engaged when negative pressure is not adequately maintained.
(q) *Operating under different modes of operation.* If you operate under different modes of operation, you must establish operating parameter limits for each mode. You must document in the operating record when you change a mode of operation and begin complying with the operating limits for an alternative mode of operation.
(1) *Operating under otherwise applicable standards after the hazardous waste residence time has transpired.* As provided by §63.1206(b)(1)(ii), you may operate under otherwise applicable requirements promulgated under sections 112 and 129 of the Clean Air Act in lieu of the substantive requirements of this subpart.
(i) The otherwise applicable requirements promulgated under sections 112 and 129 of the Clean Air Act are applicable requirements under this subpart.
(ii) You must specify (e.g., by reference) the otherwise applicable requirements as a mode of operation in your Documentation of Compliance under §63.1211(c), your Notification of Compliance under §63.1207(j), and your title V permit application. These requirements include the otherwise applicable requirements governing emission standards, monitoring and compliance, and notification, reporting, and recordkeeping.
(2) *Calculating rolling averages under different modes of operation.* When you transition to a different mode of operation, you must calculate rolling averages as follows:
(i) *Retrieval approach.* Calculate rolling averages anew using the continuous monitoring system values previously recorded for that mode of operation (i.e., you ignore continuous monitoring system values subsequently recorded under other modes of operation when you transition back to a mode of operation); or

(ii) *Start anew.* Calculate rolling averages anew without considering previous recordings.
(A) Rolling averages must be calculated as the average of the available one-minute values for the parameter until enough one-minute values are available to calculate hourly or 12-hour rolling averages, whichever is applicable to the parameter.
(B) You may not transition to a new mode of operation using this approach if the most recent operation in that mode resulted in an exceedance of an applicable emission standard measured with a CEMS or operating parameter limit prior to the hazardous waste residence time expiring; or
(iii) *Seamless transition.* Continue calculating rolling averages using data from the previous operating mode provided that both the operating limit and the averaging period for the parameter are the same for both modes of operation.
(r) *Averaging periods.* The averaging periods specified in this section for operating parameters are not-to-exceed averaging periods. You may elect to use shorter averaging periods. For example, you may elect to use a 1-hour rolling average rather than the 12-hour rolling average specified in paragraph (l)(1)(i) of this section for mercury.
[64 FR 53038, Sept. 30, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 42300, July 10, 2000; 65 FR 67271, Nov. 9, 2000; 66 FR 24272, May 14, 2001; 66 FR 35106, July 3, 2001; 67 FR 6815, Feb. 13, 2002; 67 FR 6991, Feb. 14, 2002; 67 FR 77691, Dec. 19, 2002; 70 FR 59548, Oct. 12, 2005; 73 FR 18981, Apr. 8, 2008]

Notification, Reporting and Recordkeeping

§ 63.1210 What are the notification requirements?

(a) *Summary of requirements.* (1) You must submit the following notifications to the Administrator:

Reference	Notification
63.9(b)	Initial notifications that you are subject to Subpart EEE of this Part.
63.9(d)	Notification that you are subject to special compliance requirements.
63.9(j)	Notification and documentation of any change in information already provided under §63.9.
63.1206(b)(5)(i)	Notification of changes in design, operation, or maintenance.
63.1206(c)(8)(iv)	Notification of excessive bag leak detection system exceedances.
63.1206(c)(9)(v)	Notification of excessive particulate matter detection system exceedances.
63.1207(e), 63.9(e) 63.9(g)(1) and (3)	Notification of performance test and continuous monitoring system evaluation, including the performance test plan and CMS performance evaluation plan.[1]
63.1210(b)	Notification of intent to comply.
63.1210(d), 63.1207(j), 63.1207(k), 63.1207(l), 63.9(h), 63.10(d)(2), 63.10(e)(2)	Notification of compliance, including results of performance tests and continuous monitoring system performance evaluations.

[1]You may also be required on a case-by-case basis to submit a feedstream analysis plan under §63.1209(c)(3).
(2) You must submit the following notifications to the Administrator if you request or elect to comply with alternative requirements:

Reference	Notification, request, petition, or application
63.9(i)	You may request an adjustment to time periods or postmark deadlines for submittal and review of required information.
63.10(e)(3)(ii)	You may request to reduce the frequency of excess emissions and CMS performance reports.
63.10(f)	You may request to waive recordkeeping or reporting requirements.
63.1204(d)(2)(iii), 63.1220(d)(2)(iii)	Notification that you elect to comply with the emission averaging requirements for cement kilns with in-line raw mills.
63.1204(e)(2)(iii), 63.1220(e)(2)(iii)	Notification that you elect to comply with the emission averaging requirements for preheater or preheater/precalciner kilns with dual stacks.
63.1206(b)(4), 63.1213, 63.6(i), 63.9(c)	You may request an extension of the compliance date for up to one year.
63.1206(b)(5)(i)(C)	You may request to burn hazardous waste for more than 720 hours and for purposes other than testing or pretesting after making a change in the design or operation that could affect compliance with emission standards and prior to submitting a revised Notification of Compliance.
63.1206(b)(8)(iii)(B)	If you elect to conduct particulate matter CEMS correlation testing and wish to have federal particulate matter and opacity standards and associated operating limits waived during the testing, you must notify the Administrator by submitting the correlation test plan for review and approval.
63.1206(b)(8)(v)	You may request approval to have the particulate matter and opacity standards and associated operating limits and conditions waived for more than 96 hours for a correlation test.
63.1206(b)(9)	Owners and operators of lightweight aggregate kilns may request approval of alternative emission standards for mercury, semivolatile metal, low volatile metal, and hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas under certain conditions.
63.1206(b)(10)	Owners and operators of cement kilns may request approval of alternative emission standards for mercury, semivolatile metal, low volatile metal, and hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas under certain conditions.

63.1206(b)(14)	Owners and operators of incinerators may elect to comply with an alternative to the particulate matter standard.
63.1206(b)(15)	Owners and operators of cement and lightweight aggregate kilns may request to comply with the alternative to the interim standards for mercury.
63.1206(c)(2)(ii)(C)	You may request to make changes to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.
63.1206(c)(5)(i)(C)	You may request an alternative means of control to provide control of combustion system leaks.
63.1206(c)(5)(i)(D)	You may request other techniques to prevent fugitive emissions without use of instantaneous pressure limits.
63.1207(c)(2)	You may request to base initial compliance on data in lieu of a comprehensive performance test.
63.1207(d)(3)	You may request more than 60 days to complete a performance test if additional time is needed for reasons beyond your control.
63.1207(e)(3), 63.7(h)	You may request a time extension if the Administrator fails to approve or deny your test plan.
63.1207(h)(2)	You may request to waive current operating parameter limits during pretesting for more than 720 hours.
63.1207(f)(1)(ii)(D)	You may request a reduced hazardous waste feedstream analysis for organic hazardous air pollutants if the reduced analysis continues to be representative of organic hazardous air pollutants in your hazardous waste feedstreams.
63.1207(g)(2)(v)	You may request to operate under a wider operating range for a parameter during confirmatory performance testing.
63.1207(i)	You may request up to a one-year time extension for conducting a performance test (other than the initial comprehensive performance test) to consolidate testing with other state or federally-required testing.
63.1207(j)(4)	You may request more than 90 days to submit a Notification of Compliance after completing a performance test if additional time is needed for reasons beyond your control.
63.1207(l)(3)	After failure of a performance test, you may request to burn hazardous waste for more than 720 hours and for purposes other than testing or pretesting.
63.1209(a)(5), 63.8(f)	You may request: (1) Approval of alternative monitoring methods for compliance with standards that are monitored with a CEMS; and (2) approval to use a CEMS in lieu of operating parameter limits.
63.1209(g)(1)	You may request approval of: (1) Alternatives to operating parameter monitoring requirements, except for standards that you must monitor with a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) and except for requests to use a CEMS in lieu of operating parameter limits; or (2) a waiver of an operating parameter limit.
63.1209(l)(1)	You may request to extrapolate mercury feedrate limits.
63.1209(n)(2)	You may request to extrapolate semivolatile and low volatile metal feedrate limits.
63.1211(d)	You may request to use data compression techniques to record data on a less frequent basis than required by §63.1209.

(b) *Notification of intent to comply (NIC).* These procedures apply to sources that have not previously complied with the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, and to sources that previously complied with the NIC requirements of §§63.1210 and 63.1212(a), which were in effect prior to October 11, 2000, that must make a technology change requiring a Class 1 permit modification to meet the standards of §§63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221.
(1) You must prepare a Notification of Intent to Comply that includes all of the following information:
(i) General information:
(A) The name and address of the owner/operator and the source;
(B) Whether the source is a major or an area source;
(C) Waste minimization and emission control technique(s) being considered;
(D) Emission monitoring technique(s) you are considering;
(E) Waste minimization and emission control technique(s) effectiveness;
(F) A description of the evaluation criteria used or to be used to select waste minimization and/or emission control technique(s); and
(G) A general description of how you intend to comply with the emission standards of this subpart.
(ii) As applicable to each source, information on key activities and estimated dates for these activities that will bring the source into compliance with emission control requirements of this subpart. You must include all of the following key activities and dates in your NIC:
(A) The dates by which you anticipate you will develop engineering designs for emission control systems or process changes for emissions;
(B) The date by which you anticipate you will commit internal or external resources for installing emission control systems or making process changes for emission control, or the date by which you will issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process changes.
(C) The date by which you anticipate you will submit construction applications;
(D) The date by which you anticipate you will initiate on-site construction, installation of emission control equipment, or process change;
(E) The date by which you anticipate you will complete on-site construction, installation of emission control equipment, or process change; and
(F) The date by which you anticipate you will achieve final compliance. The individual dates and milestones listed in paragraphs (b)(1)(ii)(A) through (F) of this section as part of the NIC are not requirements and therefore are not enforceable deadlines; the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1)(ii)(A) through (F) of this section must be included as part of the NIC only to inform the public of how you intend to comply with the emission standards of this subpart.
(iii) A summary of the public meeting required under paragraph (c) of this section;
(iv) If you intend to cease burning hazardous waste prior to or on the compliance date, the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1)(ii) and (b)(1)(iii) of this section do not apply. You must include in your NIC a schedule of key dates for the steps to be taken to stop hazardous waste activity at your

combustion unit. Key dates include the date for submittal of RCRA closure documents required under subpart G, part 264 or subpart G, part 265 of this chapter.
(2) You must make a draft of the NIC available for public review no later than 30 days prior to the public meeting required under paragraph (c)(1) of this section or no later than 9 months after the effective date of the rule if you intend to cease burning hazardous waste prior to or on the compliance date.
(3) You must submit the final NIC to the Administrator:
(i) *Existing units.* No later than one year following the effective date of the emission standards of this subpart; or
(ii) *New units.* No later than 60 days following the informal public meeting.
(c) *NIC public meeting and notice.* (1) Prior to the submission of the NIC to the permitting agency and:
(i) *Existing units.* No later than 10 months after the effective date of the emission standards of this subpart, you must hold at least one informal meeting with the public to discuss the anticipated activities described in the draft NIC for achieving compliance with the emission standards of this subpart. You must post a sign-in sheet or otherwise provide a voluntary opportunity for attendees to provide their names and addresses.
(ii) *New units.* No earlier than thirty (30) days following notice of the informal public meeting, you must hold at least one informal meeting with the public to discuss the anticipated activities described in the draft NIC for achieving compliance with the emission standards of this subpart. You must post a sign-in sheet or otherwise provide a voluntary opportunity for attendees to provide their names and addresses.
(2) You must submit a summary of the meeting, along with the list of attendees and their addresses developed under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, and copies of any written comments or materials submitted at the meeting, to the Administrator as part of the final NIC, in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section;
(3) You must provide public notice of the NIC meeting at least 30 days prior to the meeting and you must maintain, and provide to the Administrator upon request, documentation of the notice. You must provide public notice in all of the following forms:
(i) *Newspaper advertisement.* You must publish a notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or equivalent jurisdiction of your facility. In addition, you must publish the notice in newspapers of general circulation in adjacent counties or equivalent jurisdiction where such publication would be necessary to inform the affected public. You must publish the notice as a display advertisement.
(ii) *Visible and accessible sign.* You must post a notice on a clearly marked sign at or near the source. If you place the sign on the site of the hazardous waste combustor, the sign must be large enough to be readable from the nearest spot where the public would pass by the site.
(iii) *Broadcast media announcement.* You must broadcast a notice at least once on at least one local radio station or television station.
(iv) *Notice to the facility mailing list.* You must provide a copy of the notice to the facility mailing list in accordance with §124.10(c)(1)(ix) of this chapter.
(4) You must include all of the following in the notices required under paragraph (c)(3) of this section:
(i) The date, time, and location of the meeting;
(ii) A brief description of the purpose of the meeting;
(iii) A brief description of the source and proposed operations, including the address or a map (e.g., a sketched or copied street map) of the source location;
(iv) A statement encouraging people to contact the source at least 72 hours before the meeting if they need special access to participate in the meeting;
(v) A statement describing how the draft NIC (and final NIC, if requested) can be obtained; and
(vi) The name, address, and telephone number of a contact person for the NIC.
(5) The requirements of this paragraph do not apply to sources that intend to cease burning hazardous waste prior to or on the compliance date.
(d) *Notification of compliance.* (1) The Notification of Compliance status requirements of §63.9(h) apply, except that:
(i) The notification is a Notification of Compliance, rather than compliance status;
(ii) The notification is required for the initial comprehensive performance test and each subsequent comprehensive and confirmatory performance test; and
(iii) You must postmark the notification before the close of business on the 90th day following completion of relevant compliance demonstration activity specified in this subpart rather than the 60th day as required by §63.9(h)(2)(ii).
(2) Upon postmark of the Notification of Compliance, the operating parameter limits identified in the Notification of Compliance, as applicable, shall be complied with, the limits identified in the Documentation of Compliance or a previous Notification of Compliance are no longer applicable.
(3) The Notification of Compliance requirements of §63.1207(j) also apply.
[64 FR 53038, Sept. 30, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 63211, Nov. 19, 1999; 65 FR 42301, July 10, 2000; 66 FR 24272, May 14, 2001; 67 FR 6992, Feb. 14, 2002; 70 FR 59552, Oct. 12, 2005; 73 FR 18982, Apr. 8, 2008; 73 FR 64097, Oct. 28, 2008]

§ 63.1211 What are the recordkeeping and reporting requirements?

(a) *Summary of reporting requirements.* You must submit the following reports to the Administrator:

Reference	Report
63.10(d)(4)	Compliance progress reports, if required as a condition of an extension of the compliance date granted under §63.6(i).
63.10(d)(5)(i)	Periodic startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports.
63.10(d)(5)(ii)	Immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports.
63.10(e)(3)	Excessive emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report and summary report.
63.1206(c)(2)(ii)(B)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.
63.1206(c)(3)(vi)	Excessive exceedances reports.
63.1206(c)(4)(iv)	Emergency safety vent opening reports.

(b) *Summary of recordkeeping requirements.* You must retain the following in the operating record:

Reference	Document, Data, or Information
63.1200, 63.10(b) and (c)	General. Information required to document and maintain compliance with the regulations of Subpart EEE, including data recorded by continuous monitoring systems (CMS), and copies of all notifications, reports, plans,

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

(c) *Documentation of compliance.* (1) By the compliance date, you must develop and include in the operating record a Documentation of Compliance. You are not subject to this requirement, however, if you submit a Notification of Compliance under §63.1207(j) prior to the compliance date. Upon inclusion of the Documentation of Compliance in the operating record, hazardous waste burning incinerators, cement kilns, and lightweight aggregate kilns regulated under the interim standards of §§63.1203, 63.1204, and 63.1205 are no longer subject to compliance with the previously applicable Notification of Compliance.
(2) The Documentation of Compliance must identify the applicable emission standards under this subpart and the limits on the operating parameters under §63.1209 that will ensure compliance with those emission standards.
(3) You must include a signed and dated certification in the Documentation of Compliance that:
(i) Required CEMs and CMS are installed, calibrated, and continuously operating in compliance with the requirements of this subpart; and
(ii) Based on an engineering evaluation prepared under your direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information and supporting documentation, and considering at a minimum the design, operation, and maintenance characteristics of the combustor and emissions control equipment, the types, quantities, and characteristics of feedstreams, and available emissions data:
(A) You are in compliance with the emission standards of this subpart; and
(B) The limits on the operating parameters under §63.1209 ensure compliance with the emission standards of this subpart.
(4) You must comply with the emission standards and operating parameter limits specified in the Documentation of Compliance.
(d) *Data compression.* You may submit a written request to the Administrator for approval to use data compression techniques to record data from CMS, including CEMS, on a frequency less than that required by §63.1209. You must submit the request for review and approval as part of the comprehensive performance test plan.
(1) You must record a data value at least once each ten minutes.
(2) For each CEMS or operating parameter for which you request to use data compression techniques, you must recommend:
(i) A fluctuation limit that defines the maximum permissible deviation of a new data value from a previously generated value without requiring you to revert to recording each one-minute value.
(A) If you exceed a fluctuation limit, you must record each one-minute value for a period of time not less than ten minutes.
(B) If neither the fluctuation limit nor the data compression limit are exceeded during that period of time, you may reinitiate recording data values on a frequency of at least once each ten minutes; and
(ii) A data compression limit defined as the closest level to an operating parameter limit or emission standard at which reduced data recording is allowed.
(A) Within this level and the operating parameter limit or emission standard, you must record each one-minute average.

(B) The data compression limit should reflect a level at which you are unlikely to exceed the specific operating parameter limit or emission standard, considering its averaging period, with the addition of a new one-minute average.
[64 FR 53038, Sept. 30, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 63212, Nov. 19, 1999; 65 FR 42301, July 10, 2000; 66 FR 24272, May 14, 2001; 66 FR 35106, July 3, 2001; 67 FR 6993, Feb. 14, 2002; 70 FR 59554, Oct. 12, 2005]

Other

§ 63.1212 What are the other requirements pertaining to the NIC?

(a) *Certification of intent to comply.* The Notice of Intent to Comply (NIC) must contain the following certification signed and dated by a responsible official as defined under §63.2 of this chapter: I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.
(b) *New units.* Any source that files a RCRA permit application or permit modification request for construction of a hazardous waste combustion unit after October 12, 2005 must:
(1) Prepare a draft NIC pursuant to §63.1210(b) and make it available to the public upon issuance of the notice of public meeting pursuant to §63.1210(c)(3);
(2) Prepare a draft comprehensive performance test plan pursuant to the requirements of §63.1207 and make it available for public review upon issuance of the notice of NIC public meeting;
(3) Provide notice to the public of a pre-application meeting pursuant to §124.31 of this chapter or notice to the public of a permit modification request pursuant to §270.42 of this chapter;
(4) Hold an informal public meeting [pursuant to §63.1210(c)(1) and (c)(2)] no earlier than 30 days following notice of the NIC public meeting and notice of the pre-application meeting or notice of the permit modification request to discuss anticipated activities described in the draft NIC and pre-application or permit modification request for achieving compliance with the emission standards of this subpart; and
(5) Submit a final NIC pursuant to §63.1210(b)(3).
(c) *Information Repository specific to new combustion units.* (1) Any source that files a RCRA permit application or modification request for construction of a new hazardous waste combustion unit after October 12, 2005 may be required to establish an information repository if deemed appropriate.
(2) The Administrator may assess the need, on a case-by-case basis for an information repository. When assessing the need for a repository, the Administrator shall consider the level of public interest, the presence of an existing repository, and any information available via the New Source Review and Title V permit processes. If the Administrator determines a need for a repository, then the Administrator shall notify the facility that it must establish and maintain an information repository.
(3) The information repository shall contain all documents, reports, data, and information deemed necessary by the Administrator. The Administrator shall have the discretion to limit the contents of the repository.
(4) The information repository shall be located and maintained at a site chosen by the source. If the Administrator finds the site unsuitable for the purposes and persons for which it was established, due to problems with location, hours of availability, access, or other relevant considerations, then the Administrator shall specify a more appropriate site.
(5) The Administrator shall require the source to provide a written notice about the information repository to all individuals on the source mailing list.
(6) The source shall be responsible for maintaining and updating the repository with appropriate information throughout a period specified by the Administrator. The Administrator may close the repository at his or her discretion based on the considerations in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.
[70 FR 59555, Oct. 12, 2005, as amended at 73 FR 18982, Apr. 8, 2008]

§ 63.1213 How can the compliance date be extended to install pollution prevention or waste minimization controls?

(a) *Applicability.* You may request from the Administrator or State with an approved Title V program an extension of the compliance date of up to one year. An extension may be granted if you can reasonably document that the installation of pollution prevention or waste minimization measures will significantly reduce the amount and/or toxicity of hazardous wastes entering the feedstream(s) of the hazardous waste combustor(s), and that you could not install the necessary control measures and comply with the emission standards and operating requirements of this subpart by the compliance date.
(b) *Requirements for requesting an extension.* (1) You must make your requests for an (up to) one-year extension in writing in accordance with §63.6(i)(4)(B) and (C). The request must contain the following information:
(i) A description of pollution prevention or waste minimization controls that, when installed, will significantly reduce the amount and/or toxicity of hazardous wastes entering the feedstream(s) of the hazardous waste combustor(s). Pollution prevention or waste minimization measures may include: equipment or technology modifications, reformulation or redesign of products, substitution of raw materials, improvements in work practices, maintenance, training, inventory control, or recycling practices conducted as defined in §261.1(c) of this chapter;
(ii) A description of other pollution controls to be installed that are necessary to comply with the emission standards and operating requirements;
(iii) A reduction goal or estimate of the annual reductions in quantity and/or toxicity of hazardous waste(s) entering combustion feedstream(s) that you will achieve by installing the proposed pollution prevention or waste minimization measures;
(iv) A comparison of reductions in the amounts and/or toxicity of hazardous wastes combusted after installation of pollution prevention or waste minimization measures to the amounts and/or toxicity of hazardous wastes combusted prior to the installation of these measures. If the difference is less than a fifteen percent reduction, include a comparison to pollution prevention and waste minimization reductions recorded during the previous five years;
(v) Reasonable documentation that installation of the pollution prevention or waste minimization changes will not result in a net increase (except for documented increases in production) of hazardous constituents released to the environment through other emissions, wastes or effluents;
(vi) Reasonable documentation that the design and installation of waste minimization and other measures that are necessary for compliance with the emission standards and operating requirements of this subpart cannot otherwise be installed within the three year compliance period, and
(vii) The information required in §63.6(i)(6)(i)(B) through (D).
(2) You may enclose documentation prepared under an existing State-required pollution prevention program that contains the information prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section with a request for extension in lieu of complying with the time extension requirements of that paragraph.
(c) *Approval of request for extension of compliance date.* Based on the information provided in any request made under paragraph (a) of this section, the Administrator or State with an approved title V program may grant an extension of the compliance date of this subpart. The extension will be in writing in accordance with §§63.6(i)(10)(i) through 63.6(i)(10)(v)(A).
[57 FR 61992, Dec. 29, 1992, as amended at 67 FR 6994, Feb. 14, 2002; 67 FR 77691, Dec. 19, 2002]

§ 63.1214 Implementation and enforcement.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.
(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or Tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of U.S. EPA and cannot be transferred to the State, local, or Tribal agency.
(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.
(1) Approval of alternatives to requirements in §§63.1200, 63.1203, 63.1204, 63.1205, 63.1206(a), 63.1215, 63.1216, 63.1217, 63.1218, 63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221.
(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §§63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), 63.1208(b), and 63.1209(a)(1), as defined under §63.90, and as required in this subpart.
(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §§63.8(f) and 63.1209(a)(5), as defined under §63.90, and as required in this subpart.
(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §§63.10(f) and 63.1211(a) through (c), as defined under §63.90, and as required in this subpart.
[68 FR 37356, June 23, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 59555, Oct. 12, 2005]

§ 63.1215 What are the health-based compliance alternatives for total chlorine?

(a) *General* —(1) *Overview.* You may establish and comply with health-based compliance alternatives for total chlorine under the procedures prescribed in this section for your hazardous waste combustors other than hydrochloric acid production furnaces. You may comply with these health-based compliance alternatives in lieu of the emission standards for total chlorine provided under §§63.1216, 63.1217, 63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221. To identify and comply with the limits, you must:
(i) Identify a total chlorine emission concentration (ppmv) expressed as chloride (Cl(−)) equivalent for each on site hazardous waste combustor. You may select total chlorine emission concentrations as you choose to demonstrate eligibility for the risk-based limits under this section, except as provided by paragraph (b)(7) of this section;
(ii) Apportion the total chlorine emission concentration between HCl and Cl_2according to paragraph (b)(6)(i) of this section, and calculate HCl and Cl_2emission rates (lb/hr) using the gas flowrate and other parameters from the most recent regulatory compliance test.
(iii) Calculate the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate as prescribed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.
(iv) Perform an eligibility demonstration to determine if your HCl-equivalent emission rate meets the national exposure standard and thus is below the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit, as prescribed by paragraph (c) of this section;
(v) Submit your eligibility demonstration for review and approval, as prescribed by paragraph (e) of this section, which must include information to ensure that the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit is not exceeded, as prescribed by paragraph (d) of this section;
(vi) Demonstrate compliance with the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit during the comprehensive performance test, as prescribed by the testing and monitoring requirements under paragraph (e) of this section;
(vii) Comply with compliance monitoring requirements, including establishing feedrate limits on total chlorine and chloride, and operating parameter limits on emission control equipment, as prescribed by paragraph (f) of this section; and
(viii) Comply with the requirements for changes, as prescribed by paragraph (h) of this section.
(2) *Definitions.* In addition to the definitions under §63.1201, the following definitions apply to this section:
1–Hour Average HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate means the HCl-equivalent emission rate (lb/hr) determined by equating the toxicity of chlorine to HCl using aRELs as the health risk metric for acute exposure.
1–Hour Average HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate Limit means the HCl-equivalent emission rate (lb/hr) determined by equating the toxicity of chlorine to HCl using aRELs as the health risk metric for acute exposure and which ensures that maximum 1-hour average ambient concentrations of HCl-equivalents do not exceed a Hazard Index of 1.0, rounded to the nearest tenths decimal place (0.1), at an off-site receptor location.
Acute Reference Exposure Level (aREL) means health thresholds below which there would be no adverse health effects for greater than once in a lifetime exposures of one hour. ARELs are developed by the California Office of Health Hazard Assessment and are available at *http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/acute_rels/acuterel.html.*
Annual Average HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate means the HCl-equivalent emission rate (lb/hr) determined by equating the toxicity of chlorine to HCl using RfCs as the health risk metric for long-term exposure.
Annual Average HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate Limit means the HCl-equivalent emission rate (lb/hr) determined by equating the toxicity of chlorine to HCl using RfCs as the health risk metric for long-term exposure and which ensures that maximum annual average ambient concentrations of HCl equivalents do not exceed a Hazard Index of 1.0, rounded to the nearest tenths decimal place (0.1), at an off-site receptor location.
Hazard Index (HI) means the sum of more than one Hazard Quotient for multiple substances and/or multiple exposure pathways. In this section, the Hazard Index is the sum of the Hazard Quotients for HCl and chlorine.
Hazard Quotient (HQ) means the ratio of the predicted media concentration of a pollutant to the media concentration at which no adverse effects are expected. For chronic inhalation exposures, the HQ is calculated under this section as the air concentration divided by the RfC. For acute inhalation exposures, the HQ is calculated under this section as the air concentration divided by the aREL.
Look-up table analysis means a risk screening analysis based on comparing the HCl-equivalent emission rate from the affected source to the appropriate HCl-equivalent emission rate limit specified in Tables 1 through 4 of this section.
Reference Concentration (RfC) means an estimate (with uncertainty spanning perhaps an order of magnitude) of a continuous inhalation exposure to the human population (including sensitive subgroups) that is likely to be without an appreciable risk of deleterious effects during a lifetime. It can be derived from various types of human or animal data, with uncertainty factors generally applied to reflect limitations of the data used.
(b) *HCl-equivalent emission rates* . (1) You must express total chlorine emission rates for each hazardous waste combustor as HCl-equivalent emission rates.
(2) *Annual average rates* . You must calculate annual average toxicity-weighted HCl-equivalent emission rates for each combustor as follows:
$ER_{LTtw} = ER_{HCl} + ER_{Cl}2 \times (RfC_{HCl}/RfC_{Cl}2)$
Where:
$ER_{LTtw}$is the annual average HCl toxicity-weighted emission rate (HCl-equivalent emission rate) considering long-term exposures, lb/hr
$ER_{HCl}$is the emission rate of HCl in lbs/hr
$ER_{Cl}2$is the emission rate of chlorine in lbs/hr
$RfC_{HCl}$is the reference concentration of HCl

$RfC_{Cl}2$is the reference concentration of chlorine
(3) *1-hour average rates* . You must calculate 1-hour average toxicity-weighted HCl-equivalent emission rates for each combustor as follows:
$ER_{STtw}= ER_{HCl}+ ER_{Cl}2\times (aREL_{HCl}/aREL_{Cl}2)$
Where:
$ER_{STtw}$is the 1-hour average HCl-toxicity-weighted emission rate (HCl-equivalent emission rate) considering 1-hour (short-term) exposures, lb/hr
$ER_{HCl}$is the emission rate of HCl in lbs/hr
$ER_{Cl}2$is the emission rate of chlorine in lbs/hr
$aREL_{HCl}$is the aREL for HCl
$aREL_{Cl}2$is the aREL for chlorine
(4) You must use the RfC values for hydrogen chloride and chlorine found at *http://epa.gov/ttn/atw/toxsource/ summary.html* .
(5) You must use the aREL values for hydrogen chloride and chlorine found at *http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/ acute_rels/acuterel.html* .
(6) *Cl_2 HCl ratios* —(i) *Ratio for calculating annual average HCl-equivalent emission rates* . (A) To calculate the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate (lb/hr) for each combustor, you must apportion the total chlorine emission concentration (ppmv chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent) between HCl and chlorine according to the historical average Cl_2/HCl volumetric ratio for all regulatory compliance tests.
(B) You must calculate HCl and Cl_2emission rates (lb/hr) using the apportioned emission concentrations and the gas flowrate and other parameters from the most recent regulatory compliance test.
(C) You must calculate the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate using these HCl and Cl_2emission rates and the equation in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.
(ii) *Ratio for calculating 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rates* . (A) To calculate the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate for each combustor as a criterion for you to determine under paragraph (d) of this section if an hourly rolling average feedrate limit on total chlorine and chloride may be waived, you must apportion the total chlorine emission concentration (ppmv chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent) between HCl and chlorine according to the historical highest Cl_2/HCl volumetric ratio for all regulatory compliance tests.
(B) You must calculate HCl and Cl_2emission rates (lb/hr) using the apportioned emission concentrations and the gas flowrate and other parameters from the most recent regulatory compliance test.
(C) You must calculate the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate using these HCl and Cl_2emission rates and the equation in paragraph (b)(3) of this section.
(iii) *Ratios for new sources* . (A) You must use engineering information to estimate the Cl_2/HCl volumetric ratio for a new source for the initial eligibility demonstration.
(B) You must use the Cl_2/HCl volumetric ratio demonstrated during the initial comprehensive performance test to demonstrate in the Notification of Compliance that your HCl-equivalent emission rate does not exceed your HCl-equivalent emission rate limit.
(C) When approving the test plan for the initial comprehensive performance test, the permitting authority will establish a periodic testing requirement, such as every 3 months for 1 year, to establish a record of representative Cl_2/HCl volumetric ratios.
(*1*) You must revise your HCl-equivalent emission rates and HCl-equivalent emission rate limits after each such test using the procedures prescribed in paragraphs (b)(6)(i) and (ii) of this section.
(*2*) If you no longer are eligible for the health-based compliance alternative, you must notify the permitting authority immediately and either:
(*i*) Submit a revised eligibility demonstration requesting lower HCl-equivalent emission rate limits, establishing lower HCl-equivalent emission rates, and establishing by downward extrapolation lower feedrate limits for total chlorine and chloride; or
(*ii*) Request a compliance schedule of up to three years to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards under §§63.1216, 63.1217, 63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221.
(iv) *Unrepresentative or inadequate historical Cl_2 /HCl volumetric ratios* . (A) If you believe that the Cl_2/HCl volumetric ratio for one or more historical regulatory compliance tests is not representative of the current ratio, you may request that the permitting authority allow you to screen those ratios from the analysis of historical ratios.
(B) If the permitting authority believes that too few historical ratios are available to calculate a representative average ratio or establish a maximum ratio, the permitting authority may require you to conduct periodic testing to establish representative ratios.
(v) *Updating Cl_2 /HCl ratios* . You must include the Cl_2/HCl volumetric ratio demonstrated during each performance test in your data base of historical Cl2/HCl ratios to update the ratios you establish under paragraphs (b)(6)(i) and (ii) of this section for subsequent calculations of the annual average and 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rates.
(7) *Emission rates are capped* . The hydrogen chloride and chlorine emission rates you use to calculate the HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for incinerators, cement kilns, and lightweight aggregate kilns must not result in total chlorine emission concentrations exceeding:
(i) For incinerators that were existing sources on April 19, 1996: 77 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(ii) For incinerators that are new or reconstructed sources after April 19, 1996: 21 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(iii) For cement kilns that were existing sources on April 19, 1996: 130 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(iv) For cement kilns that are new or reconstructed sources after April 19, 1996: 86 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(v) For lightweight aggregate kilns that were existing sources on April 19, 1996: 600 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(vi) For lightweight aggregate kilns that are new or reconstructed sources after April 19, 1996: 600 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
(c) *Eligibility demonstration* —(1) *General.* (i) You must perform an eligibility demonstration to determine whether the total chlorine emission rates you select for each on-site hazardous waste combustor meet the national exposure standards using either a look-up table analysis prescribed by paragraph (c)(3) of this section, or a site-specific compliance demonstration prescribed by paragraph (c)(4) of this section.
(ii) You must also determine in your eligibility demonstration whether each combustor may exceed the 1-hour HCl-equivalent emission rate limit absent an hourly rolling average limit on the feedrate of total chlorine and chloride, as provided by paragraph (d) of this section.
(2) *Definition of eligibility.* (i) Eligibility for the risk-based total chlorine standard is determined by comparing the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate for the total chlorine emission rate you select for each combustor to the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit.
(ii) The annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit ensures that the Hazard Index for chronic exposure from HCl and chlorine emissions from all on-site hazardous waste combustors is less than or equal to 1.0, rounded to the nearest tenths decimal place (0.1), for the actual individual most exposed to the facility's emissions, considering off-site locations where people reside and where people congregate for work, school, or recreation.
(iii) Your facility is eligible for the health-based compliance alternative for total chlorine if either:
(A) The annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate for each on-site hazardous waste combustor is below the appropriate value in the look-up table determined under paragraph (c)(3) of this section; or

(B) The annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate for each on-site hazardous waste combustor is below the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit you calculate based on a site-specific compliance demonstration under paragraph (c)(4) of this section.
(3) *Look-up table analysis.* Look-up tables for the eligibility demonstration are provided as Tables 1 and 2 to this section.
(i) Table 1 presents annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limits for sources located in flat terrain. For purposes of this analysis, flat terrain is terrain that rises to a level not exceeding one half the stack height within a distance of 50 stack heights.
(ii) Table 2 presents annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limits for sources located in simple elevated terrain. For purposes of this analysis, simple elevated terrain is terrain that rises to a level exceeding one half the stack height, but that does not exceed the stack height, within a distance of 50 stack heights.
(iii) To determine the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for a source from the look-up table, you must use the stack height and stack diameter for your hazardous waste combustors and the distance between the stack and the property boundary.
(iv) If any of these values for stack height, stack diameter, and distance to nearest property boundary do not match the exact values in the look-up table, you must use the next lowest table value.
(v) *Adjusted HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for multiple on-site combustors.* (A) If you have more than one hazardous waste combustor on site, the sum across all hazardous waste combustors of the ratio of the adjusted HCl-equivalent emission rate limit to the HCl-equivalent emission rate limit provided by Tables 1 or 2 cannot exceed 1.0, according to the following equation:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\text{HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate Limit Adjusted}_i}{\text{HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate Limit Table}_i} \leq 1.0$$

Where:
i = number of on-site hazardous waste combustors;
HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate Limit Adjusted$_i$ means the apportioned, allowable HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for combustor i, and
HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate Limit Table$_i$ means the HCl-equivalent emission rate limit from Table 1 or 2 to §63.1215 for combustor *i.*
(B) The adjusted HCl-equivalent emission rate limit becomes the HCl-equivalent emission rate limit.
(4) *Site-specific compliance demonstration.* (i) You may use any scientifically-accepted peer-reviewed risk assessment methodology for your site-specific compliance demonstration to calculate an annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for each on-site hazardous waste combustor. An example of one approach for performing the demonstration for air toxics can be found in the EPA's "Air Toxics Risk Assessment Reference Library, Volume 2, Site-Specific Risk Assessment Technical Resource Document," which may be obtained through the EPA's Air Toxics Web site at *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/fera/risk_atra_main.html.*
(ii) The annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit is the HCl-equivalent emission rate that ensures that the Hazard Index associated with maximum annual average exposures is not greater than 1.0 rounded to the nearest tenths decimal place (0.1).
(iii) To determine the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit, your site-specific compliance demonstration must, at a minimum:
(A) Estimate long-term inhalation exposures through the estimation of annual or multi-year average ambient concentrations;
(B) Estimate the inhalation exposure for the actual individual most exposed to the facility's emissions from hazardous waste combustors, considering off-site locations where people reside and where people congregate for work, school, or recreation;
(C) Use site-specific, quality-assured data wherever possible;
(D) Use health-protective default assumptions wherever site-specific data are not available, and:
(E) Contain adequate documentation of the data and methods used for the assessment so that it is transparent and can be reproduced by an experienced risk assessor and emissions measurement expert.
(iv) Your site-specific compliance demonstration need not:
(A) Assume any attenuation of exposure concentrations due to the penetration of outdoor pollutants into indoor exposure areas;
(B) Assume any reaction or deposition of the emitted pollutants during transport from the emission point to the point of exposure.
(d) *Assurance that the 1-hour HCl-equivalent emission rate limit will not be exceeded.* To ensure that the 1-hour HCl-equivalent emission rate limit will not be exceeded when complying with the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit, you must establish a 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate for each combustor, establish a 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for each combustor, and consider site-specific factors including prescribed criteria to determine if the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit may be exceeded absent an hourly rolling average limit on the feedrate of total chlorine and chloride. If the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit may be exceeded, you must establish an hourly rolling average feedrate limit on total chlorine as provided by paragraph (f)(3) of this section.
(1) *1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate.* You must calculate the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate from the total chlorine emission concentration you select for each source as prescribed in paragraph (b)(6)(ii)(C) of this section.
(2) *1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit.* You must establish the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for each affected source using either a look-up table analysis or site-specific analysis:
(i) *Look-up table analysis.* Look-up tables are provided for 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limits as Table 3 and Table 4 to this section. Table 3 provides limits for facilities located in flat terrain. Table 4 provides limits for facilities located in simple elevated terrain. You must use the Tables to establish 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limits as prescribed in paragraphs (c)(3)(iii) through (c)(3)(v) of this section for annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limits.
(ii) *Site-specific analysis.* The 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit is the HCl-equivalent emission rate that ensures that the Hazard Index associated with maximum 1-hour average exposures is not greater than 1.0 rounded to the nearest tenths decimal place (0.1). You must follow the risk assessment procedures under paragraph (c)(4) of this section to estimate short-term inhalation exposures through the estimation of maximum 1-hour average ambient concentrations.
(3) *Criteria for determining whether the 1-hour HCl-equivalent emission rate may be exceeded absent an hourly rolling average limit on the feedrate of total chlorine and chloride.* An hourly rolling average feedrate limit on total chlorine and chloride is waived if you determine considering the criteria listed below that the long-term feedrate limit (and averaging period) established under paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section will also ensure that the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate will not exceed the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit you calculate for each combustor.
(i) The ratio of the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate based on the total chlorine emission rate you select for each hazardous waste combustor to the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for the combustor; and
(ii) The potential for the source to vary total chlorine and chloride feedrates substantially over the averaging period for the feedrate limit established under paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section.
(e) *Review and approval of eligibility demonstrations* —(1) *Content of the eligibility demonstration* —(i) *General.* The eligibility demonstration must include the following information, at a minimum:
(A) Identification of each hazardous waste combustor combustion gas emission point (e.g., generally, the flue gas stack);
(B) The maximum and average capacity at which each combustor will operate, and the maximum rated capacity for each combustor, using the metric of stack gas volume (under both actual and standard conditions) emitted per unit of time, as well as any other metric that is appropriate for the combustor (e.g., million Btu/hr heat input for boilers; tons of dry raw material feed/hour for cement kilns);

(C) Stack parameters for each combustor, including, but not limited to stack height, stack diameter, stack gas temperature, and stack gas exit velocity;
(D) Plot plan showing all stack emission points, nearby residences and property boundary line;
(E) Identification of any stack gas control devices used to reduce emissions from each combustor;
(F) Identification of the RfC values used to calculate annual average HCl-equivalent emission rates and the aREL values used to calculate 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rates;
(G) Calculations used to determine the annual average and 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rates and rate limits, including calculation of the Cl_2/HCl ratios as prescribed by paragraph (b)(6) of this section;
(ii) *Additional content to implement the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit.* You must include the following in your eligibility demonstration to implement the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit:
(A) For incinerators, cement kilns, and lightweight aggregate kilns, calculations to confirm that the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate that you calculate from the total chlorine emission rate you select for each combustor does not exceed the limits provided by paragraph (b)(7) of this section;
(B) Comparison of the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for each combustor to the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate for the total chlorine emission rate you select for each combustor;
(C) The annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for each hazardous waste combustor, and the limits on operating parameters required under paragraph (g)(1) of this section;
(D) Determination of the long-term chlorine feedrate limit, including the total chlorine system removal efficiency for sources that establish an (up to) annual rolling average feedrate limit under paragraph (g)(2)(ii) of this section;
(iii) *Additional content to implement the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit.* You must include the following in your eligibility demonstration to implement the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit:
(A) Determination of whether the combustor may exceed the 1-hour HCl-equivalent emission rate limit absent an hourly rolling average chlorine feedrate limit, including:
(*1*) Determination of the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate from the total chlorine emission rate you select for the combustor;
(*2*) Determination of the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit using either look-up Tables 3 and 4 to this section or site-specific risk analysis;
(*3*) Determination of the ratio of the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate to the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for the combustor; and
(*4*) The potential for the source to vary total chlorine and chloride feedrates substantially over the averaging period for the long-term feedrate limit established under paragraphs (g)(2)(i) and (g)(2)(ii) of this section; and
(B) Determination of the hourly rolling average chlorine feedrate limit, including the total chlorine system removal efficiency.
(iv) *Additional content of a look-up table demonstration.* If you use the look-up table analysis to establish HCl-equivalent emission rate limits, your eligibility demonstration must also contain, at a minimum, the following:
(A) Documentation that the facility is located in either flat or simple elevated terrain; and
(B) For facilities with more than one on-site hazardous waste combustor, documentation that the sum of the ratios for all such combustors of the HCl-equivalent emission rate to the HCl-equivalent emission rate limit does not exceed 1.0.
(v) *Additional content of a site-specific compliance demonstration.* If you use a site-specific compliance demonstration, your eligibility demonstration must also contain, at a minimum, the following information to support your determination of the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for each combustor:
(A) Identification of the risk assessment methodology used;
(B) Documentation of the fate and transport model used;
(C) Documentation of the fate and transport model inputs, including the stack parameters listed in paragraph (d)(1)(i)(C) of this section converted to the dimensions required for the model;
(D) As applicable:
(*1*) Meteorological data;
(*2*) Building, land use, and terrain data;
(*3*) Receptor locations and population data, including areas where people congregate for work, school, or recreation; and
(*4*) Other facility-specific parameters input into the model;
(E) Documentation of the fate and transport model outputs; and
(F) Documentation of any exposure assessment and risk characterization calculations.
(2) *Review and approval* —(i) *Existing sources.* (A) If you operate an existing source, you must submit the eligibility demonstration to your permitting authority for review and approval not later than 12 months prior to the compliance date. You must also submit a separate copy of the eligibility demonstration to: U.S. EPA, Risk and Exposure Assessment Group, Emission Standards Division (C404–01), Attn: Group Leader, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, electronic mail address *REAG@epa.gov.*
(B) Your permitting authority should notify you of approval or intent to disapprove your eligibility demonstration within 6 months after receipt of the original demonstration, and within 3 months after receipt of any supplemental information that you submit. A notice of intent to disapprove your eligibility demonstration, whether before or after the compliance date, will identify incomplete or inaccurate information or noncompliance with prescribed procedures and specify how much time you will have to submit additional information or to achieve the MACT standards for total chlorine under §§63.1216, 63.1217, 63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221. If your eligibility demonstration is disapproved, the permitting authority may extend the compliance date of the total chlorine standards up to one year to allow you to make changes to the design or operation of the combustor or related systems as quickly as practicable to enable you to achieve compliance with the MACT total chlorine standards.
(C) If your permitting authority has not approved your eligibility demonstration by the compliance date, and has not issued a notice of intent to disapprove your demonstration, you may begin complying, on the compliance date, with the HCl-equivalent emission rate limits you present in your eligibility demonstration provided that you have made a good faith effort to provide complete and accurate information and to respond to any requests for additional information in a timely manner. If the permitting authority believes that you have not made a good faith effort to provide complete and accurate information or to respond to any requests for additional information, however, the authority may notify you in writing by the compliance date that you have not met the conditions for complying with the health-based compliance alternative without prior approval. Such notice will explain the basis for concluding that you have not made a good faith effort to comply with the health-based compliance alternative by the compliance date.
(D) If your permitting authority issues a notice of intent to disapprove your eligibility demonstration after the compliance date, the authority will identify the basis for that notice and specify how much time you will have to submit additional information or to comply with the MACT standards for total chlorine under §§63.1216, 63.1217, 63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221. The permitting authority may extend the compliance date of the total chlorine standards up to one-year to allow you to make changes to the design or operation of the combustor or related systems as quickly as practicable to enable you to achieve compliance with the MACT standards for total chlorine.

(ii) *New or reconstructed sources* —(A) *General.* The procedures for review and approval of eligibility demonstrations applicable to existing sources under paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section also apply to new or reconstructed sources, except that the date you must submit the eligibility demonstration is as prescribed in this paragraph (e)(2)(ii).
(B) If you operate a new or reconstructed source that starts up before April 12, 2007, or a solid fuel boiler or liquid fuel boiler that is an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP before April 12, 2007, you must either:
(*1*) Comply with the final total chlorine emission standards under §§63.1216, 63.1217, 63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221, by October 12, 2005, or upon startup, whichever is later, except for a standard that is more stringent than the standard proposed on April 20, 2004 for your source. If a final standard is more stringent than the proposed standard, you may comply with the proposed standard until October 14, 2008, after which you must comply with the final standard; or
(*2*) Submit an eligibility demonstration for review and approval under this section by April 12, 2006, and comply with the HCl-equivalent emission rate limits and operating requirements you establish in the eligibility demonstration.
(C) If you operate a new or reconstructed source that starts up on or after April 12, 2007, or a solid fuel boiler or liquid fuel boiler that is an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP on or after April 12, 2007, you must either:
(*1*) Comply with the final total chlorine emission standards under §§63.1216, 63.1217, 63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221 upon startup. If the final standard is more stringent than the standard proposed for your source on April 20, 2004, however, and if you start operations before October 14, 2008, you may comply with the proposed standard until October 14, 2008, after which you must comply with the final standard; or
(*2*) Submit an eligibility demonstration for review and approval under this section 12 months prior to startup.
(3) The operating requirements in the eligibility demonstration are applicable requirements for purposes of parts 70 and 71 of this chapter and will be incorporated in the title V permit.
(f) *Testing requirements* —(1) *General.* You must comply with the requirements for comprehensive performance testing under §63.1207.
(2) *System removal efficiency.* (i) You must calculate the total chlorine removal efficiency of the combustor during each run of the comprehensive performance test.
(ii) You must calculate the average system removal efficiency as the average of the test run averages.
(iii) If your source does not control emissions of total chlorine, you must assume zero system removal efficiency.
(3) *Annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit.* If emissions during the comprehensive performance test exceed the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit, eligibility for emission limits under this section is not affected. This emission rate limit is an annual average limit even though compliance is based on a 12-hour or (up to) an annual rolling average feedrate limit on total chlorine and chloride because the feedrate limit is also used for compliance assurance for the semivolatile metal emission standard
(4) *1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit.* Total chlorine emissions during each run of the comprehensive performance test cannot exceed the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit.
(5) *Test methods.* (i) If you operate a cement kiln or a combustor equipped with a dry acid gas scrubber, you must use EPA Method 320/321 or ASTM D 6735–01, or an equivalent method, to measure hydrogen chloride, and the back-half (caustic impingers) of Method 26/26A, or an equivalent method, to measure chlorine gas.
(ii) *Bromine and sulfur considerations.* If you operate an incinerator, boiler, or lightweight aggregate kiln and your feedstreams contain bromine or sulfur during the comprehensive performance test at levels specified under paragraph (e)(2)(ii)(B) of this section, you must use EPA Method 320/321 or ASTM D 6735–01, or an equivalent method, to measure hydrogen chloride, and Method 26/26A, or an equivalent method, to measure chlorine and hydrogen chloride, and determine your chlorine emissions as follows:
(A) You must determine your chlorine emissions to be the higher of the value measured by Method 26/26A as provided in appendix A–8, part 60 of this chapter, or an equivalent method, or the value calculated by the difference between the combined hydrogen chloride and chlorine levels measured by Method 26/26A as provided in appendix A–8, part 60 of this chapter, or an equivalent method, and the hydrogen chloride measurement from EPA Method 320/321 as provided in appendix A, part 63 of this chapter, or ASTM D 6735–01 as described under §63.1208(b)(5)(i)(C), or an equivalent method.
(B) The procedures under paragraph (f)(2)(ii) of this section for determining hydrogen chloride and chlorine emissions apply if you feed bromine or sulfur during the performance test at the levels specified in this paragraph (f)(5)(ii)(B):
(*1*) If the bromine/chlorine ratio in feedstreams is greater than 5 percent by mass; or
(*2*) If the sulfur/chlorine ratio in feedstreams is greater than 50 percent by mass.
(g) *Monitoring requirements* —(1) *General.* You must establish and comply with limits on the same operating parameters that apply to sources complying with the MACT standard for total chlorine under §63.1209(o), except that feedrate limits on total chlorine and chloride must be established according to paragraphs (g)(2) and (g)(3) of this section:
(2) *Feedrate limit to ensure compliance with the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit.* (i) For sources subject to the feedrate limit for total chlorine and chloride under §63.1209(n)(4) to ensure compliance with the semivolatile metals standard:
(A) The feedrate limit (and averaging period) for total chlorine and chloride to ensure compliance with the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit is the same as required by §63.1209(n)(4), except as provided by paragraph (g)(2)(i)(B) of this section.
(B) The numerical value of the total chlorine and chloride feedrate limit (i.e., not considering the averaging period) you establish under §63.1209(n)(4) must not exceed the value you calculate as the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit (lb/hr) divided by [1 − system removal efficiency], where the system removal efficiency is calculated as prescribed by paragraph (f)(2) of this section.
(ii) For sources exempt from the feedrate limit for total chlorine and chloride under §63.1209(n)(4) because they comply with §63.1207(m)(2), the feedrate limit for total chlorine and chloride to ensure compliance with the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate must be established as follows:
(A) You must establish an average period for the feedrate limit that does not exceed an annual rolling average;
(B) The numerical value of the total chlorine and chloride feedrate limit (i.e., not considering the averaging period) must not exceed the value you calculate as the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit (lb/hr) divided by [1 − system removal efficiency], where the system removal efficiency is calculated as prescribed by paragraph (f)(2) of this section.
(C) You must calculate the initial rolling average as though you had selected a 12-hour rolling average, as provided by paragraph (b)(5)(i) of this section. You must calculate rolling averages thereafter as the average of the available one-minute values until enough one-minute values are available to calculate the rolling average period you select. At that time and thereafter, you update the rolling average feedrate each hour with a 60-minute average feedrate.
(3) *Feedrate limit to ensure compliance with the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit.* (i) You must establish an hourly rolling average feedrate limit on total chlorine and chloride to ensure compliance with the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit unless you determine that the hourly rolling average feedrate limit is waived under paragraph (d) of this section.
(ii) You must calculate the hourly rolling average feedrate limit for total chlorine and chloride as the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit (lb/hr) divided by [1 − system removal efficiency], where the system removal efficiency is calculated as prescribed by paragraph (f)(2)(ii) of this section.

(h) *Changes* —(1) *Changes over which you have control* —(i) *Changes that would affect the HCl-equivalent emission rate limit.* (A) If you plan to change the design, operation, or maintenance of the facility in a manner than would decrease the annual average or 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit, you must submit to the permitting authority prior to the change a revised eligibility demonstration documenting the lower emission rate limits and calculations of reduced total chlorine and chloride feedrate limits.

(B) If you plan to change the design, operation, or maintenance of the facility in a manner than would increase the annual average or 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit, and you elect to increase your total chlorine and chloride feedrate limits. You must also submit to the permitting authority prior to the change a revised eligibility demonstration documenting the increased emission rate limits and calculations of the increased feedrate limits prior to the change.

(ii) *Changes that could affect system removal efficiency.* (A) If you plan to change the design, operation, or maintenance of the combustor in a manner than could decrease the system removal efficiency, you are subject to the requirements of §63.1206(b)(5) for conducting a performance test to reestablish the combustor's system removal efficiency and you must submit a revised eligibility demonstration documenting the lower system removal efficiency and the reduced feedrate limits on total chlorine and chloride.

(B) If you plan to change the design, operation, or maintenance of the combustor in a manner than could increase the system removal efficiency, and you elect to document the increased system removal efficiency to establish higher feedrate limits on total chlorine and chloride, you are subject to the requirements of §63.1206(b)(5) for conducting a performance test to reestablish the combustor's system removal efficiency. You must also submit to the permitting authority a revised eligibility demonstration documenting the higher system removal efficiency and the increased feedrate limits on total chlorine and chloride.

(2) *Changes over which you do not have control that may decrease the HCl-equivalent emission rate limits.* These requirements apply if you use a site-specific risk assessment under paragraph (c)(4) of this section to demonstrate eligibility for the health-based limits.

(i) *Proactive review* . You must submit for review and approval with each comprehensive performance test plan either a certification that the information used in your eligibility demonstration has not changed in a manner that would decrease the annual average or 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit, or a revised eligibility demonstration.

(ii) *Reactive review.* If in the interim between your comprehensive performance tests you have reason to know of changes that would decrease the annual average or 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit, you must submit a revised eligibility demonstration as soon as practicable but not more frequently than annually.

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

Table 1 of §63.1215: Annual Average HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate Limits (lb/hr)--Flat Terrain

	Distance to property boundary (m)																							
Stack Diameter = 0.3 m																								
Stack Height (m)	30	50	70	100	150	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	3000	5000
5	3.7E-01	4.0E-01	7.3E-01	9.1E-01	1.6E+00	2.3E+00	4.1E+00	5.7E+00	6.1E+00	6.5E+00	1.0E+01	1.6E+01	2.9E+01
10	1.0E+00	1.0E+00	1.1E+00	1.3E+00	2.1E+00	2.7E+00	4.8E+00	5.7E+00	6.5E+00	1.1E+01	1.8E+01	3.2E+01
20	2.3E+00	2.3E+00	2.3E+00	2.3E+00	2.7E+00	3.7E+00	5.6E+00	7.4E+00	1.0E+01	1.9E+01	2.6E+01	3.2E+01
30	4.1E+00	4.1E+00	4.1E+00	4.2E+00	4.7E+00	6.0E+00	9.5E+00	1.3E+01	1.9E+01	3.3E+01	4.6E+01	7.9E+01
50	1.2E+01	1.2E+01	1.2E+01	1.2E+01	1.3E+01	1.5E+01	2.0E+01	2.8E+01	3.8E+01	7.1E+01	1.0E+02	1.6E+02
Stack Diameter = 0.5 m																								
Stack Height (m)	30	50	70	100	150	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	3000	5000
5	6.0E-01	9.3E-01	1.4E+00	1.8E+00	3.0E+00	4.4E+00	7.2E+00	9.2E+00	1.3E+01	1.5E+01	2.0E+01	3.4E+01
10	1.4E+00	1.4E+00	1.6E+00	2.1E+00	3.9E+00	5.4E+00	8.3E+00	1.0E+01	1.3E+01	1.7E+01	2.3E+01	3.8E+01
20	3.7E+00	3.7E+00	3.7E+00	3.9E+00	4.9E+00	6.5E+00	9.5E+00	1.0E+01	1.3E+01	2.2E+01	3.2E+01	5.5E+01
30	5.5E+00	5.5E+00	5.5E+00	5.5E+00	5.0E+00	6.7E+00	1.0E+01	1.4E+01	1.9E+01	3.4E+01	4.9E+01	8.1E+01
50	1.4E+01	1.4E+01	1.4E+01	1.4E+01	1.4E+01	1.5E+01	2.1E+01	2.8E+01	3.9E+01	7.2E+01	1.0E+02	1.6E+02
Stack Diameter = 1.0 m																								
Stack Height (m)	30	50	70	100	150	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	3000	5000
10	3.2E+00	3.6E+00	4.0E+00	5.4E+00	9.6E+00	1.3E+01	1.8E+01	2.3E+01	2.8E+01	4.5E+01	5.3E+01	6.5E+01
20	5.9E+00	5.9E+00	5.9E+00	6.1E+00	9.6E+00	1.3E+01	1.8E+01	2.3E+01	2.8E+01	4.5E+01	5.3E+01	7.3E+01
30	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.2E+01	1.3E+01	1.8E+01	2.3E+01	2.8E+01	4.5E+01	6.1E+01	9.3E+01
50	1.8E+01	1.8E+01	1.8E+01	1.8E+01	1.8E+01	1.8E+01	2.3E+01	3.1E+01	4.2E+01	7.7E+01	1.1E+02	1.7E+02
70	7.4E+01	7.4E+01	7.4E+01	7.4E+01	7.4E+01	7.4E+01	8.0E+01	1.0E+02	1.4E+02	2.1E+02	2.7E+02	4.0E+02
Stack Diameter = 1.5 m																								
Stack Height (m)	30	50	70	100	150	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	3000	5000
10	4.1E+00	5.3E+00	6.4E+00	7.9E+00	1.3E+01	2.1E+01	2.7E+01	3.6E+01	4.8E+01	7.8E+01	9.1E+01	1.1E+02
20	7.6E+00	7.6E+00	7.6E+00	7.9E+00	1.3E+01	2.1E+01	2.7E+01	3.6E+01	4.8E+01	7.8E+01	9.1E+01	1.2E+02
30	1.3E+01	1.3E+01	1.3E+01	1.3E+01	1.6E+01	2.1E+01	2.7E+01	3.6E+01	4.8E+01	7.8E+01	9.1E+01	1.2E+02
50	2.3E+01	2.3E+01	2.3E+01	2.3E+01	2.3E+01	2.3E+01	2.7E+01	3.6E+01	4.8E+01	8.0E+01	1.2E+02	1.8E+02
70	1.0E+02	1.0E+02	1.0E+02	1.0E+02	1.0E+02	1.0E+02	1.1E+02	1.4E+02	1.8E+02	3.0E+02	4.0E+02	5.8E+02
Stack Diameter = 2.0 m																								
Stack Height (m)	30	50	70	100	150	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	3000	5000
10	5.0E+00	6.3E+00	7.7E+00	9.8E+00	1.7E+01	2.8E+01	3.3E+01	4.4E+01	5.9E+01	1.0E+02	1.4E+02	1.9E+02
20	9.3E+00	9.3E+00	9.4E+00	1.0E+01	1.7E+01	2.8E+01	3.3E+01	4.4E+01	5.9E+01	1.0E+02	1.4E+02	1.8E+02
30	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.9E+01	2.8E+01	3.3E+01	4.4E+01	5.9E+01	1.0E+02	1.4E+02	1.8E+02
50	2.8E+01	2.8E+01	2.8E+01	2.8E+01	2.8E+01	2.8E+01	3.3E+01	4.4E+01	5.9E+01	1.0E+02	1.4E+02	2.0E+02
70	1.4E+02	1.4E+02	1.4E+02	1.4E+02	1.4E+02	1.4E+02	1.4E+02	1.6E+02	2.3E+02	3.4E+02	4.3E+02	6.4E+02
100	3.0E+02	3.0E+02	3.0E+02	3.0E+02	3.0E+02	3.0E+02	3.0E+02	3.0E+02	3.5E+02	5.2E+02	6.8E+02	8.2E+02
Stack Diameter = 3.0 m																								
Stack Height (m)	30	50	70	100	150	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	3000	5000
10	6.5E+00	6.9E+00	7.7E+00	8.8E+00	2.2E+01	3.4E+01	5.4E+01	7.4E+01	9.8E+01	1.3E+02	1.8E+02	1.6E+02
20	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.7E+01	2.0E+01	2.5E+01	3.7E+01	5.6E+01	7.4E+01	9.8E+01	1.6E+02	2.1E+02	3.0E+02
30	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.5E+01	3.7E+01	5.6E+01	7.4E+01	9.8E+01	1.7E+02	2.2E+02	3.0E+02
50	4.2E+01	4.2E+01	4.2E+01	4.2E+01	4.4E+01	5.1E+01	5.6E+01	7.4E+01	9.8E+01	1.7E+02	2.2E+02	3.0E+02
70	2.3E+02	2.3E+02	2.3E+02	2.3E+02	2.3E+02	2.4E+02	2.4E+02	2.9E+02	3.6E+02	4.1E+02	5.0E+02	7.0E+02
100	3.5E+02	3.5E+02	3.5E+02	3.5E+02	3.5E+02	3.5E+02	3.5E+02	3.5E+02	3.9E+02	6.3E+02	7.5E+02	8.7E+02
Stack Diameter = 4.0 m																								
Stack Height (m)	30	50	70	100	150	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	3000	5000
30	2.5E+01	2.5E+01	2.5E+01	2.5E+01	3.4E+01	5.8E+01	8.1E+01	1.1E+02	1.4E+02	2.2E+02	2.8E+02	4.3E+02
50	5.1E+01	5.1E+01	5.1E+01	5.1E+01	5.3E+01	6.2E+01	8.1E+01	1.1E+02	1.4E+02	2.4E+02	3.1E+02	4.4E+02
70	2.6E+02	2.6E+02	2.6E+02	2.6E+02	2.7E+02	2.8E+02	3.3E+02	4.0E+02	4.8E+02	5.0E+02	5.7E+02	7.7E+02
100	5.7E+02	5.7E+02	5.7E+02	5.7E+02	5.7E+02	5.7E+02	5.7E+02	5.7E+02	5.8E+02	8.6E+02	9.3E+02	1.1E+03

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Table 2 of §63.1215: Annual Average HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate Limits (lbs/hr)--Simple Elevated Terrain

	Distance to property boundary (m)											
Stack Diameter = 0.3 m												
Stack height (m)	**30**	**50**	**70**	**100**	**200**	**300**	**500**	**700**	**1000**	**2000**	**3000**	**5000**
5	1.3E-01	1.8E-01	2.5E-01	3.7E-01	6.4E-01	8.9E-01	1.4E+00	2.0E+00	3.1E+00	7.7E+00	1.3E+01	2.6E+01
10	3.8E-01	3.8E-01	4.4E-01	6.1E-01	6.4E-01	8.9E-01	1.4E+00	2.0E+00	3.1E+00	7.7E+00	1.3E+01	2.6E+01
20	1.1E+00	1.1E+00	1.1E+00	1.2E+00	1.2E+00	1.5E+00	2.3E+00	3.4E+00	5.2E+00	1.2E+01	2.0E+01	3.9E+01
30	2.4E+00	2.4E+00	2.4E+00	2.4E+00	2.7E+00	3.5E+00	4.2E+00	5.2E+00	7.0E+00	1.5E+01	2.6E+01	4.9E+01
50	7.7E+00	7.7E+00	7.7E+00	7.7E+00	7.7E+00	8.6E+00	8.6E+00	8.6E+00	8.6E+00	2.0E+01	3.4E+01	6.5E+01
Stack Diameter = 0.5 m												
Stack height (m)	**30**	**50**	**70**	**100**	**200**	**300**	**500**	**700**	**1000**	**2000**	**3000**	**5000**
5	1.8E-01	2.6E-01	3.5E-01	5.6E-01	1.4E+00	1.6E+00	2.3E+00	3.4E+00	5.2E+00	9.6E+00	1.5E+01	2.8E+01
10	5.3E-01	5.3E-01	6.1E-01	8.5E-01	1.4E+00	1.6E+00	2.3E+00	3.4E+00	5.2E+00	9.6E+00	1.5E+01	2.8E+01
20	1.5E+00	1.5E+00	1.5E+00	1.5E+00	1.5E+00	1.6E+00	2.3E+00	3.4E+00	5.2E+00	1.2E+01	2.0E+01	3.9E+01
30	2.9E+00	2.9E+00	2.9E+00	2.9E+00	2.9E+00	3.5E+00	4.2E+00	5.5E+00	8.1E+00	1.7E+01	2.8E+01	5.2E+01
50	8.0E+00	8.0E+00	8.0E+00	8.0E+00	8.0E+00	8.8E+00	1.2E+01	1.2E+01	1.2E+01	2.3E+01	3.7E+01	6.9E+01
Stack Diameter = 1.0 m												
Stack height (m)	**30**	**50**	**70**	**100**	**200**	**300**	**500**	**700**	**1000**	**2000**	**3000**	**5000**
10	9.7E-01	9.7E-01	1.1E+00	1.7E+00	3.7E+00	3.7E+00	4.2E+00	5.5E+00	7.5E+00	1.5E+01	2.3E+01	4.1E+01
20	2.7E+00	2.7E+00	2.7E+00	3.0E+00	3.7E+00	3.7E+00	4.2E+00	5.5E+00	7.5E+00	1.5E+01	2.3E+01	4.3E+01
30	4.3E+00	4.3E+00	4.3E+00	4.3E+00	4.3E+00	4.3E+00	4.3E+00	5.5E+00	8.1E+00	1.7E+01	2.8E+01	5.2E+01
50	9.5E+00	9.5E+00	9.5E+00	9.5E+00	9.5E+00	9.5E+00	1.2E+01	1.4E+01	1.6E+01	3.1E+01	4.8E+01	8.3E+01
70	4.0E+01	4.0E+01	4.0E+01	4.0E+01	4.0E+01	4.0E+01	4.0E+01	4.1E+01	4.1E+01	4.1E+01	5.8E+01	9.8E+01
Stack Diameter = 1.5 m												
Stack height (m)	**30**	**50**	**70**	**100**	**200**	**300**	**500**	**700**	**1000**	**2000**	**3000**	**5000**
10	2.0E+00	2.0E+00	2.3E+00	3.4E+00	5.1E+00	6.0E+00	6.0E+00	6.6E+00	9.3E+00	1.9E+01	3.0E+01	5.4E+01
20	3.5E+00	3.5E+00	3.5E+00	3.9E+00	5.1E+00	6.0E+00	6.0E+00	6.6E+00	9.3E+00	1.9E+01	3.0E+01	5.4E+01
30	6.0E+00	6.0E+00	6.0E+00	6.0E+00	6.0E+00	6.0E+00	6.0E+00	6.6E+00	9.3E+00	1.9E+01	3.0E+01	5.5E+01
50	1.1E+01	1.1E+01	1.1E+01	1.1E+01	1.1E+01	1.1E+01	1.2E+01	1.4E+01	1.6E+01	3.1E+01	4.8E+01	8.3E+01
70	5.1E+01	5.1E+01	5.1E+01	5.1E+01	5.1E+01	5.1E+01	5.1E+01	5.1E+01	5.1E+01	6.2E+01	7.8E+01	1.2E+02
Stack Diameter = 2.0 m												
Stack height (m)	**30**	**50**	**70**	**100**	**200**	**300**	**500**	**700**	**1000**	**2000**	**3000**	**5000**
10	2.6E+00	2.6E+00	3.0E+00	4.2E+00	6.3E+00	9.2E+00	9.2E+00	1.0E+01	1.4E+01	2.5E+01	3.7E+01	6.3E+01
20	4.2E+00	4.2E+00	4.2E+00	4.7E+00	6.3E+00	9.2E+00	9.2E+00	1.0E+01	1.4E+01	2.5E+01	3.7E+01	6.3E+01
30	8.4E+00	8.4E+00	8.4E+00	8.4E+00	9.2E+00	9.2E+00	9.2E+00	1.0E+01	1.4E+01	2.5E+01	3.7E+01	6.3E+01
50	1.4E+01	1.4E+01	1.4E+01	1.4E+01	1.4E+01	1.4E+01	1.4E+01	1.5E+01	1.6E+01	3.1E+01	4.8E+01	8.3E+01
70	5.9E+01	5.9E+01	5.9E+01	5.9E+01	5.9E+01	5.9E+01	5.9E+01	5.9E+01	5.9E+01	7.0E+01	1.0E+02	1.5E+02
100	8.2E+01	8.2E+01	8.2E+01	8.2E+01	8.2E+01	8.2E+01	8.2E+01	8.2E+01	8.2E+01	8.2E+01	1.1E+02	1.7E+02
Stack Diameter = 3.0 m												
Stack height (m)	**30**	**50**	**70**	**100**	**200**	**300**	**500**	**700**	**1000**	**2000**	**3000**	**5000**
10	3.3E+00	3.4E+00	3.9E+00	5.5E+00	1.1E+01	1.7E+01	1.7E+01	1.7E+01	1.7E+01	3.3E+01	5.0E+01	8.6E+01
20	6.5E+00	6.5E+00	6.5E+00	7.6E+00	1.1E+01	1.7E+01	1.7E+01	1.7E+01	1.7E+01	3.3E+01	5.0E+01	8.6E+01
30	1.1E+01	1.1E+01	1.1E+01	1.1E+01	1.2E+01	1.7E+01	1.7E+01	1.7E+01	1.7E+01	3.3E+01	5.0E+01	8.6E+01
50	1.7E+01	1.7E+01	1.7E+01	1.7E+01	1.7E+01	1.7E+01	1.7E+01	1.7E+01	1.7E+01	3.3E+01	5.0E+01	8.6E+01
70	8.0E+01	8.0E+01	8.0E+01	8.0E+01	8.0E+01	8.0E+01	8.0E+01	8.0E+01	8.0E+01	8.5E+01	1.2E+02	1.9E+02
100	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.9E+02	2.4E+02
Stack Diameter = 4.0 m												
Stack height (m)	**30**	**50**	**70**	**100**	**200**	**300**	**500**	**700**	**1000**	**2000**	**3000**	**5000**
30	1.3E+01	1.3E+01	1.3E+01	1.3E+01	1.5E+01	2.1E+01	2.1E+01	2.1E+01	2.1E+01	4.0E+01	6.0E+01	9.8E+01
50	2.1E+01	2.1E+01	2.1E+01	2.1E+01	2.1E+01	2.1E+01	2.1E+01	2.1E+01	2.1E+01	4.0E+01	6.0E+01	9.8E+01
70	1.1E+02	1.1E+02	1.1E+02	1.1E+02	1.1E+02	1.1E+02	1.1E+02	1.1E+02	1.1E+02	1.1E+02	1.5E+02	2.3E+02
100	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	2.2E+02	3.4E+02

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Table 3 of §63.1215: 1-Hour Average HCl-Equivalent Emission Rates (lb/hr)--Flat Terrain

	Distance to property boundary (m)											
Stack Diameter = 0.3 m												
Stack Height (m)	**30**	**50**	**70**	**100**	**200**	**300**	**500**	**700**	**1000**	**2000**	**3000**	**5000**
5	3.9E+00	5.1E+00	7.6E+00	9.6E+00	1.6E+01	2.4E+01	4.3E+01	5.3E+01	6.2E+01	1.1E+02	1.7E+02	3.1E+02
10	9.7E+00	9.6E+00	1.1E+01	1.4E+01	2.0E+01	2.6E+01	4.6E+01	5.3E+01	6.2E+01	1.1E+02	1.7E+02	3.1E+02
20	2.2E+01	2.2E+01	2.2E+01	2.2E+01	2.5E+01	3.5E+01	5.3E+01	7.0E+01	9.5E+01	1.8E+02	2.8E+02	4.9E+02
30	3.9E+01	3.9E+01	3.9E+01	4.0E+01	4.4E+01	5.7E+01	9.0E+01	1.2E+02	1.7E+02	3.1E+02	4.5E+02	7.5E+02
50	1.2E+02	1.2E+02	1.2E+02	1.2E+02	1.2E+02	1.4E+02	1.9E+02	2.6E+02	3.6E+02	6.7E+02	9.7E+02	1.5E+03
Stack Diameter = 0.5 m												
Stack Height (m)	**30**	**50**	**70**	**100**	**200**	**300**	**500**	**700**	**1000**	**2000**	**3000**	**5000**
5	6.9E+00	9.8E+00	1.5E+01	1.8E+01	3.2E+01	4.6E+01	7.5E+01	9.7E+01	1.2E+02	1.6E+02	2.1E+02	3.6E+02
10	1.3E+01	1.4E+01	1.5E+01	2.0E+01	3.7E+01	5.1E+01	7.9E+01	9.7E+01	1.2E+02	1.6E+02	2.2E+02	3.6E+02
20	3.5E+01	3.5E+01	3.5E+01	3.6E+01	4.6E+01	6.2E+01	8.1E+01	9.7E+01	1.2E+02	2.1E+02	3.0E+02	5.2E+02
30	5.2E+01	5.2E+01	5.2E+01	5.2E+01	5.3E+01	6.4E+01	9.8E+01	1.3E+02	1.8E+02	3.2E+02	4.7E+02	7.7E+02
50	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.4E+02	2.0E+02	2.7E+02	3.7E+02	6.8E+02	9.7E+02	1.5E+03
Stack Diameter = 1.0 m												
Stack Height (m)	**30**	**50**	**70**	**100**	**200**	**300**	**500**	**700**	**1000**	**2000**	**3000**	**5000**
10	3.0E+01	3.4E+01	3.8E+01	5.1E+01	9.0E+01	1.2E+02	1.7E+02	2.2E+02	2.7E+02	4.3E+02	5.0E+02	6.1E+02
20	5.5E+01	5.5E+01	5.5E+01	5.8E+01	9.0E+01	1.2E+02	1.7E+02	2.2E+02	2.7E+02	4.3E+02	5.0E+02	7.1E+02
30	9.6E+01	9.6E+01	9.6E+01	9.6E+01	1.1E+02	1.2E+02	1.7E+02	2.2E+02	2.7E+02	4.3E+02	5.8E+02	8.8E+02
50	1.7E+02	1.7E+02	1.7E+02	1.7E+02	1.7E+02	1.7E+02	2.2E+02	2.9E+02	4.0E+02	7.3E+02	1.0E+03	1.6E+03
70	7.0E+02	7.0E+02	7.0E+02	7.0E+02	7.0E+02	7.0E+02	7.6E+02	9.8E+02	1.3E+03	2.0E+03	2.6E+03	3.8E+03
Stack Diameter = 1.5 m												
Stack Height (m)	**30**	**50**	**70**	**100**	**200**	**300**	**500**	**700**	**1000**	**2000**	**3000**	**5000**
10	3.9E+01	5.0E+01	6.1E+01	7.5E+01	1.2E+02	2.0E+02	2.5E+02	3.4E+02	4.6E+02	7.2E+02	8.6E+02	1.0E+03
20	7.1E+01	7.1E+01	7.2E+01	7.5E+01	1.2E+02	2.0E+02	2.5E+02	3.4E+02	4.6E+02	7.2E+02	8.6E+02	1.1E+03
30	1.2E+02	1.2E+02	1.2E+02	1.2E+02	1.5E+02	2.0E+02	2.5E+02	3.4E+02	4.6E+02	7.2E+02	8.6E+02	1.1E+03
50	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	2.5E+02	3.4E+02	4.6E+02	8.1E+02	1.1E+03	1.7E+03
70	9.6E+02	9.6E+02	9.6E+02	9.6E+02	9.6E+02	9.6E+02	1.0E+03	1.3E+03	1.7E+03	2.9E+03	3.8E+03	5.5E+03
Stack Diameter = 2.0 m												
Stack Height (m)	**30**	**50**	**70**	**100**	**200**	**300**	**500**	**700**	**1000**	**2000**	**3000**	**5000**
10	4.7E+01	6.0E+01	7.3E+01	9.2E+01	1.7E+02	2.6E+02	3.2E+02	4.2E+02	5.6E+02	9.7E+02	1.3E+03	1.5E+03
20	8.8E+01	8.8E+01	8.8E+01	9.4E+01	1.7E+02	2.6E+02	3.2E+02	4.2E+02	5.6E+02	9.7E+02	1.3E+03	1.7E+03
30	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	1.8E+02	2.6E+02	3.2E+02	4.2E+02	5.6E+02	9.7E+02	1.3E+03	1.7E+03
50	2.7E+02	2.7E+02	2.7E+02	2.7E+02	2.7E+02	2.7E+02	3.2E+02	4.2E+02	5.6E+02	9.7E+02	1.3E+03	1.9E+03
70	1.3E+03	1.3E+03	1.3E+03	1.3E+03	1.3E+03	1.3E+03	1.4E+03	1.7E+03	2.2E+03	3.2E+03	4.1E+03	5.9E+03
100	2.8E+03	2.8E+03	2.8E+03	2.8E+03	2.8E+03	2.8E+03	2.8E+03	2.8E+03	3.3E+03	5.0E+03	6.5E+03	7.7E+03
Stack Diameter = 3.0 m												
Stack Height (m)	**30**	**50**	**70**	**100**	**200**	**300**	**500**	**700**	**1000**	**2000**	**3000**	**5000**
10	6.2E+01	6.5E+01	7.3E+01	9.2E+01	2.1E+02	3.3E+02	5.1E+02	7.0E+02	9.3E+02	1.2E+03	1.5E+03	1.5E+03
20	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	1.6E+02	1.9E+02	2.4E+02	3.5E+02	5.3E+02	7.0E+02	9.3E+02	1.4E+03	2.0E+03	2.8E+03
30	1.9E+02	1.9E+02	1.9E+02	1.9E+02	2.4E+02	3.5E+02	5.3E+02	7.0E+02	9.3E+02	1.6E+03	2.1E+03	2.8E+03
50	4.0E+02	4.0E+02	4.0E+02	4.0E+02	4.2E+02	4.8E+02	5.3E+02	7.0E+02	9.3E+02	1.6E+03	2.1E+03	2.8E+03
70	2.2E+03	2.2E+03	2.2E+03	2.2E+03	2.2E+03	2.3E+03	2.3E+03	2.8E+03	3.4E+03	3.9E+03	4.7E+03	6.6E+03
100	3.3E+03	3.3E+03	3.3E+03	3.3E+03	3.3E+03	3.3E+03	3.3E+03	3.3E+03	3.7E+03	6.0E+03	7.1E+03	8.2E+03
Stack Diameter = 4.0 m												
Stack Height (m)	**30**	**50**	**70**	**100**	**200**	**300**	**500**	**700**	**1000**	**2000**	**3000**	**5000**
30	2.3E+02	2.3E+02	2.3E+02	2.4E+02	3.2E+02	5.3E+02	7.7E+02	1.0E+03	1.3E+03	2.1E+03	2.6E+03	4.1E+03
50	4.8E+02	4.8E+02	4.8E+02	4.8E+02	5.0E+02	5.8E+02	7.7E+02	1.0E+03	1.3E+03	2.3E+03	3.0E+03	4.2E+03
70	2.4E+03	2.4E+03	2.4E+03	2.4E+03	2.5E+03	2.6E+03	3.2E+03	4.3E+03	4.5E+03	4.7E+03	5.4E+03	7.2E+03
100	5.4E+03	5.4E+03	5.4E+03	5.4E+03	5.4E+03	5.4E+03	5.4E+03	5.4E+03	5.5E+03	8.1E+03	8.8E+03	1.0E+04

Table 4 of §63.1215: 1-Hour Average HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate Limits (lb/hr)--Simple Elevated Terrain

Stack Height (m)	Distance to property boundary (m) 30	50	70	100	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	3000	5000
Stack Diameter = 0.3 m												
5	1.4E+00	1.9E+00	2.8E+00	3.8E+00	6.0E+00	9.4E+00	1.5E+01	2.1E+01	3.3E+01	8.1E+01	1.4E+02	2.7E+02
10	4.0E+00	4.0E+00	4.0E+00	6.4E+00	6.8E+00	9.4E+00	1.5E+01	2.1E+01	3.3E+01	8.1E+01	1.4E+02	2.7E+02
20	1.1E+01	1.1E+01	1.1E+01	1.1E+01	1.2E+01	1.5E+01	2.4E+01	3.5E+01	5.4E+01	1.3E+02	2.1E+02	4.0E+02
30	2.3E+01	2.3E+01	2.3E+01	2.3E+01	2.6E+01	3.9E+01	4.4E+01	5.5E+01	7.3E+01	1.6E+02	2.7E+02	5.2E+02
50	7.3E+01	7.3E+01	7.3E+01	7.3E+01	7.3E+01	8.3E+01	9.0E+01	9.0E+01	9.0E+01	2.1E+02	3.5E+02	6.8E+02
Stack Diameter = 0.5 m												
5	1.9E+00	2.7E+00	3.7E+00	5.9E+00	1.4E+01	1.7E+01	2.4E+01	3.5E+01	5.4E+01	1.0E+02	1.6E+02	3.0E+02
10	5.6E+00	5.6E+00	6.4E+00	8.9E+00	1.4E+01	1.7E+01	2.4E+01	3.5E+01	5.4E+01	1.0E+02	1.6E+02	3.0E+02
20	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.7E+01	2.4E+01	3.5E+01	5.4E+01	1.3E+02	2.1E+02	4.0E+02
30	2.7E+01	2.7E+01	2.7E+01	2.7E+01	2.7E+01	3.3E+01	4.4E+01	5.6E+01	8.5E+01	1.8E+02	2.9E+02	5.5E+02
50	7.6E+01	7.6E+01	7.6E+01	7.6E+01	7.6E+01	8.3E+01	1.1E+02	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	2.4E+02	3.9E+02	7.2E+02
Stack Diameter = 1.0 m												
10	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.2E+01	1.7E+01	3.6E+01	3.9E+01	4.5E+01	5.8E+01	7.9E+01	1.6E+02	2.4E+02	4.4E+02
20	2.6E+01	2.6E+01	2.6E+01	2.8E+01	3.6E+01	3.9E+01	4.6E+01	5.8E+01	7.9E+01	1.6E+02	2.4E+02	4.5E+02
30	4.2E+01	4.2E+01	4.2E+01	4.2E+01	4.2E+01	4.2E+01	4.5E+01	5.8E+01	8.5E+01	1.8E+02	2.9E+02	5.5E+02
50	8.9E+01	8.9E+01	8.9E+01	8.9E+01	8.9E+01	8.9E+01	1.1E+02	1.4E+02	1.7E+02	3.3E+02	5.0E+02	8.7E+02
70	3.8E+02	3.8E+02	3.8E+02	3.8E+02	3.8E+02	3.8E+02	3.8E+02	4.0E+02	4.1E+02	4.3E+02	6.1E+02	1.0E+03
Stack Diameter = 1.5 m												
10	2.1E+01	2.1E+01	2.5E+01	3.6E+01	5.4E+01	6.3E+01	6.3E+01	6.9E+01	9.8E+01	2.0E+02	3.2E+02	5.7E+02
20	3.3E+01	3.3E+01	3.3E+01	3.7E+01	5.4E+01	6.3E+01	6.3E+01	6.9E+01	9.8E+01	2.0E+02	3.2E+02	5.7E+02
30	6.3E+01	6.3E+01	6.3E+01	6.3E+01	6.3E+01	6.3E+01	6.3E+01	6.9E+01	9.8E+01	2.0E+02	3.2E+02	5.8E+02
50	1.0E+02	1.0E+02	1.0E+02	1.0E+02	1.0E+02	1.0E+02	1.2E+02	1.4E+02	1.7E+02	3.3E+02	5.0E+02	8.7E+02
70	4.8E+02	4.8E+02	4.8E+02	4.8E+02	4.8E+02	4.8E+02	4.8E+02	4.8E+02	4.8E+02	6.5E+02	8.2E+02	1.3E+03
Stack Diameter = 2.0 m												
10	2.7E+01	2.7E+01	3.2E+01	4.4E+01	6.6E+01	9.7E+01	9.7E+01	1.1E+02	1.5E+02	2.0E+02	3.9E+02	6.6E+02
20	4.0E+01	4.0E+01	4.0E+01	4.4E+01	6.6E+01	9.7E+01	9.7E+01	1.1E+02	1.5E+02	2.0E+02	3.9E+02	6.6E+02
30	7.9E+01	7.9E+01	7.9E+01	7.9E+01	9.1E+01	9.7E+01	9.7E+01	1.1E+02	1.5E+02	2.0E+02	3.9E+02	6.6E+02
50	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.4E+02	1.7E+02	3.3E+02	5.0E+02	8.7E+02
70	5.6E+02	5.6E+02	5.6E+02	5.6E+02	5.6E+02	5.6E+02	5.6E+02	5.6E+02	5.6E+02	7.3E+02	1.1E+03	1.5E+03
100	8.6E+02	8.6E+02	8.6E+02	8.6E+02	8.6E+02	8.6E+02	8.6E+02	8.6E+02	8.6E+02	8.6E+02	1.2E+03	1.7E+03
Stack Diameter = 3.0 m												
10	3.5E+01	3.5E+01	4.1E+01	5.8E+01	1.2E+02	1.6E+02	1.8E+02	1.8E+02	1.9E+02	3.5E+02	5.2E+02	9.0E+02
20	6.2E+01	6.2E+01	6.2E+01	7.2E+01	1.2E+02	1.6E+02	1.8E+02	1.8E+02	1.9E+02	3.5E+02	5.2E+02	9.0E+02
30	1.0E+02	1.0E+02	1.0E+02	1.0E+02	1.2E+02	1.6E+02	1.8E+02	1.8E+02	1.9E+02	3.5E+02	5.2E+02	9.0E+02
50	1.8E+02	1.8E+02	1.8E+02	1.8E+02	1.8E+02	1.8E+02	1.8E+02	1.8E+02	1.9E+02	3.5E+02	5.2E+02	9.0E+02
70	7.5E+02	7.5E+02	7.5E+02	7.5E+02	7.5E+02	7.5E+02	7.5E+02	7.5E+02	7.5E+02	8.9E+02	1.3E+03	2.0E+03
100	1.4E+03	1.4E+03	1.4E+03	1.4E+03	1.4E+03	1.4E+03	1.4E+03	1.4E+03	1.4E+03	1.4E+03	2.0E+03	2.9E+03
Stack Diameter = 4.0 m												
30	1.2E+02	1.2E+02	1.2E+02	1.2E+02	1.4E+02	2.0E+02	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	4.2E+02	6.3E+02	1.0E+03
50	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	4.2E+02	6.3E+02	1.0E+03
70	1.0E+03	1.0E+03	1.0E+03	1.0E+03	1.0E+03	1.0E+03	1.0E+03	1.0E+03	1.0E+03	1.1E+03	1.6E+03	2.4E+03
100	1.6E+03	1.6E+03	1.6E+03	1.6E+03	1.6E+03	1.6E+03	1.6E+03	1.6E+03	1.6E+03	1.6E+03	2.3E+03	3.6E+03

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[70 FR 59565, Oct. 12, 2005, as amended at 73 FR 18982, Apr. 8, 2008; 73 FR 64097, Oct. 28, 2008]

Emissions Standards and Operating Limits for Solid Fuel Boilers, Liquid Fuel Boilers, and Hydrochloric Acid Production Furnaces

§ 63.1216 What are the standards for solid fuel boilers that burn hazardous waste?

(a) *Emission limits for existing sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:
(1) For dioxins and furans, either carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon emissions in excess of the limits provided by paragraph (a)(5) of this section;
(2) Mercury in excess of 11 µgm/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(3) For cadmium and lead combined, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, emissions in excess of 180 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(4) For arsenic, beryllium, and chromium combined, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, emissions in excess of 380 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(5) For carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, either:
(i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;
(6) For hydrogen chloride and chlorine combined, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, emissions in excess of 440 parts per million by volume, expressed as a chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
(7) For particulate matter, except for an area source as defined under §63.2 or as provided by paragraph (e) of this section, emissions in excess of 68 mg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
(b) *Emission limits for new sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:
(1) For dioxins and furans, either carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon emissions in excess of the limits provided by paragraph (b)(5) of this section;
(2) Mercury in excess of 11 µgm/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(3) For cadmium and lead combined, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, emissions in excess of 180 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(4) For arsenic, beryllium, and chromium combined, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, emissions in excess of 190 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(5) For carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, either:
(i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (b)(5)(ii) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;
(6) For hydrogen chloride and chlorine combined, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, emissions in excess of 73 parts per million by volume, expressed as a chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
(7) For particulate matter, except for an area source as defined under §63.2 or as provided by paragraph (e) of this section, emissions in excess of 34 mg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
(c) *Destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) standard* —(1) *99.99% DRE.* Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, you must achieve a DRE of 99.99% for each principle organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must calculate DRE for each POHC from the following equation:
$DRE = [1 - (W_{out} \div W_{in})] \times 100\%$
Where:
W_{in}= mass feedrate of one POHC in a waste feedstream; and
W_{out}= mass emission rate of the same POHC present in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.
(2) *99.9999% DRE.* If you burn the dioxin-listed hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 (see §261.31 of this chapter), you must achieve a DRE of 99.9999% for each POHC that you designate under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must demonstrate this DRE performance on POHCs that are more difficult to incinerate than tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo- *p* -dioxins and dibenzofurans. You must use the equation in paragraph (c)(1) of this section to calculate DRE for each POHC. In addition, you must notify the Administrator of your intent to incinerate hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.
(3) *Principal organic hazardous constituents (POHCs).* (i) You must treat the POHCs in the waste feed that you specify under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section to the extent required by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.
(ii) You must specify one or more POHCs that are representative of the most difficult to destroy organic compounds in your hazardous waste feedstream. You must base this specification on the degree of difficulty of incineration of the organic constituents in the hazardous waste and on their concentration or mass in the hazardous waste feed, considering the results of hazardous waste analyses or other data and information.
(d) *Significant figures.* The emission limits provided by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are presented with two significant figures. Although you must perform intermediate calculations using at least three significant figures, you may round the resultant emission levels to two significant figures to document compliance.
(e) *Alternative to the particulate matter standard* —(1) *General.* In lieu of complying with the particulate matter standards of this section, you may elect to comply with the following alternative metal emission control requirement:
(2) *Alternative metal emission control requirements for existing solid fuel boilers.* (i) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain cadmium, lead, and selenium in excess of 180 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and,
(ii) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel in excess of 380 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
(3) Alternative metal emission control requirements for new solid fuel boilers. (i) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain cadmium, lead, and selenium in excess of 180 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and,
(ii) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel in excess of 190 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
(4) *Operating limits.* Semivolatile and low volatile metal operating parameter limits must be established to ensure compliance with the alternative emission limitations described in paragraphs (e)(2) and (e)(3) of this section pursuant to §63.1209(n), except that semivolatile metal feedrate limits apply to lead, cadmium, and selenium, combined, and low volatile metal feedrate limits apply to arsenic, beryllium, chromium, antimony, cobalt, manganese, and nickel, combined.
(f) *Elective standards for area sources.* Area sources as defined under §63.2 are subject to the standards for cadmium and lead, the standards for arsenic, beryllium, and chromium, the standards for hydrogen chloride and chlorine, and the standards for particulate matter under this section if they elect under §266.100(b)(3) of this chapter to comply with those standards in lieu of the standards under 40 CFR 266.105, 266.106, and 266.107 to control those pollutants.
[70 FR 59565, Oct. 12, 2005]

§ 63.1217 What are the standards for liquid fuel boilers that burn hazardous waste?

(a) *Emission limits for existing sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:
(1)(i) Dioxins and furans in excess of 0.40 ng TEQ/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, for liquid fuel boilers equipped with a dry air pollution control system; or
(ii) Either carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon emissions in excess of the limits provided by paragraph (a)(5) of this section for sources not equipped with a dry air pollution control system;
(iii) A source equipped with a wet air pollution control system followed by a dry air pollution control system is not considered to be a dry air pollution control system, and a source equipped with a dry air pollution control system followed by a wet air pollution control system is considered to be a dry air pollution control system for purposes of this emission limit;
(2) For mercury, except as provided for in paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of this section:
(i) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb, emissions in excess of 19 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, on an (not-to-exceed) annual averaging period;
(ii) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value 10,000 Btu/lb or greater, emissions in excess of 4.2×10^{-5}lbs mercury attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste on an (not-to-exceed) annual averaging period;

(iii) The boiler operated by Diversified Scientific Services, Inc. with EPA identification number TND982109142, and which burns radioactive waste mixed with hazardous waste, must comply with the mercury emission standard under §63.1219(a)(2);
(3) For cadmium and lead combined, except for an area source as defined under §63.2,
(i) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb, emissions in excess of 150 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, on an (not-to-exceed) annual averaging period;
(ii) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value of 10,000 Btu/lb or greater, emissions in excess of 8.2×10^{-5}lbs combined cadmium and lead emissions attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste on an (not-to-exceed) annual averaging period;
(4) For chromium, except for an area source as defined under §63.2:
(i) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb, emissions in excess of 370 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(ii) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value of 10,000 Btu/lb or greater, emissions in excess of 1.3×10^{-4}lbs chromium emissions attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste;
(5) For carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, either:
(i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;
(6) For hydrogen chloride and chlorine, except for an area source as defined under §63.2:
(i) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb, emissions in excess of 31 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as a chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(ii) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value of 10,000 Btu/lb or greater, emissions in excess of 5.1×10^{-2}lbs combined emissions of hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste;
(7) For particulate matter, except for an area source as defined under §63.2 or as provided by paragraph (e) of this section, emissions in excess of 80 mg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
(b) *Emission limits for new sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:
(1)(i) Dioxins and furans in excess of 0.40 ng TEQ/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, for liquid fuel boilers equipped with a dry air pollution control system; or
(ii) Either carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon emissions in excess of the limits provided by paragraph (b)(5) of this section for sources not equipped with a dry air pollution control system;
(iii) A source equipped with a wet air pollution control system followed by a dry air pollution control system is not considered to be a dry air pollution control system, and a source equipped with a dry air pollution control system followed by a wet air pollution control system is considered to be a dry air pollution control system for purposes of this emission limit;
(2) For mercury:
(i) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb, emissions in excess of 6.8 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, on an (not-to-exceed) annual averaging period;
(ii) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value of 10,000 Btu/lb or greater, emissions in excess of 1.2×10^{-6}lbs mercury emissions attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste on an (not-to-exceed) annual averaging period;
(3) For cadmium and lead combined, except for an area source as defined under §63.2:
(i) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb, emissions in excess of 78 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, on an (not-to-exceed) annual averaging period;
(ii) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value greater than or equal to 10,000 Btu/lb, emissions in excess of 6.2×10^{-6}lbs combined cadmium and lead emissions attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste on an (not-to-exceed) annual averaging period;
(4) For chromium, except for an area source as defined under §63.2:
(i) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb, emissions in excess of 12 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(ii) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value of 10,000 Btu/lb or greater, emissions in excess of 1.4×10^{-5}lbs chromium emissions attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste;
(5) For carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, either:
(i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (b)(5)(ii) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;
(6) For hydrogen chloride and chlorine, except for an area source as defined under §63.2:
(i) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb, emissions in excess of 31 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as a chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(ii) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value of 10,000 Btu/lb or greater, emissions in excess of $5.1 \times^{-2}$lbs combined emissions of hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste;
(7) For particulate matter, except for an area source as defined under §63.2 or as provided by paragraph (e) of this section, emissions in excess of 20 mg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
(c) *Destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) standard* —(1) *99.99% DRE.* Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, you must achieve a DRE of 99.99% for each principle organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must calculate DRE for each POHC from the following equation:
$DRE = [1 - (W_{out} \div W_{in})] \times 100\%$
Where:

W_{in}= mass feedrate of one POHC in a waste feedstream; and
W_{out}= mass emission rate of the same POHC present in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.
(2) *99.9999% DRE.* If you burn the dioxin-listed hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 (see §261.31 of this chapter), you must achieve a DRE of 99.9999% for each POHC that you designate under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must demonstrate this DRE performance on POHCs that are more difficult to incinerate than tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo- *p* -dioxins and dibenzofurans. You must use the equation in paragraph (c)(1) of this section to calculate DRE for each POHC. In addition, you must notify the Administrator of your intent to incinerate hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.
(3) *Principal organic hazardous constituents (POHCs).* (i) You must treat the POHCs in the waste feed that you specify under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section to the extent required by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.
(ii) You must specify one or more POHCs that are representative of the most difficult to destroy organic compounds in your hazardous waste feedstream. You must base this specification on the degree of difficulty of incineration of the organic constituents in the hazardous waste and on their concentration or mass in the hazardous waste feed, considering the results of hazardous waste analyses or other data and information.
(d) *Significant figures.* The emission limits provided by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are presented with two significant figures. Although you must perform intermediate calculations using at least three significant figures, you may round the resultant emission levels to two significant figures to document compliance.
(e) *Alternative to the particulate matter standard* —(1) *General.* In lieu of complying with the particulate matter standards of this section, you may elect to comply with the following alternative metal emission control requirement:
(2) *Alternative metal emission control requirements for existing liquid fuel boilers.* (i) When you burn hazardous waste with a heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb:
(A) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain cadmium, lead, and selenium, combined, in excess of 150 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
(B) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel, combined, in excess of 370 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(ii) When you burn hazardous waste with a heating value of 10,000 Btu/lb or greater:
(A) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain in excess of 8.2×10^{-5}lbs combined emissions of cadmium, lead, and selenium attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste; and
(B) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain either in excess of 1.3×10^{-4}lbs combined emissions of antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste;
(3) *Alternative metal emission control requirements for new liquid fuel boilers.* (i) When you burn hazardous waste with a heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb:
(A) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain cadmium, lead, and selenium, combined, in excess of 78 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
(B) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel, combined, in excess of 12 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(ii) When you burn hazardous waste with a heating value greater than or equal to 10,000 Btu/lb:
(A) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain in excess of 6.2×10^{-6}lbs combined emissions of cadmium, lead, and selenium attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste; and
(B) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain either in excess of 1.4×10^{-5}lbs combined emissions of antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste;
(4) *Operating limits.* Semivolatile and low volatile metal operating parameter limits must be established to ensure compliance with the alternative emission limitations described in paragraphs (e)(2) and (e)(3) of this section pursuant to §63.1209(n), except that semivolatile metal feedrate limits apply to lead, cadmium, and selenium, combined, and low volatile metal feedrate limits apply to arsenic, beryllium, chromium, antimony, cobalt, manganese, and nickel, combined.
(f) *Elective standards for area sources.* Area sources as defined under §63.2 are subject to the standards for cadmium and lead, the standards for chromium, the standards for hydrogen chloride and chlorine, and the standards for particulate matter under this section if they elect under §266.100(b)(3) of this chapter to comply with those standards in lieu of the standards under 40 CFR 266.105, 266.106, and 266.107 to control those pollutants.
[70 FR 59567, Oct. 12, 2005, as amended at 73 FR 18983, Apr. 8, 2008]

§ 63.1218 What are the standards for hydrochloric acid production furnaces that burn hazardous waste?

(a) *Emission limits for existing sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:
(1) For dioxins and furans, either carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon emissions in excess of the limits provided by paragraph (a)(5) of this section;
(2) For mercury, hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas emissions in excess of the levels provided by paragraph (a)(6) of this section;
(3) For lead and cadmium, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas emissions in excess of the levels provided by paragraph (a)(6) of this section;
(4) For arsenic, beryllium, and chromium, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas emissions in excess of the levels provided by paragraph (a)(6) of this section;
(5) For carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, either:
(i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;
(6) For hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas, either:
(i) Emission in excess of 150 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as a chloride (Cl(−)equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or
(ii) Emissions greater than the levels that would be emitted if the source is achieving a system removal efficiency (SRE) of less than 99.923 percent for total chlorine and chloride fed to the combustor. You must calculate SRE from the following equation:

SRE = $[1 - (Cl_{out}/ Cl_{in})] \times 100\%$
Where:
Cl in = mass feedrate of total chlorine or chloride in all feedstreams, reported as chloride; and
Cl out = mass emission rate of hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas, reported as chloride, in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.
(7) For particulate matter, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas emissions in excess of the levels provided by paragraph (a)(6) of this section.
(b) *Emission limits for new sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:
(1) For dioxins and furans, either carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon emissions in excess of the limits provided by paragraph (b)(5) of this section;
(2) For mercury, hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas emissions in excess of the levels provided by paragraph (b)(6) of this section;
(3) For lead and cadmium, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas emissions in excess of the levels provided by paragraph (b)(6) of this section;
(4) For arsenic, beryllium, and chromium, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas emissions in excess of the levels provided by paragraph (b)(6) of this section;
(5) For carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, either:
(i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (b)(5)(ii) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;
(6) For hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas, either:
(i) Emission in excess of 25 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as a chloride (Cl(−)equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or
(ii) Emissions greater than the levels that would be emitted if the source is achieving a system removal efficiency (SRE) of less than 99.987 percent for total chlorine and chloride fed to the combustor. You must calculate SRE from the following equation:
SRE = $[1 - (Cl_{out}/ Cl_{in})] \times 100\%$
Where:
Cl in = mass feedrate of total chlorine or chloride in all feedstreams, reported as chloride; and
Cl out = mass emission rate of hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas, reported as chloride, in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.
(7) For particulate matter, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas emissions in excess of the levels provided by paragraph (b)(6) of this section.
(c) *Destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) standard* —(1) *99.99% DRE.* Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, you must achieve a DRE of 99.99% for each principle organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must calculate DRE for each POHC from the following equation:
DRE = $[1 - (W_{out}/ W_{in})] \times 100\%$
Where:
Win = mass feedrate of one POHC in a waste feedstream; and
Wout = mass emission rate of the same POHC present in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.
(2) *99.9999% DRE.* If you burn the dioxin-listed hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 (see §261.31 of this chapter), you must achieve a DRE of 99.9999% for each POHC that you designate under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must demonstrate this DRE performance on POHCs that are more difficult to incinerate than tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo- *p* -dioxins and dibenzofurans. You must use the equation in paragraph (c)(1) of this section to calculate DRE for each POHC. In addition, you must notify the Administrator of your intent to incinerate hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.
(3) *Principal organic hazardous constituents (POHCs).* (i) You must treat the POHCs in the waste feed that you specify under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section to the extent required by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.
(ii) You must specify one or more POHCs that are representative of the most difficult to destroy organic compounds in your hazardous waste feedstream. You must base this specification on the degree of difficulty of incineration of the organic constituents in the hazardous waste and on their concentration or mass in the hazardous waste feed, considering the results of hazardous waste analyses or other data and information.
(d) *Significant figures.* The emission limits provided by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are presented with two significant figures. Although you must perform intermediate calculations using at least three significant figures, you may round the resultant emission levels to two significant figures to document compliance.
(e) *Elective standards for area sources.* Area sources as defined under §63.2 are subject to the standards for cadmium and lead, the standards for arsenic, beryllium, and chromium, the standards for hydrogen chloride and chlorine, and the standards for particulate matter under this section if they elect under §266.100(b)(3) of this chapter to comply with those standards in lieu of the standards under 40 CFR 266.105, 266.106, and 266.107 to control those pollutants.
[70 FR 59569, Oct. 12, 2005]

Replacement Emissions Standards and Operating Limits for Incinerators, Cement Kilns, and Lightweight Aggregate Kilns

§ 63.1219 What are the replacement standards for hazardous waste incinerators?

(a) *Emission limits for existing sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:
(1) For dioxins and furans:
(i) For incinerators equipped with either a waste heat boiler or dry air pollution control system, either:
(A) Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or
(B) Emissions in excess of 0.40 ng TEQ/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, provided that the combustion gas temperature at the inlet to the initial particulate matter control device is 400 °F or lower based on the average of the test run average temperatures. (For purposes of compliance, operation of a wet particulate matter control device is presumed to meet the 400 °F or lower requirement);
(ii) Emissions in excess of 0.40 ng TEQ/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, for incinerators not equipped with either a waste heat boiler or dry air pollution control system;
(iii) A source equipped with a wet air pollution control system followed by a dry air pollution control system is not considered to be a dry air pollution control system, and a source equipped with a dry air pollution control system followed by a wet air pollution control system is considered to be a dry air pollution control system for purposes of this standard;

(2) Mercury in excess of 130 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(3) Cadmium and lead in excess of 230 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(4) Arsenic, beryllium, and chromium in excess of 92 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(5) For carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, either:
(i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;
(6) Hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas (total chlorine) in excess of 32 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as a chloride (Cl(−)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
(7) Except as provided by paragraph (e) of this section, particulate matter in excess of 0.013 gr/dscf corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
(b) *Emission limits for new sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:
(1)(i) Dioxins and furans in excess of 0.11 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen for incinerators equipped with either a waste heat boiler or dry air pollution control system; or
(ii) Dioxins and furans in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen for sources not equipped with either a waste heat boiler or dry air pollution control system;
(iii) A source equipped with a wet air pollution control system followed by a dry air pollution control system is not considered to be a dry air pollution control system, and a source equipped with a dry air pollution control system followed by a wet air pollution control system is considered to be a dry air pollution control system for purposes of this standard;
(2) Mercury in excess of 8.1 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(3) Cadmium and lead in excess of 10 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(4) Arsenic, beryllium, and chromium in excess of 23 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(5) For carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, either:
(i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (b)(5)(ii) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;
(6) Hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas in excess of 21 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as a chloride (Cl(−)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
(7) Except as provided by paragraph (e) of this section, particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.0016 gr/dscf corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
(c) *Destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) standard* —(1) *99.99% DRE.* Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, you must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.99% for each principle organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must calculate DRE for each POHC from the following equation:
$DRE = [1 - (W_{out} / W_{in})] \times 100\%$
Where:
W_{in}= mass feedrate of one POHC in a waste feedstream; and
W_{out}= mass emission rate of the same POHC present in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.
(2) *99.9999% DRE* . If you burn the dioxin-listed hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 (see §261.31 of this chapter), you must achieve a DRE of 99.9999% for each POHC that you designate under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must demonstrate this DRE performance on POHCs that are more difficult to incinerate than tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo- *p* -dioxins and dibenzofurans. You must use the equation in paragraph (c)(1) of this section to calculate DRE for each POHC. In addition, you must notify the Administrator of your intent to incinerate hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.
(3) *Principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC)* . (i) You must treat each POHC in the waste feed that you specify under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section to the extent required by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.
(ii) You must specify one or more POHCs that are representative of the most difficult to destroy organic compounds in your hazardous waste feedstream. You must base this specification on the degree of difficulty of incineration of the organic constituents in the hazardous waste and on their concentration or mass in the hazardous waste feed, considering the results of hazardous waste analyses or other data and information.
(d) *Significant figures* . The emission limits provided by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are presented with two significant figures. Although you must perform intermediate calculations using at least three significant figures, you may round the resultant emission levels to two significant figures to document compliance.
(e) *Alternative to the particulate matter standard* —(1) *General* . In lieu of complying with the particulate matter standards of this section, you may elect to comply with the following alternative metal emission control requirement:
(2) *Alternative metal emission control requirements for existing incinerators* . (i) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain cadmium, lead, and selenium in excess of 230 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and,
(ii) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel in excess of 92 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
(3) *Alternative metal emission control requirements for new incinerators* . (i) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain cadmium, lead, and selenium in excess of 10 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and,
(ii) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel in excess of 23 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
(4) *Operating limits* . Semivolatile and low volatile metal operating parameter limits must be established to ensure compliance with the alternative emission limitations described in paragraphs (e)(2) and (e)(3) of this section pursuant to §63.1209(n), except that semivolatile metal feedrate limits apply to lead, cadmium, and selenium, combined, and low volatile metal feedrate limits apply to arsenic, beryllium, chromium, antimony, cobalt, manganese, and nickel, combined.
[70 FR 59570, Oct. 12, 2005, as amended at 73 FR 64097, Oct. 28, 2008]

§ 63.1220 What are the replacement standards for hazardous waste burning cement kilns?

(a) *Emission and hazardous waste feed limits for existing sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere or feed hazardous waste that contain:
(1) For dioxins and furans, either:
(i) Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or
(ii) Emissions in excess of 0.40 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen provided that the combustion gas temperature at the inlet to the initial dry particulate matter control device is 400 °F or lower based on the average of the test run average temperatures;
(2) For mercury, both:
(i) An average as-fired concentration of mercury in all hazardous waste feedstreams in excess of 3.0 parts per million by weight; and
(ii) Either:
(A) Emissions in excess of 120 µg/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, or
(B) A hazardous waste feed maximum theoretical emission concentration (MTEC) in excess of 120 µg/dscm;
(3) For cadmium and lead, both:
(i) Emissions in excess of 7.6×10^{-4}lbs combined emissions of cadmium and lead attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste; and
(ii) Emissions in excess of 330 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(4) For arsenic, beryllium, and chromium, both:
(i) Emissions in excess of 2.1×10^{-5}lbs combined emissions of arsenic, beryllium, and chromium attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste; and
(ii) Emissions in excess of 56 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(5) *Carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons* . (i) For kilns equipped with a by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system, either:
(A) Carbon monoxide in the by-pass duct or mid-kiln gas sampling system in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(i)(B) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons in the by-pass duct or mid-kiln gas sampling system do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(B) Hydrocarbons in the by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;
(ii) For kilns not equipped with a by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system, either:
(A) Hydrocarbons in the main stack in excess of 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(B) Carbon monoxide in the main stack in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(ii)(A) of this section, you also must document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons in the main stack do not exceed 20 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane.
(6) Hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas in excess of 120 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as a chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
(7) For particulate matter, both:
(i) Emissions in excess of 0.028 gr/dscf corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
(ii) Opacity greater than 20 percent, unless your source is equipped with a bag leak detection system under §63.1206(c)(8) or a particulate matter detection system under §63.1206(c)(9).
(b) *Emission and hazardous waste feed limits for new sources* . You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere or feed hazardous waste that contain:
(1) For dioxins and furans, either:
(i) Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or
(ii) Emissions in excess of 0.40 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen provided that the combustion gas temperature at the inlet to the initial dry particulate matter control device is 400 °F or lower based on the average of the test run average temperatures;
(2) For mercury, both:
(i) An average as-fired concentration of mercury in all hazardous waste feedstreams in excess of 1.9 parts per million by weight; and
(ii) Either:
(A) Emissions in excess of 120 µg/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, or
(B) A hazardous waste feed maximum theoretical emission concentration (MTEC) in excess of 120 µg/dscm;
(3) For cadmium and lead, both:
(i) Emissions in excess of 6.2×10^{-5}lbs combined emissions of cadmium and lead attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste; and
(ii) Emissions in excess of 180 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(4) For arsenic, beryllium, and chromium, both:
(i) Emissions in excess of 1.5×10^{-5}lbs combined emissions of arsenic, beryllium, and chromium attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste; and
(ii) Emissions in excess of 54 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(5) *Carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons.* (i) For kilns equipped with a by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons emissions are limited in both the bypass duct or midkiln gas sampling system and the main stack as follows:
(A) Emissions in the by-pass or midkiln gas sampling system are limited to either:
(*1*) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (b)(5)(i)(A)(*2*) of this section, you also must document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(*2*) Hydrocarbons in the by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; and
(B) Hydrocarbons in the main stack are limited, if construction of the kiln commenced after April 19, 1996 at a plant site where a cement kiln (whether burning hazardous waste or not) did not previously exist, to 50 parts per million by volume, over a 30-day block average (monitored continuously with a continuous monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane.
(ii) For kilns not equipped with a by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system, hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide are limited in the main stack to either:
(A) Hydrocarbons not exceeding 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(B)(*1*) Carbon monoxide not exceeding 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
(*2*) Hydrocarbons not exceeding 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane at any time during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7); and
(*3*) If construction of the kiln commenced after April 19, 1996 at a plant site where a cement kiln (whether burning hazardous waste or not) did not previously exist, hydrocarbons are limited to 50 parts per million by volume, over a 30-day block average (monitored continuously with a continuous monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane.
(6) Hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas in excess of 86 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as a chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
(7) For particulate matter, both:
(i) Emissions in excess of 0.0069 gr/dscf corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
(ii) Opacity greater than 20 percent, unless your source is equipped with a bag leak detection system under §63.1206(c)(8) or a particulate matter detection system under §63.1206(c)(9).
(c) *Destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) standard* —(1) *99.99% DRE.* Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, you must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.99% for each principle organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must calculate DRE for each POHC from the following equation:
$DRE = [1 - (W_{out}/W_{in})] \times 100\%$
Where:
W_{in}= mass feedrate of one POHC in a waste feedstream; and
W_{out}= mass emission rate of the same POHC present in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.
(2) *99.9999% DRE.* If you burn the dioxin-listed hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 (see §261.31 of this chapter), you must achieve a DRE of 99.9999% for each POHC that you designate under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must demonstrate this DRE performance on POHCs that are more difficult to incinerate than tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo- *p* -dioxins and dibenzofurans. You must use the equation in paragraph (c)(1) of this section to calculate DRE for each POHC. In addition, you must notify the Administrator of your intent to incinerate hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.
(3) *Principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC).* (i) You must treat each POHC in the waste feed that you specify under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section to the extent required by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.
(ii) You must specify one or more POHCs that are representative of the most difficult to destroy organic compounds in your hazardous waste feedstream. You must base this specification on the degree of difficulty of incineration of the organic constituents in the hazardous waste and on their concentration or mass in the hazardous waste feed, considering the results of hazardous waste analyses or other data and information.
(d) *Cement kilns with in-line kiln raw mills* —(1) *General.* (i) You must conduct performance testing when the raw mill is on-line and when the mill is off-line to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards, and you must establish separate operating parameter limits under §63.1209 for each mode of operation, except as provided by paragraphs (d)(1)(iv) and (d)(1)(v) of this section.
(ii) You must document in the operating record each time you change from one mode of operation to the alternate mode and begin complying with the operating parameter limits for that alternate mode of operation.
(iii) You must calculate rolling averages for operating parameter limits as provided by §63.1209(q)(2).
(iv) If your in-line kiln raw mill has dual stacks, you may assume that the dioxin/furan emission levels in the by-pass stack and the operating parameter limits determined during performance testing of the by-pass stack when the raw mill is off-line are the same as when the mill is on-line.
(v) In lieu of conducting a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the dioxin/furan emission standards for the mode of operation when the raw mill is on-line, you may specify in the performance test workplan and Notification of Compliance the same operating parameter limits required under §63.1209(k) for the mode of operation when the raw mill is on-line as you establish during performance testing for the mode of operation when the raw mill is off-line.
(2) *Emissions averaging.* You may comply with the mercury, semivolatile metal, low volatile metal, and hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas emission standards on a time-weighted average basis under the following procedures:
(i) *Averaging methodology.* You must calculate the time-weighted average emission concentration with the following equation:
C_{total}= {Cmill-off× (Tmill-off/(Tmill-off+ Tmill-on))} + {Cmill-on× (Tmill-on/(Tmill-off+ Tmill-on))}
Where:
C_{total}= time-weighted average concentration of a regulated constituent considering both raw mill on time and off time;
Cmill-off= average performance test concentration of regulated constituent with the raw mill off-line;
Cmill-on= average performance test concentration of regulated constituent with the raw mill on-line;
Tmill-off= time when kiln gases are not routed through the raw mill; and
Tmill-on= time when kiln gases are routed through the raw mill.
(ii) *Compliance.* (A) If you use this emission averaging provision, you must document in the operating record compliance with the emission standards on an annual basis by using the equation provided by paragraph (d)(2) of this section.
(B) Compliance is based on one-year block averages beginning on the day you submit the initial notification of compliance.
(iii) *Notification.* (A) If you elect to document compliance with one or more emission standards using this emission averaging provision, you must notify the Administrator in the initial comprehensive performance test plan submitted under §63.1207(e).
(B) You must include historical raw mill operation data in the performance test plan to estimate future raw mill down-time and document in the performance test plan that estimated emissions and estimated raw mill down-time will not result in an exceedance of an emission standard on an annual basis.
(C) You must document in the notification of compliance submitted under §63.1207(j) that an emission standard will not be exceeded based on the documented emissions from the performance test and predicted raw mill down-time.

(e) *Preheater or preheater/precalciner kilns with dual stacks* —(1) *General.* You must conduct performance testing on each stack to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards, and you must establish operating parameter limits under §63.1209 for each stack, except as provided by paragraph (d)(1)(iv) of this section for dioxin/furan emissions testing and operating parameter limits for the by-pass stack of in-line raw mills.

(2) *Emissions averaging.* You may comply with the mercury, semivolatile metal, low volatile metal, and hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas emission standards specified in this section on a gas flowrate-weighted average basis under the following procedures:

(i) *Averaging methodology.* You must calculate the gas flowrate-weighted average emission concentration using the following equation:

$C_{tot} = \{C_{main} \times (Q_{main}/(Q_{main} + Q_{bypass}))\} + \{C_{bypass} \times (Q_{bypass}/(Q_{main} + Q_{bypass}))\}$

Where:

C_{tot} = gas flowrate-weighted average concentration of the regulated constituent;

C_{main} = average performance test concentration demonstrated in the main stack;

C_{bypass} = average performance test concentration demonstrated in the bypass stack;

Q_{main} = volumetric flowrate of main stack effluent gas; and

Q_{bypass} = volumetric flowrate of bypass effluent gas.

(ii) *Compliance.* (A) You must demonstrate compliance with the emission standard(s) using the emission concentrations determined from the performance tests and the equation provided by paragraph (e)(1) of this section; and

(B) You must develop operating parameter limits for bypass stack and main stack flowrates that ensure the emission concentrations calculated with the equation in paragraph (e)(1) of this section do not exceed the emission standards on a 12-hour rolling average basis. You must include these flowrate limits in the Notification of Compliance.

(iii) *Notification* . If you elect to document compliance under this emissions averaging provision, you must:

(A) Notify the Administrator in the initial comprehensive performance test plan submitted under §63.1207(e). The performance test plan must include, at a minimum, information describing the flowrate limits established under paragraph (e)(2)(ii)(B) of this section; and

(B) Document in the Notification of Compliance submitted under §63.1207(j) the demonstrated gas flowrate-weighted average emissions that you calculate with the equation provided by paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(f) *Significant figures* . The emission limits provided by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are presented with two significant figures. Although you must perform intermediate calculations using at least three significant figures, you may round the resultant emission levels to two significant figures to document compliance.

(g) [Reserved]

(h) When you comply with the particulate matter requirements of paragraphs (a)(7) or (b)(7) of this section, you are exempt from the New Source Performance Standard for particulate matter and opacity under §60.60 of this chapter.

[70 FR 59571, Oct. 12, 2005, as amended at 71 FR 62394, Oct. 25, 2006; 73 FR 18983, Apr. 8, 2008; 73 FR 64097, Oct. 28, 2008]

§ 63.1221 What are the replacement standards for hazardous waste burning lightweight aggregate kilns?

(a) *Emission and hazardous waste feed limits for existing sources* . You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere or feed hazardous waste that contain:

(1) For dioxins and furans, either:

(i) Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or

(ii) Rapid quench of the combustion gas temperature at the exit of the (last) combustion chamber (or exit of any waste heat recovery system that immediately follows the last combustion chamber) to 400 °F or lower based on the average of the test run average temperatures. You must also notify in writing the RCRA authority that you are complying with this option;

(2) For mercury, either:

(i) Emissions in excess of 120 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or

(ii) A hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to a maximum theoretical emission concentration (MTEC) in excess of 120 µgm/dscm;

(3) For cadmium and lead, both:

(i) Emissions in excess of 3.0×10^{-4}lbs combined emissions of cadmium and lead attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste; and

(ii) Emissions in excess of 250 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(4) For arsenic, beryllium, and chromium, both:

(i) In excess of 9.5×10^{-5}lbs combined emissions of arsenic, beryllium, and chromium attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste;

(ii) Emissions in excess of 110 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(5) *Carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons* . (i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section, you also must document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 20 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average, dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;

(6) Hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas in excess of 600 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as a chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and

(7) Particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.025 gr/dscf, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(b) *Emission and hazardous waste feed limits for new sources* . You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere or feed hazardous waste that contain:

(1) For dioxins and furans, either:

(i) Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or

(ii) Rapid quench of the combustion gas temperature at the exit of the (last) combustion chamber (or exit of any waste heat recovery system that immediately follows the last combustion chamber) to 400 °F or lower based on the average of the test run average temperatures. You must also notify in writing the RCRA authority that you are complying with this option;

(2) For mercury, either:

(i) Emissions in excess of 120 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or

(ii) A hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to a maximum theoretical emission concentration (MTEC) in excess of 120 µgm/dscm;

(3) For cadmium and lead, both:

(i) Emissions in excess of 3.7×10^{-5}lbs combined emissions of cadmium and lead attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste; and
(ii) Emissions in excess of 43 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(4) For arsenic, beryllium, and chromium, both:
(i) In excess of 3.3×10^{-5} lbs combined emissions of arsenic, beryllium, and chromium attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste;
(ii) Emissions in excess of 110 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
(5) *Carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons* . (i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (b)(5)(ii) of this section, you also must document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 20 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average, dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;
(6) Hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas in excess of 600 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as a chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
(7) Particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.0098 gr/dscf corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
(c) *Destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) standard* —(1) *99.99% DRE* . Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, you must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.99% for each principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must calculate DRE for each POHC from the following equation:
$DRE = [1 - (W_{out} / Win)] \times 100\%$
Where:
W_{in}= mass feedrate of one POHC in a waste feedstream; and
W_{out}= mass emission rate of the same POHC present in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.
(2) *99.9999% DRE* . If you burn the dioxin-listed hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 (see §261.31 of this chapter), you must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.9999% for each POHC that you designate under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must demonstrate this DRE performance on POHCs that are more difficult to incinerate than tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-dioxins and dibenzofurans. You must use the equation in paragraph (c)(1) of this section to calculate DRE for each POHC. In addition, you must notify the Administrator of your intent to burn hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.
(3) *Principal organic hazardous constituents (POHCs)* . (i) You must treat each POHC in the waste feed that you specify under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section to the extent required by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.
(ii) You must specify one or more POHCs that are representative of the most difficult to destroy organic compounds in your hazardous waste feedstream. You must base this specification on the degree of difficulty of incineration of the organic constituents in the hazardous waste and on their concentration or mass in the hazardous waste feed, considering the results of hazardous waste analyses or other data and information.
(d) *Significant figures* . The emission limits provided by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are presented with two significant figures. Although you must perform intermediate calculations using at least three significant figures, you may round the resultant emission levels to two significant figures to document compliance.
[70 FR 59574, Oct. 12, 2005]

Table 1 to Subpart EEE of Part 63—General Provisions Applicable to Subpart EEE

Reference	Applies to subpart EEE	Explanation
63.1	Yes.	
63.2	Yes.	
63.3	Yes.	
63.4	Yes.	
63.5	Yes.	
63.6(a), (b), (c), (d), and (e)	Yes.	
63.6(f)	Yes	Except that the performance test requirements of Sec. 63.1207 apply instead of §63.6(f)(2)(iii)(B).
63.6(g) and (h)	Yes.	
63.6(i)	Yes	Section 63.1213 specifies that the compliance date may also be extended for inability to install necessary emission control equipment by the compliance date because of implementation of pollution prevention or waste minimization controls.

63.6(j)	Yes.	
63.7(a)	Yes	Except §63.1207(e)(3) allows you to petition the Administrator under §63.7(h) to provide an extension of time to conduct a performance test.
63.7(b)	Yes	Except §63.1207(e) requires you to submit the site-specific test plan for approval at least one year before the comprehensive performance test is scheduled to begin.
63.7(c)	Yes	Except §63.1207(e) requires you to submit the site-specific test plan (including the quality assurance provisions under §63.7(c)) for approval at least one year before the comprehensive performance test is scheduled to begin.
63.7(d)	Yes.	
63.7(e)	Yes	Except §63.1207 prescribes operations during performance testing and §63.1209 specifies operating limits that will be established during performance testing (such that testing is likely to be representative of the extreme range of normal performance).
63.7(f)	Yes.	
63.7(g)	Yes	Except §63.1207(j) requiring that you submit the results of the performance test (and the notification of compliance) within 90 days of completing the test, unless the Administrator grants a time extension, applies instead of §63.7(g)(1).
63.7(h)	Yes	Except §63.1207(c)(2) allows data in lieu of the initial comprehensive performance test, and §63.1207(m) provides a waiver of certain performance tests. You must submit requests for these waivers with the site-specific test plan.
63.8(a) and (b)	Yes.	
63.8(c)	Yes	Except: (1) §63.1211(c) that requires you to install, calibrate, and operate CMS by the compliance date applies instead of §63.8(c)(3); and (2) the performance specifications for CO, HC, and O2 CEMS in subpart B, of this chapter requiring that the detectors measure the sample concentration at least once every 15 seconds for calculating an average emission level once every 60 seconds apply instead of §63.8(c)(4)(ii).
63.8(d)	Yes.	
63.8(e)	Yes	Except §63.1207(e) requiring you to submit the site-specific comprehensive performance test plan and the CMS performance evaluation test plan for approval at least one year prior to the planned test date applies instead of §§63.8(e)(2) and (3)(iii).
63.8(f) and (g)	Yes.	
63.9(a)	Yes.	
63.9(b)	Yes	*Note:* Section 63.9(b)(1)(ii) pertains to notification requirements for area sources that become a major source, and §63.9(b)(2)(v) requires a major source determination. Although area sources are subject to all provisions of this subpart (Subpart EEE), these sections nonetheless apply because the major source determination may affect the applicability of part 63 standards or title V permit requirements to other sources (i.e., other than a hazardous waste combustor) of hazardous air pollutants at the facility.
63.9(c) and (d)	Yes.	
63.9(e)	Yes	Except §63.1207(e) which requires you to submit the comprehensive performance test plan for approval one year prior to the planned performance test date applies instead of §63.9(e).
63.9(f)	Yes	Section 63.9(f) applies if you are allowed under §63.1209(a)(1)(v) to use visible determination of opacity for compliance in lieu of a COMS.
63.9(g)	Yes	Except §63.9(g)(2) pertaining to COMS does not apply.
63.9(h)	Yes	Except §63.1207(j) requiring you to submit the notification of compliance within 90 days of completing a performance test unless the Administrator grants a time extension applies instead of §63.9(h)(2)(iii). Note: Even though area sources are subject to this subpart, the major source determination required by §63.9(h)(2)(i)(E) is applicable to hazardous waste combustors for the reasons discussed above.
63.9(i) and (j)	Yes.	
63.10	Yes	Except reports of performance test results required under §63.10(d)(2) may be submitted up to 90 days after completion of the test.
63.11	No.	
63.12–63.15	Yes.	

[67 FR 6994, Feb. 14, 2002]

Appendix to Subpart EEE of Part 63—Quality Assurance Procedures for Continuous Emissions Monitors Used for Hazardous Waste Combustors

1. Applicability and Principle

1.1 Applicability. These quality assurance requirements are used to evaluate the effectiveness of quality control (QC) and quality assurance (QA) procedures and the quality of data produced by continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) that are used for determining compliance with the emission standards on a continuous basis as specified in the applicable regulation. The QA procedures specified by these requirements represent the minimum requirements necessary for the control and assessment of the quality of CEMS data used to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards provided under this subpart EEE of part 63. Owners and operators must meet these minimum requirements and are encouraged to develop and implement a more extensive QA program. These requirements supersede those found in part 60, Appendix F, of this chapter. Appendix F does not apply to hazardous waste-burning devices.
1.2 Principle. The QA procedures consist of two distinct and equally important functions. One function is the assessment of the quality of the CEMS data by estimating accuracy. The other function is the control and improvement of the quality of the CEMS data by implementing QC policies and corrective actions. These two functions form a control loop. When the assessment function indicates that the data quality is inadequate, the source must immediately stop burning hazardous waste. The CEM data control effort must be increased until the data quality is acceptable before hazardous waste burning can resume.
a. In order to provide uniformity in the assessment and reporting of data quality, this procedure explicitly specifies the assessment methods for response drift and accuracy. The methods are based on procedures included in the applicable performance specifications provided in appendix B to part 60 of this chapter. These procedures also require the analysis of the EPA audit samples concurrent with certain reference method (RM) analyses as specified in the applicable RM's.
b. Because the control and corrective action function encompasses a variety of policies, specifications, standards, and corrective measures, this procedure treats QC requirements in general terms to allow each source owner or operator to develop a QC system that is most effective and efficient for the circumstances.
2. Definitions
2.1 *Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS).* The total equipment required for the determination of a pollutant concentration. The system consists of the following major subsystems:
2.1.1 *Sample Interface.* That portion of the CEMS used for one or more of the following: sample acquisition, sample transport, and sample conditioning, or protection of the monitor from the effects of the stack effluent.
2.1.2 *Pollutant Analyzer.* That portion of the CEMS that senses the pollutant concentration and generates a proportional output.
2.1.3 *Diluent Analyzer.* That portion of the CEMS that senses the diluent gas (O2) and generates an output proportional to the gas concentration.
2.1.4 *Data Recorder.* That portion of the CEMS that provides a permanent record of the analyzer output. The data recorder may provide automatic data reduction and CEMS control capabilities.
2.2 *Relative Accuracy (RA).* The absolute mean difference between the pollutant concentration determined by the CEMS and the value determined by the reference method (RM) plus the 2.5 percent error confidence coefficient of a series of test divided by the mean of the RM tests or the applicable emission limit.
2.3 *Calibration Drift (CD).* The difference in the CEMS output readings from the established reference value after a stated period of operation during which no unscheduled maintenance, repair, or adjustment took place.
2.4 *Zero Drift (ZD).* The difference in CEMS output readings at the zero pollutant level after a stated period of operation during which no unscheduled maintenance, repair, or adjustment took place.
2.5 *Calibration Standard.* Calibration standards produce a known and unchanging response when presented to the pollutant analyzer portion of the CEMS, and are used to calibrate the drift or response of the analyzer.
2.6 *Relative Accuracy Test Audit (RATA).* Comparison of CEMS measurements to reference method measurements in order to evaluate relative accuracy following procedures and specification given in the appropriate performance specification.
2.7 *Absolute Calibration Audit (ACA).* Equivalent to calibration error (CE) test defined in the appropriate performance specification using NIST traceable calibration standards to challenge the CEMS and assess accuracy.
2.8 *Rolling Average.* The average emissions, based on some (specified) time period, calculated every minute from a one-minute average of four measurements taken at 15-second intervals.
3. QA/QC Requirements
3.1 QC Requirements. a. Each owner or operator must develop and implement a QC program. At a minimum, each QC program must include written procedures describing in detail complete, step-by-step procedures and operations for the following activities.
1. Checks for component failures, leaks, and other abnormal conditions.
2. Calibration of CEMS.
3. CD determination and adjustment of CEMS.
4. Integration of CEMS with the automatic waste feed cutoff (AWFCO) system.
5. Preventive Maintenance of CEMS (including spare parts inventory).
6. Data recording, calculations, and reporting.
7. Checks of record keeping.
8. Accuracy audit procedures, including sampling and analysis methods.
9. Program of corrective action for malfunctioning CEMS.
10. Operator training and certification.
11. Maintaining and ensuring current certification or naming of cylinder gasses, metal solutions, and particulate samples used for audit and accuracy tests, daily checks, and calibrations.
b. Whenever excessive inaccuracies occur for two consecutive quarters, the current written procedures must be revised or the CEMS modified or replaced to correct the deficiency causing the excessive inaccuracies. These written procedures must be kept on record and available for inspection by the enforcement agency.
3.2 QA Requirements. Each source owner or operator must develop and implement a QA plan that includes, at a minimum, the following.
1. QA responsibilities (including maintaining records, preparing reports, reviewing reports).
2. Schedules for the daily checks, periodic audits, and preventive maintenance.
3. Check lists and data sheets.
4. Preventive maintenance procedures.
5. Description of the media, format, and location of all records and reports.
6. Provisions for a review of the CEMS data at least once a year. Based on the results of the review, the owner or operator must revise or update the QA plan, if necessary.
4. CD and ZD Assessment and Daily System Audit
4.1 *CD and ZD Requirement.* Owners and operators must check, record, and quantify the ZD and the CD at least once daily (approximately 24 hours) in accordance with the method prescribed by the manufacturer. The CEMS calibration must, at a minimum, be adjusted whenever the daily ZD or CD exceeds the limits in the Performance Specifications. If, on any given ZD and/or CD check the ZD and/or CD exceed(s) two times the limits in the Performance Specifications, or if the cumulative adjustment to the ZD and/or CD (see Section 4.2) exceed(s) three times the limits in the

Performance Specifications, hazardous waste burning must immediately cease and the CEMS must be serviced and recalibrated. Hazardous waste burning cannot resume until the owner or operator documents that the CEMS is in compliance with the Performance Specifications by carrying out an ACA.

4.2 *Recording Requirements for Automatic ZD and CD Adjusting Monitors.* Monitors that automatically adjust the data to the corrected calibration values must record the unadjusted concentration measurement prior to resetting the calibration, if performed, or record the amount of the adjustment.

4.3 *Daily System Audit.* The audit must include a review of the calibration check data, an inspection of the recording system, an inspection of the control panel warning lights, and an inspection of the sample transport and interface system (e.g., flowmeters, filters, etc.) as appropriate.

4.4 *Data Recording and Reporting.* All measurements from the CEMS must be retained in the operating record for at least 5 years.

5. Performance Evaluation for CO, O_2, and HC CEMS

Carbon Monoxide (CO), Oxygen (O_2), and Hydrocarbon (HC) CEMS. An Absolute Calibration Audit (ACA) must be conducted quarterly, and a Relative Accuracy Test Audit (RATA) (if applicable, see sections 5.1 and 5.2) must be conducted yearly. An Interference Response Tests must be performed whenever an ACA or a RATA is conducted. When a performance test is also required under §63.1207 to document compliance with emission standards, the RATA must coincide with the performance test. The audits must be conducted as follows.

5.1 *Relative Accuracy Test Audit (RATA).* This requirement applies to $O_2$and CO CEMS. The RATA must be conducted at least yearly. Conduct the RATA as described in the RA test procedure (or alternate procedures section) described in the applicable Performance Specifications. In addition, analyze the appropriate performance audit samples received from the EPA as described in the applicable sampling methods.

5.2 *Absolute Calibration Audit (ACA).* The ACA must be conducted at least quarterly except in a quarter when a RATA (if applicable, see section 5.1) is conducted instead. Conduct an ACA as described in the calibration error (CE) test procedure described in the applicable Performance Specifications.

5.3 *Interference Response Test.* The interference response test must be conducted whenever an ACA or RATA is conducted. Conduct an interference response test as described in the applicable Performance Specifications.

5.4 *Excessive Audit Inaccuracy.* If the RA from the RATA or the CE from the ACA exceeds the criteria in the applicable Performance Specifications, hazardous waste burning must cease immediately. Hazardous waste burning cannot resume until the owner or operator takes corrective measures and audit the CEMS with a RATA to document that the CEMS is operating within the specifications.

6. Other Requirements

6.1 *Performance Specifications.* CEMS used by owners and operators of HWCs must comply with the following performance specifications in appendix B to part 60 of this chapter:

Table I: Performance Specifications for CEMS

CEMS	**Performance specification**
Carbon monoxide	4B
Oxygen	4B
Total hydrocarbons	8A

6.2 *Downtime due to Calibration.* Facilities may continue to burn hazardous waste for a maximum of 20 minutes while calibrating the CEMS. If all CEMS are calibrated at once, the facility must have twenty minutes to calibrate all the CEMS. If CEMS are calibrated individually, the facility must have twenty minutes to calibrate each CEMS. If the CEMS are calibrated individually, other CEMS must be operational while the individual CEMS is being calibrated.

6.3 Span of the CEMS.

6.3.1 *CO CEMS.* The CO CEM must have two ranges, a low range with a span of 200 ppmv and a high range with a span of 3000 ppmv at an oxygen correction factor of 1. A one-range CEM may be used, but it must meet the performance specifications for the low range in the specified span of the low range.

6.3.2 $O_{2\,CEMS}$. The O_2CEM must have a span of 25 percent. The span may be higher than 25 percent if the O_2concentration at the sampling point is greater than 25 percent.

6.3.3 *HC CEMS.* The HC CEM must have a span of 100 ppmv, expressed as propane, at an oxygen correction factor of 1.

6.3.4 *CEMS Span Values.* When the Oxygen Correction Factor is Greater than 2. When an owner or operator installs a CEMS at a location of high ambient air dilution, i.e., where the maximum oxygen correction factor as determined by the permitting agency is greater than 2, the owner or operator must install a CEM with a lower span(s), proportionate to the larger oxygen correction factor, than those specified above.

6.3.5 *Use of Alternative Spans.* Owner or operators may request approval to use alternative spans and ranges to those specified. Alternate spans must be approved in writing in advance by the Administrator. In considering approval of alternative spans and ranges, the Administrator will consider that measurements beyond the span will be recorded as values at the maximum span for purposes of calculating rolling averages.

6.3.6 *Documentation of Span Values.* The span value must be documented by the CEMS manufacturer with laboratory data.

6.4.1 *Moisture Correction.* Method 4 of appendix A, part 60 of this chapter, must be used to determine moisture content of the stack gasses.

6.4.2 *Oxygen Correction Factor.* Measured pollutant levels must be corrected for the amount of oxygen in the stack according to the following formula:

$$P_c = P_m \times 14/(E - Y)$$

Where:

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

P_m= measured concentration of the pollutant, dry basis;

E = volume fraction of oxygen in the combustion air fed into the device, on a dry basis (normally 21 percent or 0.21 if only air is fed);

Y = measured fraction of oxygen on a dry basis at the sampling point.

The oxygen correction factor is:

$$OCF = 14/(E - Y)$$

6.4.3 *Temperature Correction.* Correction values for temperature are obtainable from standard reference materials.

6.5 *Rolling Average.* A rolling average is the arithmetic average of all one-minute averages over the averaging period.

6.5.1 *One-Minute Average for CO and HHC CEMS.* One-minute averages are the arithmetic average of the four most recent 15-second observations and must be calculated using the following equation:

$$\bar{c} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} \frac{c_i}{4}$$

Where:
c= the one minute average
c_i= a fifteen-second observation from the CEM
Fifteen second observations must not be rounded or smoothed. Fifteen-second observations may be disregarded only as a result of a failure in the CEMS and allowed in the source's quality assurance plan at the time of the CEMS failure. One-minute averages must not be rounded, smoothed, or disregarded.
6.5.2 Ten Minute Rolling Average Equation. The ten minute rolling average must be calculated using the following equation:

$$C_{RA} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{\bar{c}_i}{10}$$

Where:
C_{RA}= The concentration of the standard, expressed as a rolling average
c_i= a one minute average
6.5.3 *Hourly Rolling Average Equation for CO and THC CEMS and Operating Parameter Limits.* The rolling average, based on a specific number integer of hours, must be calculated using the following equation:

$$C_{RA} = \sum_{i=1}^{60} \frac{\bar{c}_i}{60}$$

Where:
c_{RA}= The concentration of the standard, expressed as a rolling average
c_i= a one minute average
6.5.4 Averaging Periods for CEMS other than CO and THC. The averaging period for CEMS other than CO and THC CEMS must be calculated as a rolling average of all one-hour values over the averaging period. An hourly average is comprised of 4 measurements taken at equally spaced time intervals, or at most every 15 minutes. Fewer than 4 measurements might be available within an hour for reasons such as facility downtime or CEMS calibration. If at least two measurements (30 minutes of data) are available, an hourly average must be calculated. The *n* -hour rolling average is calculated by averaging the *n* most recent hourly averages.
6.6 Units of the Standards for the Purposes of Recording and Reporting Emissions. Emissions must be recorded and reported expressed after correcting for oxygen, temperature, and moisture. Emissions must be reported in metric, but may also be reported in the English system of units, at 7 percent oxygen, 20 °C, and on a dry basis.
6.7 Rounding and Significant Figures. Emissions must be rounded to two significant figures using ASTM procedure E–29–90 or its successor. Rounding must be avoided prior to rounding for the reported value.
7. Bibliography
1. 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, “Quality Assurance Procedures: Procedure 1. Quality Assurance Requirements for Gas continuous Emission Monitoring Systems Used For Compliance Determination”.
[64 FR 53038, Sept. 30, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 42301, July 10, 2000]

Attachment E

PART 63 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

PART 63 Subpart LLL— National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry [as amended at 64 FR 53070 (Sept. 30 1999), 67 FR 16619-16624 (April 5, 2002), 67 FR 44769 (July 5, 2002), 67 FR 72584-72585 (Dec. 6, 2002), 68 FR 37358 (June 23, 2003), and 71 FR 76549-76552 (Dec. 20, 2006)]

Source: 64 FR 31925, June 14, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

General

§ 63.1340 Applicability and designation of affected sources.

(a) Except as specified in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, the provisions of this subpart apply to each new and existing portland cement plant which is a major source or an area source as defined in §63.2.

(b) The affected sources subject to this subpart are:

(1) Each kiln and each in-line kiln/raw mill at any major or area source, including alkali bypasses, except for kilns and in-line kiln/raw mills that burn hazardous waste and are subject to and regulated under subpart EEE of this part;

(2) Each clinker cooler at any portland cement plant which is a major source;

(3) Each raw mill at any portland cement plant which is a major source;

(4) Each finish mill at any portland cement plant which is a major source;

(5) Each raw material dryer at any portland cement plant which is a major source and each greenfield raw material dryer at any portland cement plant which is a major or area source;

(6) Each raw material, clinker, or finished product storage bin at any portland cement plant which is a major source;

(7) Each conveying system transfer point including those associated with coal preparation used to convey coal from the mill to the kiln at any portland cement plant which is a major source; and

(8) Each bagging and bulk loading and unloading system at any portland cement plant which is a major source.

(c) For portland cement plants with on-site nonmetallic mineral processing facilities, the first affected source in the sequence of materials handling operations subject to this subpart is the raw material storage, which is just prior to the raw mill. Any equipment of the on-site nonmetallic mineral processing plant which precedes the raw material storage is not subject to this subpart. In addition, the primary and secondary crushers of the on-site nonmetallic mineral processing plant, regardless of whether they precede the raw material storage, are not subject to this subpart. Furthermore, the first conveyor transfer point subject to this subpart is the transfer point associated with the conveyor transferring material from the raw material storage to the raw mill.

(d) The owner or operator of any affected source subject to the provisions of this subpart is subject to title V permitting requirements.

[64 FR 31925, June 14, 1999, as amended at 67 FR 16619, Apr. 5, 2002; 67 FR 72584, Dec. 6, 2002]

§ 63.1341 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart that are not defined in this section have the meaning given to them in the CAA and in subpart A of this part.

Alkali bypass means a duct between the feed end of the kiln and the preheater tower through which a portion of the kiln exit gas stream is withdrawn and quickly cooled by air or water to avoid excessive buildup of alkali, chloride and/or sulfur on the raw feed. This may also be referred to as the “kiln exhaust gas bypass”.

Bagging system means the equipment which fills bags with portland cement.

Bin means a manmade enclosure for storage of raw materials, clinker, or finished product prior to further processing at a portland cement plant.

Clinker cooler means equipment into which clinker product leaving the kiln is placed to be cooled by air supplied by a forced draft or natural draft supply system.

Continuous monitor means a device which continuously samples the regulated parameter specified in §63.1350 of this subpart without interruption, evaluates the detector response at least once every 15 seconds, and computes and records the average value at least every 60 seconds, except during allowable periods of calibration and except as defined otherwise by the continuous emission monitoring system performance specifications in appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

Conveying system means a device for transporting materials from one piece of equipment or location to another location within a facility. Conveying systems include but are not limited to the following: feeders, belt conveyors, bucket elevators and pneumatic systems.

Conveying system transfer point means a point where any material including but not limited to feed material, fuel, clinker or product, is transferred to or from a conveying system, or between separate parts of a conveying system.

Dioxins and furans (D/F) means tetra-, penta-, hexa-, hepta-, and octa-chlorinated dibenzo dioxins and furans.

Facility means all contiguous or adjoining property that is under common ownership or control, including properties that are separated only by a road or other public right-of-way.

Feed means the prepared and mixed materials, which include but are not limited to materials such as limestone, clay, shale, sand, iron ore, mill scale, cement kiln dust and flyash, that are fed to the kiln. Feed does not include the fuels used in the kiln to produce heat to form the clinker product.

Finish mill means a roll crusher, ball and tube mill or other size reduction equipment used to grind clinker to a fine powder. Gypsum and other materials may be added to and blended with clinker in a finish mill. The finish mill also includes the air separator associated with the finish mill.

Greenfield kiln, in-line kiln/raw mill, or raw material dryer means a kiln, in-line kiln/raw mill, or raw material dryer for which construction is commenced at a plant site (where no kilns and no in-line kiln/raw mills were in operation at any time prior to March 24, 1998) after March 24, 1998.

Hazardous waste is defined in §261.3 of this chapter.

In-line kiln/raw mill means a system in a portland cement production process where a dry kiln system is integrated with the raw mill so that all or a portion of the kiln exhaust gases are used to perform the drying operation of the raw mill, with no auxiliary heat source used. In this system the kiln is capable of operating without the raw mill operating, but the raw mill cannot operate without the kiln gases, and consequently, the raw mill does not generate a separate exhaust gas stream.

Kiln means a device, including any associated preheater or precalciner devices, that produces clinker by heating limestone and other materials for subsequent production of portland cement.

Kiln exhaust gas bypass means alkali bypass.

Monovent means an exhaust configuration of a building or emission control device (e. g. positive pressure fabric filter) that extends the length of the structure and has a width very small in relation to its length (i. e., length to width ratio is typically greater than 5:1). The exhaust may be an open vent with or without a roof, louvered vents, or a combination of such features.

New brownfield kiln, in-line kiln raw mill, or raw material dryer means a kiln, in-line kiln/raw mill or raw material dryer for which construction is commenced at a plant site (where kilns and/or in-line kiln/raw mills were in operation prior to March 24, 1998) after March 24, 1998.

One-minute average means the average of thermocouple or other sensor responses calculated at least every 60 seconds from responses obtained at least once during each consecutive 15 second period.

Portland cement plant means any facility manufacturing portland cement.

Raw material dryer means an impact dryer, drum dryer, paddle-equipped rapid dryer, air separator, or other equipment used to reduce the moisture content of feed materials.

Raw mill means a ball and tube mill, vertical roller mill or other size reduction equipment, that is not part of an in-line kiln/raw mill, used to grind feed to the appropriate size. Moisture may be added or removed from the feed during the grinding operation. If the raw mill is used to remove moisture from feed materials, it is also, by definition, a raw material dryer. The raw mill also includes the air separator associated with the raw mill.

Rolling average means the average of all one-minute averages over the averaging period.

Run average means the average of the one-minute parameter values for a run.

TEQ means the international method of expressing toxicity equivalents for dioxins and furans as defined in U.S. EPA, Interim Procedures for Estimating Risks Associated with Exposures to Mixtures of Chlorinated Dibenzo-p-dioxins and -dibenzofurans (CDDs and CDFs) and 1989 Update, March 1989.

[64 FR 31925, June 14, 1999, as amended at 67 FR 16619, Apr. 5, 2002]

Emission Standards and Operating Limits

§ 63.1342 Standards: General.

Table 1 to this subpart provides cross references to the 40 CFR part 63, subpart A, general provisions, indicating the applicability of the general provisions requirements to subpart LLL.

[71 FR 76549, Dec. 20, 2006]

§ 63.1343 Standards for kilns and in-line kiln/raw mills.

(a) *General.* The provisions in this section apply to each kiln, each in-line kiln/raw mill, and any alkali bypass associated with that kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill. All gaseous, mercury and D/F emission limits are on a dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen. All total hydrocarbon (THC) emission limits are measured as propane. The block averaging periods to demonstrate compliance are hourly for 20 ppmv total hydrocarbon (THC) limits and monthly for the 50 ppmv THC limit.

(b) *Existing kilns located at major sources.* No owner or operator of an existing kiln or an existing kiln/raw mill located at a facility that is a major source subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from these affected sources, any gases which:

(1) Contain particulate matter (PM) in excess of 0.15 kg per Mg (0.30 lb per ton) of feed (dry basis) to the kiln. When there is an alkali bypass associated with a kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill, the combined particulate matter emissions from the kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill and the alkali bypass are subject to this emission limit.

(2) Exhibit opacity greater than 20 percent.

(3) Contain D/F in excess of:

(i) 0.20 ng per dscm (8.7×10^{-11}gr per dscf) (TEQ); or

(ii) 0.40 ng per dscm (1.7×10^{-10}gr per dscf) (TEQ) when the average of the performance test run average temperatures at the inlet to the particulate matter control device is 204 °C (400 °F) or less.

(c) *Reconstructed or new kilns located at major sources.* No owner or operator of a reconstructed or new kiln or reconstructed or new inline kiln/raw mill located at a facility which is a major source subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from these affected sources any gases which:

(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.15 kg per Mg (0.30 lb per ton) of feed (dry basis) to the kiln. When there is an alkali bypass associated with a kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill, the combined particulate matter emissions from the kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill and the bypass stack are subject to this emission limit.

(2) Exhibit opacity greater than 20 percent.

(3) Contain D/F in excess of:

(i) 0.20 ng per dscm (8.7×10^{-11}gr per dscf) (TEQ); or

(ii) 0.40 ng per dscm (1.7×10^{-10}gr per dscf) (TEQ) when the average of the performance test run average temperatures at the inlet to the particulate matter control device is 204 °C (400 °F) or less.

(4) Contain total hydrocarbons (THC), from the main exhaust of the kiln, or main exhaust of the in-line kiln/raw mill, in excess of 20 ppmv if the source is a new or reconstructed source that commenced construction after December 2, 2005. As an alternative to meeting the 20 ppmv standard you may demonstrate a 98 percent reduction of THC emissions from the exit of the kiln to discharge to the atmosphere. If the source is a greenfield kiln that commenced construction on or prior to December 2, 2005, then the THC limit is 50 ppmv.

(5) Contain mercury from the main exhaust of the kiln, or main exhaust of the in-line kiln/raw mill, or the alkali bypass in excess of 41µg/dscm if the source is a new or reconstructed source that commenced construction after December 2, 2005. As an alternative to meeting the 41 µg/dscm standard you may route the emissions through a packed bed or spray tower wet scrubber with a liquid-to-gas (l/g) ratio of 30 gallons per 1000 actual cubic feet per minute (acfm) or more and meet a site-specific emissions limit based on the measured performance of the wet scrubber.

(d) *Existing kilns located at area sources.* No owner or operator of an existing kiln or an existing in-line kiln/raw mill located at a facility that is an area source subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from these affected sources any gases which:

(1) Contain D/F in excess of 0.20 ng per dscm (8.7×10^{-11}gr per dscf) (TEQ); or

(2) Contain D/F in excess of 0.40 ng per dscm (1.7×10^{-10}gr per dscf) (TEQ) when the average of the performance test run average temperatures at the inlet to the particulate matter control device is 204 °C (400 °F) or less.

(e) *New or reconstructed kilns located at area sources.* No owner or operator of a new or reconstructed kiln or new or reconstructed in-line kiln/raw mill located at a facility that is an area source subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from these affected sources any gases which:

(1) Contain D/F in excess of:

(i) 0.20 ng per dscm (8.7×10^{-11}gr per dscf) (TEQ; or

(ii) 0.40 ng per dscm (1.7×10^{-10}gr per dscf) (TEQ) when the average of the performance test run average temperatures at the inlet to the particulate matter control device is 204 °C (400 °F) or less.

(2) Contain total hydrocarbons (THC), from the main exhaust of the kiln, or main exhaust of the in-line kiln/raw mill, in excess of 20 ppmv if the source is a new or reconstructed source that commenced construction after December 2, 2005. As an alternative to meeting the 20 ppmv standard you may demonstrate a 98 percent reduction of THC emissions from the exit of the kiln to discharge to the atmosphere. If the source is a greenfield kiln that commenced construction on or prior to December 2, 2005, then the THC limit is 50 ppmv.

(3) Contain mercury from the main exhaust of the kiln, or main exhaust of the in-line kiln/raw mill, or the alkali bypass in excess of 41 µg/dscm if the source is a new or reconstructed source that commenced construction after December 2, 2005. As an alternative to meeting the 41 µg/dscm standard you may route the emissions through a packed bed or spray tower wet scrubber with a liquid-to-gas (l/g) ratio of 30 gallons per 1000 actual cubic feet per minute (acfm) or more and meet a site-specific emissions limit based on the measured performance of the wet scrubber.

[71 FR 76549, Dec. 20, 2006]

§ 63.1344 Operating limits for kilns and in-line kiln/raw mills.

(a) The owner or operator of a kiln subject to a D/F emission limitation under §63.1343 must operate the kiln such that the temperature of the gas at the inlet to the kiln particulate matter control device (PMCD) and alkali bypass PMCD, if applicable, does not exceed the applicable temperature limit specified in paragraph (b) of this section. The owner or operator of an in-line kiln/raw mill subject to a D/F emission limitation under §63.1343 must operate the in-line kiln/raw mill, such that:

(1) When the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is operating, the applicable temperature limit for the main in-line kiln/raw mill exhaust, specified in paragraph (b) of this section and established during the performance test when the raw mill was operating is not exceeded.

(2) When the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is not operating, the applicable temperature limit for the main in-line kiln/raw mill exhaust, specified in paragraph (b) of this section and established during the performance test when the raw mill was not operating, is not exceeded.

(3) If the in-line kiln/raw mill is equipped with an alkali bypass, the applicable temperature limit for the alkali bypass specified in paragraph (b) of this section and established during the performance test, with or without the raw mill operating, is not exceeded.

(b) The temperature limit for affected sources meeting the limits of paragraph (a) of this section or paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section is determined in accordance with §63.1349(b)(3)(iv).

(c) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to a mercury, THC or D/F emission limitation under §63.1343 that employs carbon injection as an emission control technique must operate the carbon injection system in accordance with paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.

(1) The three-hour rolling average activated carbon injection rate shall be equal to or greater than the activated carbon injection rate determined in accordance with §63.1349(b)(3)(vi).

(2) The owner or operator shall either:

(i) Maintain the minimum activated carbon injection carrier gas flow rate, as a three-hour rolling average, based on the manufacturer's specifications. These specifications must be documented in the test plan developed in accordance with §63.7(c), or

(ii) Maintain the minimum activated carbon injection carrier gas pressure drop, as a three-hour rolling average, based on the manufacturer's specifications. These specifications must be documented in the test plan developed in accordance with §63.7(c).

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected source subject to a mercury, THC or D/F emission limitation under §63.1343 that employs carbon injection as an emission control technique must specify and use the brand and type of activated carbon used during the performance test until a subsequent performance test is conducted, unless the site-specific performance test plan contains documentation of key parameters that affect adsorption and the owner or operator establishes limits based on those parameters, and the limits on these parameters are maintained.

(e) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to a D/F, THC, or mercury emission limitation under §63.1343 that employs carbon injection as an emission control technique may substitute, at any time, a different brand or type of activated carbon provided that the replacement has equivalent or improved properties compared to the activated carbon specified in the site-specific performance test plan and used in the performance test. The owner or operator must maintain documentation that the substitute activated carbon will provide the same or better level of control as the original activated carbon.

(f) Existing kilns and in-line kilns/raw mills must implement good combustion practices (GCP) designed to minimize THC from fuel combustion. GCP include training all operators and supervisors to operate and maintain the kiln and calciner, and the pollution control systems in accordance with good engineering practices. The training shall include methods for minimizing excess emissions.

(g) No kiln and in-line kiln/raw mill may use as a raw material or fuel any fly ash where the mercury content of the fly ash has been increased through the use of activated carbon, or any other sorbent unless the facility can demonstrate that the use of that fly ash will not result in an increase in mercury emissions over baseline emissions (i.e. emissions not using the fly ash). The facility has the burden of proving there has been no emissions increase over baseline.

(h) All kilns and in-line kilns/raw mills must remove (i.e. not recycle to the kiln) from the kiln system sufficient cement kiln dust to maintain the desired product quality.

(i) New and reconstructed kilns and in-line kilns/raw mills must not exceed the average hourly CKD recycle rate measured during mercury performance testing. Any exceedance of this average hourly rate is considered a violation of the standard.

[64 FR 31925, June 14, 1999, as amended at 67 FR 72585, Dec. 6, 2002; 71 FR 76550, Dec. 20, 2006]

§ 63.1345 Standards for clinker coolers.

(a) No owner or operator of a new or existing clinker cooler at a facility which is a major source subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the clinker cooler any gases which:

(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.050 kg per Mg (0.10 lb per ton) of feed (dry basis) to the kiln.

(2) Exhibit opacity greater than ten percent.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 63.1346 Standards for new or reconstructed raw material dryers.

(a) New or reconstructed raw material dryers located at facilities that are major sources can not discharge to the atmosphere any gases which:

(1) Exhibit opacity greater than ten percent, or

(2) Contain THC in excess of 20 ppmv, on a dry basis as propane corrected to 7 percent oxygen if the source commenced construction after December 2, 2005. As an alternative to the 20 ppmv standard, you may demonstrate a 98 percent reduction in THC emissions from the exit of the raw materials dryer to discharge to the atmosphere. If the source is a greenfield dryer constructed on or prior to December 2, 2005, then the THC limit is 50 ppmv, on a dry basis corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(b) New or reconstructed raw materials dryers located at a facility that is an area source cannot discharge to the atmosphere any gases which contain THC in excess of 20 ppmv, on a dry basis as propane corrected to 7 percent oxygen if the source commenced construction after December 2, 2005. As an alternative to the 20 ppmv standard, you may demonstrate a 98 percent reduction in THC emissions from the exit of the raw materials dryer to discharge to the atmosphere. If the source is a greenfield dryer constructed on or prior to December 2, 2005, then the THC limit is 50 ppmv, on a dry basis corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

[71 FR 76551, Dec. 20, 2006]

§ 63.1347 Standards for raw and finish mills.

The owner or operator of each new or existing raw mill or finish mill at a facility which is a major source subject to the provisions of this subpart shall not cause to be discharged from the mill sweep or air separator air pollution control devices of these affected sources any gases which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent.

§ 63.1348 Standards for affected sources other than kilns; in-line kiln/raw mills; clinker coolers; new and reconstructed raw material dryers; and raw and finish mills.

The owner or operator of each new or existing raw material, clinker, or finished product storage bin; conveying system transfer point; bagging system; and bulk loading or unloading system; and each existing raw material dryer, at a facility which is a major source subject to the provisions of this subpart shall not cause to be discharged any gases from these affected sources which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent.

Monitoring and Compliance Provisions

§ 63.1349 Performance testing requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart shall demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limits of §63.1343 and §§63.1345 through 63.1348 using the test methods and procedures in paragraph (b) of this section and §63.7. Performance test results shall be documented in complete test reports that contain the information required by paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(10) of this section, as well as all other relevant information. The plan to be followed during testing shall be made available to the Administrator prior to testing, if requested.

(1) A brief description of the process and the air pollution control system;

(2) Sampling location description(s);

(3) A description of sampling and analytical procedures and any modifications to standard procedures;

(4) Test results;

(5) Quality assurance procedures and results;

(6) Records of operating conditions during the test, preparation of standards, and calibration procedures;

(7) Raw data sheets for field sampling and field and laboratory analyses;

(8) Documentation of calculations;

(9) All data recorded and used to establish parameters for compliance monitoring; and

(10) Any other information required by the test method.

(b) Performance tests to demonstrate initial compliance with this subpart shall be conducted as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator of a kiln subject to limitations on particulate matter emissions shall demonstrate initial compliance by conducting a performance test as specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (b)(1)(iv) of this section. The owner or operator of an in-line kiln/raw mill subject to limitations on particulate matter emissions shall demonstrate initial compliance by conducting separate performance tests as specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (b)(1)(iv) of this section while the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is under normal operating conditions and while the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is not operating. The owner or operator of a clinker cooler subject to limitations on particulate matter emissions shall demonstrate initial compliance by conducting a performance test as specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (b)(1)(iii) of this section. The opacity exhibited during the period of the Method 5 of Appendix A to part 60 of this chapter performance tests required by paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section shall be determined as required in paragraphs (b)(1)(v) through (vi) of this section.

(i) Method 5 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter shall be used to determine PM emissions. Each performance test shall consist of three separate runs under the conditions that exist when the affected source is operating at the representative performance conditions in accordance with §63.7(e). Each run shall be conducted for at least 1 hour, and the minimum sample volume shall be 0.85 dscm (30 dscf). The average of the three runs shall be used to determine compliance. A determination of the PM collected in the impingers (“back half”) of the Method 5 particulate sampling train is not required to demonstrate initial compliance with the PM standards of this subpart. However, this shall not preclude the permitting authority from requiring a determination of the “back half” for other purposes.

(ii) Suitable methods shall be used to determine the kiln or inline kiln/raw mill feed rate, except for fuels, for each run.

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

$$E = \left(C_s Q_{sd}\right)/P \text{ (Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

E = emission rate of particulate matter, kg/Mg of kiln feed.

c_s= concentration of PM, kg/dscm.

Q_{sd}= volumetric flow rate of effluent gas, dscm/hr.

P = total kiln feed (dry basis), Mg/hr.

(iv) When there is an alkali bypass associated with a kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill, the main exhaust and alkali bypass of the kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill shall be tested simultaneously and the combined emission rate of particulate matter from the kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill and alkali bypass shall be computed for each run using equation 2,

$$E_c = \left(C_{sk}Q_{sdk} + C_{sb}Q_{sdb}\right)/P \text{ (Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

E_c= the combined emission rate of particulate matter from the kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill and bypass stack, kg/Mg of kiln feed.

c_{sk}= concentration of particulate matter in the kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill effluent, kg/dscm.

Q_{sdk}= volumetric flow rate of kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill effluent, dscm/hr.

c_{sb}= concentration of particulate matter in the alkali bypass gas, kg/dscm.

Q_{sdb}= volumetric flow rate of alkali bypass gas, dscm/hr.

P=total kiln feed (dry basis), Mg/hr.

(v) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(1)(vi) of this section the opacity exhibited during the period of the Method 5 performance tests required by paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section shall be determined through the use of a continuous opacity monitor (COM). The maximum six-minute average opacity during the three Method 5 test runs shall be determined during each Method 5 test run, and used to demonstrate initial compliance with the applicable opacity limits of §63.1343(b)(2), §63.1343(c)(2), or §63.1345(a)(2).

(vi) Each owner or operator of a kiln, in-line kiln/raw mill, or clinker cooler subject to the provisions of this subpart using a fabric filter with multiple stacks or an electrostatic precipitator with multiple stacks may, in lieu of installing the continuous opacity monitoring system required by paragraph (b)(1)(v) of this section, conduct an opacity test in accordance with Method 9 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter during each Method 5 performance test required by paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section. If the control device exhausts through a monovent, or if the use of a COM in accordance with the installation specifications of Performance Specification 1 (PS–1) of appendix B to part 60 of this chapter is not feasible, a test shall be conducted in accordance with Method 9 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter during each Method 5 performance test required by paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section. The maximum six-minute average opacity shall be determined during the three Method 5 test runs, and used to demonstrate initial compliance with the applicable opacity limits of §63.1343(b)(2), §63.1343(c)(2), or §63.1345(a)(2).

(2) The owner or operator of any affected source subject to limitations on opacity under this subpart that is not subject to paragraph (b)(1) of this section shall demonstrate initial compliance with the affected source opacity limit by conducting a test in accordance with Method 9 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter. The performance test shall be conducted under the conditions that exist when the affected source is operating at the representative performance conditions in accordance with §63.7(e). The maximum 6-minute average opacity exhibited during the test period shall be used to determine whether the affected source is in initial compliance with the standard. The duration of the Method 9 performance test shall be 3 hours (30 6-minute averages), except that the duration of the Method 9 performance test may be reduced to 1 hour if the conditions of paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (ii) of this section apply:

(i) There are no individual readings greater than 10 percent opacity;

(ii) There are no more than three readings of 10 percent for the first 1-hour period.

(3) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to limitations on D/F emissions under this subpart shall demonstrate initial compliance with the D/F emission limit by conducting a performance test using Method 23 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter. The owner or operator of an in-line kiln/raw mill shall demonstrate initial compliance by conducting separate performance tests while the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is under normal operating conditions and while the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is not operating. The owner or operator of a kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill equipped with an alkali bypass shall conduct simultaneous performance tests of the kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill exhaust and the alkali bypass. However, the owner or operator of an in-line kiln/raw mill may conduct a performance test of the alkali bypass exhaust when the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is operating or not operating.

(i) Each performance test shall consist of three separate runs; each run shall be conducted under the conditions that exist when the affected source is operating at the representative performance conditions in accordance with §63.7(e). The duration of each run shall be at least 3 hours, and the sample volume for each run shall be at least 2.5 dscm (90 dscf). The concentration shall be

determined for each run, and the arithmetic average of the concentrations measured for the three runs shall be calculated and used to determine compliance.

(ii) The temperature at the inlet to the kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill PMCD, and where applicable, the temperature at the inlet to the alkali bypass PMCD, must be continuously recorded during the period of the Method 23 test, and the continuous temperature record(s) must be included in the performance test report.

(iii) One-minute average temperatures must be calculated for each minute of each run of the test.

(iv) The run average temperature must be calculated for each run, and the average of the run average temperatures must be determined and included in the performance test report and will determine the applicable temperature limit in accordance with §63.1344(b).

(v) If activated carbon injection is used for D/F control, the rate of activated carbon injection to the kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill exhaust, and where applicable, the rate of activated carbon injection to the alkali bypass exhaust, must be continuously recorded during the period of the Method 23 test, and the continuous injection rate record(s) must be included in the performance test report. In addition, the performance test report must include the brand and type of activated carbon used during the performance test and a continuous record of either the carrier gas flow rate or the carrier gas pressure drop for the duration of the test. Activated carbon injection rate parameters must be determined in accordance with paragraphs (b)(3)(vi) of this section.

(vi) The run average injection rate must be calculated for each run, and the average of the run average injection rates must be determined and included in the performance test report and will determine the applicable injection rate limit in accordance with §63.1344(c)(1).

(4)(i) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to limitations on emissions of THC shall demonstrate initial compliance with the THC limit by operating a continuous emission monitor in accordance with Performance Specification 8A of appendix B to part 60 of this chapter. The duration of the performance test shall be three hours, and the average THC concentration (as calculated from the one-minute averages) during the three-hour performance test shall be calculated. The owner or operator of an in-line kiln/raw mill shall demonstrate initial compliance by conducting separate performance tests while the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is under normal operating conditions and while the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is not operating.

(ii) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to limitations on emissions of THC who elects to demonstrate compliance with the alternative THC emission limit of 98 percent weight reduction must demonstrate compliance by also operating a continuous emission monitor in accordance with Performance Specification 8A of appendix B to part 60 at the inlet to the THC control device of the kiln, inline kiln raw mill, or raw materials dryer in the same manner as prescribed in paragraph (i) above. Alternately, you may elect to demonstrate a 98 weight percent reduction in THC across the control device using the performance test requirements in 40 CFR part 63, subpart SS.

(5) The owner or operator of a kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill subject to the 41 µg/dscm mercury standard shall demonstrate compliance using EPA Method 29 of 40 CFR part 60. ASTM D6784–02, Standard Test Method for Elemental, Oxidized, Particle-Bound and Total Mercury Gas Generated from Coal-Fired Stationary Sources (Ontario Hydro Method), is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 29 (portion for mercury only). If the kiln has an in-line raw mill, you must demonstrate compliance with both raw mill off and raw mill on. You must record the hourly recycle rate of CKD during both test conditions and calculate an average hourly rate for the three test runs for each test condition.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, performance tests required under paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section shall be repeated every five years, except that the owner or operator of a kiln, in-line kiln/raw mill or clinker cooler is not required to repeat the initial performance test of opacity for the kiln, in-line kiln/raw mill or clinker cooler.

(d) Performance tests required under paragraph (b)(3) of this section shall be repeated every 30 months.

(e)(1) If a source plans to undertake a change in operations that may adversely affect compliance with an applicable D/F standard under this subpart, the source must conduct a performance test and establish new temperature limit(s) as specified in paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(2) If a source plans to undertake a change in operations that may adversely affect compliance with an applicable PM standard under §63.1343, the source must conduct a performance test as specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(3) In preparation for and while conducting a performance test required in paragraph (e)(1) of this section, a source may operate under the planned operational change conditions for a period not to exceed 360 hours, provided that the conditions in paragraphs

(e)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section are met. The source shall submit temperature and other monitoring data that are recorded during the pretest operations.

(i) The source must provide the Administrator written notice at least 60 days prior to undertaking an operational change that may adversely affect compliance with an applicable standard under this subpart, or as soon as practicable where 60 days advance notice is not feasible. Notice provided under this paragraph shall include a description of the planned change, the emissions standards that may be affected by the change, and a schedule for completion of the performance test required under paragraph (e)(1) of this section, including when the planned operational change period would begin.

(ii) The performance test results must be documented in a test report according to paragraph (a) of this section.

(iii) A test plan must be made available to the Administrator prior to testing, if requested.

(iv) The performance test must be conducted, and it must be completed within 360 hours after the planned operational change period begins.

[64 FR 31925, June 14, 1999, as amended at 67 FR 16619, Apr. 5, 2002; 67 FR 72585, Dec. 6, 2002; 71 FR 76551, Dec. 20, 2006]

§ 63.1350 Monitoring requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of each portland cement plant shall prepare for each affected source subject to the provisions of this subpart, a written operations and maintenance plan. The plan shall be submitted to the Administrator for review and approval as part of the application for a part 70 permit and shall include the following information:

(1) Procedures for proper operation and maintenance of the affected source and air pollution control devices in order to meet the emission limits and operating limits of §§63.1343 through 63.1348;

(2) Corrective actions to be taken when required by paragraph (e) of this section;

(3) Procedures to be used during an inspection of the components of the combustion system of each kiln and each in-line kiln raw mill located at the facility at least once per year; and

(4) Procedures to be used to periodically monitor affected sources subject to opacity standards under §§63.1346 and 63.1348. Such procedures must include the provisions of paragraphs (a)(4)(i) through (a)(4)(iv) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator must conduct a monthly 1-minute visible emissions test of each affected source in accordance with Method 22 of Appendix A to part 60 of this chapter. The test must be conducted while the affected source is in operation.

(ii) If no visible emissions are observed in six consecutive monthly tests for any affected source, the owner or operator may decrease the frequency of testing from monthly to semi-annually for that affected source. If visible emissions are observed during any semi-annual test, the owner or operator must resume testing of that affected source on a monthly basis and maintain that schedule until no visible emissions are observed in six consecutive monthly tests.

(iii) If no visible emissions are observed during the semi-annual test for any affected source, the owner or operator may decrease the frequency of testing from semi-annually to annually for that affected source. If visible emissions are observed during any annual test, the owner or operator must resume testing of that affected source on a monthly basis and maintain that schedule until no visible emissions are observed in six consecutive monthly tests.

(iv) If visible emissions are observed during any Method 22 test, the owner or operator must conduct a 6-minute test of opacity in accordance with Method 9 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter. The Method 9 test must begin within one hour of any observation of visible emissions.

(v) The requirement to conduct Method 22 visible emissions monitoring under this paragraph shall not apply to any totally enclosed conveying system transfer point, regardless of the location of the transfer point. “Totally enclosed conveying system transfer point” shall mean a conveying system transfer point that is enclosed on all sides, top, and bottom. The enclosures for these transfer points shall be operated and maintained as total enclosures on a continuing basis in accordance with the facility operations and maintenance plan.

(vi) If any partially enclosed or unenclosed conveying system transfer point is located in a building, the owner or operator of the portland cement plant shall have the option to conduct a Method 22 visible emissions monitoring test according to the requirements

of paragraphs (a)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section for each such conveying system transfer point located within the building, or for the building itself, according to paragraph (a)(4)(vii) of this section.

(vii) If visible emissions from a building are monitored, the requirements of paragraphs (a)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section apply to the monitoring of the building, and you must also test visible emissions from each side, roof and vent of the building for at least 1 minute. The test must be conducted under normal operating conditions.

(b) Failure to comply with any provision of the operations and maintenance plan developed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section shall be a violation of the standard.

(c) The owner or operator of a kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill shall monitor opacity at each point where emissions are vented from these affected sources including alkali bypasses in accordance with paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(3) of this section.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, the owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate a continuous opacity monitor (COM) located at the outlet of the PM control device to continuously monitor the opacity. The COM shall be installed, maintained, calibrated, and operated as required by subpart A, general provisions of this part, and according to PS–1 of appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

(2) The owner or operator of a kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill subject to the provisions of this subpart using a fabric filter with multiple stacks or an electrostatic precipitator with multiple stacks may, in lieu of installing the continuous opacity monitoring system required by paragraph (c)(1) of this section, monitor opacity in accordance with paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (ii) of this section. If the control device exhausts through a monovent, or if the use of a COM in accordance with the installation specifications of PS–1 of appendix B to part 60 of this chapter is not feasible, the owner or operator must monitor opacity in accordance with paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (ii) of this section.

(i) Perform daily visual opacity observations of each stack in accordance with the procedures of Method 9 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter. The Method 9 test shall be conducted while the affected source is operating at the representative performance conditions. The duration of the Method 9 test shall be at least 30 minutes each day.

(ii) Use the Method 9 procedures to monitor and record the average opacity for each six-minute period during the test.

(3) To remain in compliance, the opacity must be maintained such that the 6-minute average opacity for any 6-minute block period does not exceed 20 percent. If the average opacity for any 6-minute block period exceeds 20 percent, this shall constitute a violation of the standard.

(d) The owner or operator of a clinker cooler shall monitor opacity at each point where emissions are vented from the clinker cooler in accordance with paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(3) of this section.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, the owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate a COM located at the outlet of the clinker cooler PM control device to continuously monitor the opacity. The COM shall be installed, maintained, calibrated, and operated as required by subpart A, general provisions of this part, and according to PS–1 of appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

(2) The owner or operator of a clinker cooler subject to the provisions of this subpart using a fabric filter with multiple stacks or an electrostatic precipitator with multiple stacks may, in lieu of installing the continuous opacity monitoring system required by paragraph (d)(1) of this section, monitor opacity in accordance with paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (ii) of this section. If the control device exhausts through a monovent, or if the use of a COM in accordance with the installation specifications of PS–1 of appendix B to part 60 of this chapter is not feasible, the owner or operator must monitor opacity in accordance with paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (ii) of this section.

(i) Perform daily visual opacity observations of each stack in accordance with the procedures of Method 9 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter. The Method 9 test shall be conducted while the affected source is operating at the representative performance conditions. The duration of the Method 9 test shall be at least 30 minutes each day.

(ii) Use the Method 9 procedures to monitor and record the average opacity for each six-minute period during the test.

(3) To remain in compliance, the opacity must be maintained such that the 6-minute average opacity for any 6-minute block period does not exceed 10 percent. If the average opacity for any 6-minute block period exceeds 10 percent, this shall constitute a violation of the standard.

(e) The owner or operator of a raw mill or finish mill shall monitor opacity by conducting daily visual emissions observations of the mill sweep and air separator PMCD of these affected sources in accordance with the procedures of Method 22 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter. The Method 22 test shall be conducted while the affected source is operating at the representative performance conditions. The duration of the Method 22 test shall be 6 minutes. If visible emissions are observed during any Method 22 visible emissions test, the owner or operator must:

(1) Initiate, within one-hour, the corrective actions specified in the site specific operating and maintenance plan developed in accordance with paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section; and

(2) Within 24 hours of the end of the Method 22 test in which visible emissions were observed, conduct a followup Method 22 test of each stack from which visible emissions were observed during the previous Method 22 test. If visible emissions are observed during the followup Method 22 test from any stack from which visible emissions were observed during the previous Method 22 test, conduct a visual opacity test of each stack from which emissions were observed during the follow up Method 22 test in accordance with Method 9 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter. The duration of the Method 9 test shall be 30 minutes.

(f) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to a limitation on D/F emissions shall monitor D/F emissions in accordance with paragraphs (f)(1) through (f)(6) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate a continuous monitor to record the temperature of the exhaust gases from the kiln, in-line kiln/raw mill and alkali bypass, if applicable, at the inlet to, or upstream of, the kiln, in-line kiln/raw mill and/or alkali bypass PM control devices.

(i) The recorder response range must include zero and 1.5 times either of the average temperatures established according to the requirements in §63.1349(b)(3)(iv).

(ii) The reference method must be a National Institute of Standards and Technology calibrated reference thermocouple-potentiometer system or alternate reference, subject to approval by the Administrator.

(2) The owner or operator shall monitor and continuously record the temperature of the exhaust gases from the kiln, in-line kiln/raw mill and alkali bypass, if applicable, at the inlet to the kiln, in-line kiln/raw mill and/or alkali bypass PMCD.

(3) The three-hour rolling average temperature shall be calculated as the average of 180 successive one-minute average temperatures.

(4) Periods of time when one-minute averages are not available shall be ignored when calculating three-hour rolling averages. When one-minute averages become available, the first one-minute average is added to the previous 179 values to calculate the three-hour rolling average.

(5) When the operating status of the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is changed from off to on, or from on to off the calculation of the three-hour rolling average temperature must begin anew, without considering previous recordings.

(6) The calibration of all thermocouples and other temperature sensors shall be verified at least once every three months.

(g) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to an emissions limitation on D/F, THC or mercury emissions that employs carbon injection as an emission control technique shall comply with the monitoring requirements of paragraphs (f)(1) through (f)(6) and (g)(1) through (g)(6) of this section to demonstrate continuous compliance with the D/F, THC or mercury emissions standard.

(1) Install, operate, calibrate and maintain a continuous monitor to record the rate of activated carbon injection. The accuracy of the rate measurement device must be ±1 percent of the rate being measured.

(2) Verify the calibration of the device at least once every three months.

(3) The three-hour rolling average activated carbon injection rate shall be calculated as the average of 180 successive one-minute average activated carbon injection rates.

(4) Periods of time when one-minute averages are not available shall be ignored when calculating three-hour rolling averages. When one-minute averages become available, the first one-minute average is added to the previous 179 values to calculate the three-hour rolling average.

(5) When the operating status of the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is changed from off to on, or from on to off, the calculation of the three-hour rolling average activated carbon injection rate must begin anew, without considering previous recordings.

(6) The owner or operator must install, operate, calibrate and maintain a continuous monitor to record the activated carbon injection system carrier gas parameter (either the carrier gas flow rate or the carrier gas pressure drop) established during the mercury, THC or D/F performance test in accordance with paragraphs (g)(6)(i) through (g)(6)(iii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain a device to continuously monitor and record the parameter value.

(ii) The owner or operator must calculate and record three-hour rolling averages of the parameter value.

(iii) Periods of time when one-minute averages are not available shall be ignored when calculating three-hour rolling averages. When one-minute averages become available, the first one-minute average shall be added to the previous 179 values to calculate the three-hour rolling average.

(h) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to a limitation on THC emissions under this subpart shall comply with the monitoring requirements of paragraphs (h)(1) through (h)(3) of this section to demonstrate continuous compliance with the THC emission standard:

(1) The owner or operator shall install, operate and maintain a THC continuous emission monitoring system in accordance with Performance Specification 8A, of appendix B to part 60 of this chapter and comply with all of the requirements for continuous monitoring systems found in the general provisions, subpart A of this part.

(2) The owner or operator is not required to calculate hourly rolling averages in accordance with section 4.9 of Performance Specification 8A if they are only complying with the 50 ppmv THC emissions limit.

(3) For facilities complying with the 50 ppmv THC emissions limit, any thirty-day block average THC concentration in any gas discharged from a greenfield raw material dryer, the main exhaust of a greenfield kiln, or the main exhaust of a greenfield in-line kiln/raw mill, exceeding 50 ppmvd, reported as propane, corrected to seven percent oxygen, is a violation of the standard.

(4) For new facilities complying with the 20 ppmv THC emissions limit, any hourly average THC concentration in any gas discharged from a raw material dryer, the main exhaust of a greenfield kiln, or the main exhaust of a kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill, exceeding 20 ppmvd, reported as propane, corrected to seven percent oxygen, is a violation of the standard.

(i) The owner or operator of any kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill subject to a D/F emission limit under this subpart shall conduct an inspection of the components of the combustion system of each kiln or in-line kiln raw mill at least once per year.

(j) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to a limitation on opacity under §63.1346 or §63.1348 shall monitor opacity in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan developed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

(k) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to a particulate matter standard under §63.1343 shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a particulate matter continuous emission monitoring system (PM CEMS) to measure the particulate matter discharged to the atmosphere. All requirements relating to installation, calibration, maintenance, operation or performance of the PM CEMS and implementation of the PM CEMS requirement are deferred pending further rulemaking.

(l) An owner or operator may submit an application to the Administrator for approval of alternate monitoring requirements to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards of this subpart, except for emission standards for THC, subject to the provisions of paragraphs (l)(1) through (l)(6) of this section.

(1) The Administrator will not approve averaging periods other than those specified in this section, unless the owner or operator documents, using data or information, that the longer averaging period will ensure that emissions do not exceed levels achieved during the performance test over any increment of time equivalent to the time required to conduct three runs of the performance test.

(2) If the application to use an alternate monitoring requirement is approved, the owner or operator must continue to use the original monitoring requirement until approval is received to use another monitoring requirement.

(3) The owner or operator shall submit the application for approval of alternate monitoring requirements no later than the notification of performance test. The application must contain the information specified in paragraphs (l)(3)(i) through (l)(3)(iii) of this section:

(i) Data or information justifying the request, such as the technical or economic infeasibility, or the impracticality of using the required approach;

(ii) A description of the proposed alternative monitoring requirement, including the operating parameter to be monitored, the monitoring approach and technique, the averaging period for the limit, and how the limit is to be calculated; and

(iii) Data or information documenting that the alternative monitoring requirement would provide equivalent or better assurance of compliance with the relevant emission standard.

(4) The Administrator will notify the owner or operator of the approval or denial of the application within 90 calendar days after receipt of the original request, or within 60 calendar days of the receipt of any supplementary information, whichever is later. The Administrator will not approve an alternate monitoring application unless it would provide equivalent or better assurance of compliance with the relevant emission standard. Before disapproving any alternate monitoring application, the Administrator will provide:

(i) Notice of the information and findings upon which the intended disapproval is based; and

(ii) Notice of opportunity for the owner or operator to present additional supporting information before final action is taken on the application. This notice will specify how much additional time is allowed for the owner or operator to provide additional supporting information.

(5) The owner or operator is responsible for submitting any supporting information in a timely manner to enable the Administrator to consider the application prior to the performance test. Neither submittal of an application, nor the Administrator's failure to approve or disapprove the application relieves the owner or operator of the responsibility to comply with any provision of this subpart.

(6) The Administrator may decide at any time, on a case-by-case basis that additional or alternative operating limits, or alternative approaches to establishing operating limits, are necessary to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards of this subpart.

(m) The requirements under paragraph (e) of this section to conduct daily Method 22 testing shall not apply to any specific raw mill or finish mill equipped with a continuous opacity monitor COM or bag leak detection system (BLDS). If the owner or operator chooses to install a COM in lieu of conducting the daily visual emissions testing required under paragraph (e) of this section, then the COM must be installed at the outlet of the PM control device of the raw mill or finish mill, and the COM must be installed, maintained, calibrated, and operated as required by the general provisions in subpart A of this part and according to PS–1 of appendix B to part 60 of this chapter. To remain in compliance, the opacity must be maintained such that the 6-minute average opacity for any 6-minute block period does not exceed 10 percent. If the average opacity for any 6-minute block period exceeds 10 percent, this shall constitute a violation of the standard. If the owner or operator chooses to install a BLDS in lieu of conducting the daily visual emissions testing required under paragraph (e) of this section, the requirements in paragraphs (m)(1) through (9) of this section apply to each BLDS:

(1) The BLDS must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting PM emissions at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter (0.0044 grains per actual cubic foot) or less. “Certify” shall mean that the instrument manufacturer has tested the instrument on gas streams having a range of particle size distributions and confirmed by means of valid filterable PM tests that the minimum detectable concentration limit is at or below 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter (0.0044 grains per actual cubic foot) or less.

(2) The sensor on the BLDS must provide output of relative PM emissions.

(3) The BLDS must have an alarm that will activate automatically when it detects a significant increase in relative PM emissions greater than a preset level.

(4) The presence of an alarm condition should be clearly apparent to facility operating personnel.

(5) For a positive-pressure fabric filter, each compartment or cell must have a bag leak detector. For a negative-pressure or induced-air fabric filter, the bag leak detector must be installed downstream of the fabric filter. If multiple bag leak detectors are required (for either type of fabric filter), detectors may share the system instrumentation and alarm.

(6) All BLDS must be installed, operated, adjusted, and maintained so that they are based on the manufacturer's written specifications and recommendations. The EPA recommends that where appropriate, the standard operating procedures manual for each bag leak detection system include concepts from EPA's “Fabric Filter Bag Leak Detection Guidance” (EPA–454/R–98–015, September 1997).

(7) The baseline output of the system must be established as follows:

(i) Adjust the range and the averaging period of the device; and

(ii) Establish the alarm set points and the alarm delay time.

(8) After initial adjustment, the range, averaging period, alarm set points, or alarm delay time may not be adjusted except as specified in the operations and maintenance plan required by paragraph (a) of this section. In no event may the range be increased by more than 100 percent or decreased by more than 50 percent over a 1 calendar year period unless a responsible official as defined in §63.2 certifies in writing to the Administrator that the fabric filter has been inspected and found to be in good operating condition.

(9) The owner or operator must maintain and operate the fabric filter such that the bag leak detector alarm is not activated and alarm condition does not exist for more than 5 percent of the total operating time in a 6-month block period. Each time the alarm activates, alarm time will be counted as the actual amount of time taken by the owner or operator to initiate corrective actions. If inspection of the fabric filter demonstrates that no corrective actions are necessary, no alarm time will be counted. The owner or operator must continuously record the output from the BLDS during periods of normal operation. Normal operation does not include periods when the BLDS is being maintained or during startup, shutdown or malfunction.

(n) Any kiln or kiln/in-line raw mill using a control device (other then ACI) to comply with a mercury emissions limit or equipment standard will monitor the control device parameters as specified in 40 CFR part 63 subpart SS.

(o) For kilns and in-line kilns/raw mills complying with the requirements in Section 63.1344(g), each owner or operator must obtain a certification from the supplier for each shipment of fly ash received to demonstrate that the fly ash was not derived from a source in which the use of activated carbon, or any other sorbent, is used as a method of mercury emissions control. The certification shall include the name of the supplier and a signed statement from the supplier confirming that the fly ash was not derived from a source in which the use of activated carbon, or any other sorbent, is used as a method of emission control.

(p) If the facility opts to use a fly ash derived from a source in which the use of activated carbon, or any other sorbent, is used as a method of mercury emissions control and demonstrate that the use of this fly ash does not increase mercury emissions, they must obtain daily fly ash samples, composites monthly, and analyze the samples for mercury.

[64 FR 31925, June 14, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 53070, Sept. 30, 1999; 67 FR 16620, Apr. 5, 2002; 67 FR 44769, July 5, 2002; 67 FR 72585, Dec. 6, 2002; 71 FR 76551, Dec. 20, 2006]

§ 63.1351 Compliance dates.

(a) Except as noted in paragraph (c) below, the compliance date for an owner or operator of an existing affected source subject to the provisions of this subpart is June 14, 2002.

(b) Except as noted in paragraph (d) below, the compliance date for an owner or operator of an affected source subject to the provisions of this subpart that commences new construction or reconstruction after March 24, 1998, is June 14, 1999, or upon startup of operations, whichever is later.

(c) The compliance date for an existing source to meet the requirements of GCP for THC is December 20, 2007.

(d) The compliance date for a new source which commenced construction after December 2, 2005, and before December 20, 2006 to meet the THC emission limit of 20 ppmv/98 percent reduction or the mercury standard of 41 µg/dscm or a site-specific standard based on application of a wet scrubber will be December 21, 2009.

[71 FR 76552, Dec. 20, 2006]

§ 63.1352 Additional test methods.

(a) Owners or operators conducting tests to determine the rates of emission of hydrogen chloride (HCl) from kilns, in-line kiln/raw mills and associated bypass stacks at portland cement manufacturing facilities, for use in applicability determinations under §63.1340 are permitted to use Method 320 or Method 321 of appendix A of this part.

(b) Owners or operators conducting tests to determine the rates of emission of hydrogen chloride (HCl) from kilns, in-line kiln/raw mills and associated bypass stacks at portland cement manufacturing facilities, for use in applicability determinations under

§63.1340 are permitted to use Methods 26 or 26A of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, except that the results of these tests shall not be used to establish status as an area source.

(c) Owners or operators conducting tests to determine the rates of emission of specific organic HAP from raw material dryers, kilns and in-line kiln/raw mills at portland cement manufacturing facilities, for use in applicability determinations under §63.1340 of this subpart are permitted to use Method 320 of appendix A to this part, or Method 18 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.

Notification, Reporting and Recordkeeping

§ 63.1353 Notification requirements.

(a) The notification provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart A that apply and those that do not apply to owners and operators of affected sources subject to this subpart are listed in Table 1 of this subpart. If any State requires a notice that contains all of the information required in a notification listed in this section, the owner or operator may send the Administrator a copy of the notice sent to the State to satisfy the requirements of this section for that notification.

(b) Each owner or operator subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the notification requirements in §63.9 as follows:

(1) Initial notifications as required by §63.9(b) through (d). For the purposes of this subpart, a Title V or 40 CFR part 70 permit application may be used in lieu of the initial notification required under §63.9(b), provided the same information is contained in the permit application as required by §63.9(b), and the State to which the permit application has been submitted has an approved operating permit program under part 70 of this chapter and has received delegation of authority from the EPA. Permit applications shall be submitted by the same due dates as those specified for the initial notification.

(2) Notification of performance tests, as required by §§63.7 and 63.9(e).

(3) Notification of opacity and visible emission observations required by §63.1349 in accordance with §§63.6(h)(5) and 63.9(f).

(4) Notification, as required by §63.9(g), of the date that the continuous emission monitor performance evaluation required by §63.8(e) is scheduled to begin.

(5) Notification of compliance status, as required by §63.9(h).

§ 63.1354 Reporting requirements.

(a) The reporting provisions of subpart A of this part that apply and those that do not apply to owners or operators of affected sources subject to this subpart are listed in Table 1 of this subpart. If any State requires a report that contains all of the information required in a report listed in this section, the owner or operator may send the Administrator a copy of the report sent to the State to satisfy the requirements of this section for that report.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected source shall comply with the reporting requirements specified in §63.10 of the general provisions of this part 63, subpart A as follows:

(1) As required by §63.10(d)(2), the owner or operator shall report the results of performance tests as part of the notification of compliance status.

(2) As required by §63.10(d)(3), the owner or operator of an affected source shall report the opacity results from tests required by §63.1349.

(3) As required by §63.10(d)(4), the owner or operator of an affected source who is required to submit progress reports as a condition of receiving an extension of compliance under §63.6(i) shall submit such reports by the dates specified in the written extension of compliance.

(4) As required by §63.10(d)(5), if actions taken by an owner or operator during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction of an affected source (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) are consistent with the procedures specified in the source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan specified in §63.6(e)(3), the owner or operator shall state such information in a semiannual report. Reports shall only be required if a startup, shutdown, or malfunction occurred during the reporting period. The startup, shutdown, and malfunction report may be submitted simultaneously with the excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance reports; and

(5) Any time an action taken by an owner or operator during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) is not consistent with the procedures in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the owner or operator shall make an immediate report of the actions taken for that event within 2 working days, by telephone call or facsimile (FAX) transmission. The immediate report shall be followed by a letter, certified by the owner or operator or other responsible official, explaining the circumstances of the event, the reasons for not following the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and whether any excess emissions and/or parameter monitoring exceedances are believed to have occurred.

(6) As required by §63.10(e)(2), the owner or operator shall submit a written report of the results of the performance evaluation for the continuous monitoring system required by §63.8(e). The owner or operator shall submit the report simultaneously with the results of the performance test.

(7) As required by §63.10(e)(2), the owner or operator of an affected source using a continuous opacity monitoring system to determine opacity compliance during any performance test required under §63.7 and described in §63.6(d)(6) shall report the results of the continuous opacity monitoring system performance evaluation conducted under §63.8(e).

(8) As required by §63.10(e)(3), the owner or operator of an affected source equipped with a continuous emission monitor shall submit an excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report for any event when the continuous monitoring system data indicate the source is not in compliance with the applicable emission limitation or operating parameter limit.

(9) The owner or operator shall submit a summary report semiannually which contains the information specified in §63.10(e)(3)(vi). In addition, the summary report shall include:

(i) All exceedences of maximum control device inlet gas temperature limits specified in §63.1344(a) and (b);

(ii) All failures to calibrate thermocouples and other temperature sensors as required under §63.1350(f)(7) of this subpart; and

(iii) All failures to maintain the activated carbon injection rate, and the activated carbon injection carrier gas flow rate or pressure drop, as applicable, as required under §63.1344(c).

(iv) The results of any combustion system component inspections conducted within the reporting period as required under §63.1350(i).

(v) All failures to comply with any provision of the operation and maintenance plan developed in accordance with §63.1350(a).

(10) If the total continuous monitoring system downtime for any CEM or any continuous monitoring system (CMS) for the reporting period is ten percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, the owner or operator shall submit an excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report along with the summary report.

§ 63.1355 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator shall maintain files of all information (including all reports and notifications) required by this section recorded in a form suitable and readily available for inspection and review as required by §63.10(b)(1). The files shall be retained for at least five years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. At a minimum, the most recent two years of data shall be retained on site. The remaining three years of data may be retained off site. The files may be maintained on microfilm, on a computer, on floppy disks, on magnetic tape, or on microfiche.

(b) The owner or operator shall maintain records for each affected source as required by §63.10(b)(2) and (b)(3) of this part; and

(1) All documentation supporting initial notifications and notifications of compliance status under §63.9;

(2) All records of applicability determination, including supporting analyses; and

(3) If the owner or operator has been granted a waiver under §63.8(f)(6), any information demonstrating whether a source is meeting the requirements for a waiver of recordkeeping or reporting requirements.

(c) In addition to the recordkeeping requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected source equipped with a continuous monitoring system shall maintain all records required by §63.10(c).

(d) You must keep annual records of the amount of CKD which is removed from the kiln system and either disposed of as solid waste or otherwise recycled for a beneficial use outside of the kiln system.

(e) You must keep records of the amount of CKD recycled on an hourly basis.

(f) You must keep records of all fly ash supplier certifications as required by §63.1350(o).

[64 FR 31925, June 14, 1999, as amended at 71 FR 76552, Dec. 20, 2006]

Other

§ 63.1356 Exemption from new source performance standards.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section, any affected source subject to the provisions of this subpart is exempt from any otherwise applicable new source performance standard contained in subpart F or subpart OOO of part 60 of this chapter.

(1) Kilns and in-line kiln/raw mills, as applicable, under 40 CFR 60.60(b), located at area sources are subject to PM and opacity limits and associated reporting and recordkeeping, under 40 CFR part 60, subpart F.

(2) Greenfield raw material dryers, as applicable under 40 CFR 60.60(b), located at area sources, are subject to opacity limits and associated reporting and recordkeeping under 40 CFR part 60, subpart F.

(b) The requirements of subpart Y of part 60 of this chapter, “Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants,” do not apply to conveying system transfer points used to convey coal from the mill to the kiln that are associated with coal preparation at a portland cement plant that is a major source under this subpart.

[64 FR 31925, June 14, 1999, as amended at 67 FR 16622, Apr. 5, 2002; 71 FR 76552, Dec. 20, 2006]

§ 63.1357 Temporary, conditioned exemption from particulate matter and opacity standards.

(a) Subject to the limitations of paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section, an owner or operator conducting PM CEMS correlation tests (that is, correlation with manual stack methods) is exempt from:

(1) Any particulate matter and opacity standards of part 60 or part 63 of this chapter that are applicable to cement kilns and in-line kiln/raw mills.

(2) Any permit or other emissions or operating parameter or other limitation on workplace practices that are applicable to cement kilns and in-line kiln raw mills to ensure compliance with any particulate matter and opacity standards of this part or part 60 of this chapter.

(b) The owner or operator must develop a PM CEMS correlation test plan. The plan must be submitted to the Administrator for approval at least 90 days before the correlation test is scheduled to be conducted. The plan must include:

(1) The number of test conditions and the number of runs for each test condition;

(2) The target particulate matter emission level for each test condition;

(3) How the operation of the affected source will be modified to attain the desired particulate matter emission rate; and

(4) The anticipated normal particulate matter emission level.

(c) The Administrator will review and approve or disapprove the correlation test plan in accordance with §63.7(c)(3)(i) and (iii). If the Administrator fails to approve or disapprove the correlation test plan within the time period specified in §63.7(c)(3)(iii), the plan shall be considered approved, unless the Administrator has requested additional information.

(d) The stack sampling team must be on-site and prepared to perform correlation testing no later than 24 hours after operations are modified to attain the desired particulate matter emissions concentrations, unless the correlation test plan documents that a longer period is appropriate.

(e) The PM and opacity standards and associated operating limits and conditions will not be waived for more than 96 hours, in the aggregate, for the purposes of conducting tests to correlate PM CEMS with manual method test results, including all runs and conditions, except as described in this paragraph. Where additional time is required to correlate a PM CEMS device, a source may petition the Administrator for an extension of the 96-hour aggregate waiver of compliance with the PM and opacity standards. An extension of the 96-hour aggregate waiver is renewable at the discretion of the Administrator.

(f) The owner or operator must return the affected source to operating conditions indicative of compliance with the applicable particulate matter and opacity standards as soon as possible after correlation testing is completed.

[64 FR 31925, June 14, 1999, as amended at 67 FR 16622, Apr. 5, 2002]

§ 63.1358 Implementation and enforcement.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.

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

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§63.1340, 63.1342 through 63.1348, and 63.1351.

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

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

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

[68 FR 37359, June 23, 2003]

§ 63.1359 [Reserved]

Table 1 to Subpart LLL of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions

Citation	Requirement	Applies to Subpart LLL	Explaination
63.1(a)(1)–(4)	Applicability	Yes	
63.1(a)(5)		No	[Reserved]
63.1(a)(6)–(8)	Applicability	Yes	
63.1(a)(9)		No	[Reserved]
63.1(a)(10)–(14)	Applicability	Yes	
63.1(b)(1)	Initial Applicability Determination	No	§63.1340 specifies applicability.
63.1(b)(2)–(3)	Initial Applicability Determination	Yes	

Citation	Requirement	Applies to Subpart LLL	Explaination
63.1(c)(1)	Applicability After Standard Established	Yes	
63.1(c)(2)	Permit Requirements	Yes	Area sources must obtain Title V permits.
63.1(c)(3)		No	[Reserved]
63.1(c)(4)–(5)	Extensions, Notifications	Yes	
63.1(d)		No	[Reserved]
63.1(e)	Applicability of Permit Program	Yes	
63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional definitions in §63.1341.
63.3(a)–(c)	Units and Abbreviations	Yes	
63.4(a)(1)–(3)	Prohibited Activities	Yes	
63.4(a)(4)		No	[Reserved]
63.4(a)(5)	Compliance date	Yes	
63.4(b)–(c)	Circumvention, Severability	Yes	
63.5(a)(1)–(2)	Construction/Reconstruction	Yes	
63.5(b)(1)	Compliance Dates	Yes	
63.5(b)(2)		No	[Reserved]
63.5(b)(3)–(6)	Construction Approval, Applicability	Yes	
63.5(c)		No	[Reserved]
63.5(d)(1)–(4)	Approval of Construction/Reconstruction	Yes	
63.5(e)	Approval of Construction/Reconstruction	Yes	
63.5(f)(1)–(2)	Approval of Construction/Reconstruction	Yes	
63.6(a)	Compliance for Standards and Maintenance	Yes	
63.6(b)(1)–(5)	Compliance Dates	Yes	
63.6(b)(6)		No	[Reserved]
63.6(b)(7)	Compliance Dates	Yes	
63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance Dates	Yes	
63.6(c)(3)–(4)		No	[Reserved]
63.6(c)(5)	Compliance Dates	Yes	
63.6(d)		No	[Reserved]
63.6(e)(1)–(2)	Operation & Maintenance	Yes	
63.6(e)(3)	Startup, Shutdown Malfunction Plan	Yes	
63.6(f)(1)–(3)	Compliance with Emission Standards	Yes	
63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Alternative Standard	Yes	
63.6(h)(1)–(2)	Opacity/VE Standards	Yes	

Citation	Requirement	Applies to Subpart LLL	Explaination
63.6(h)(3)		No	[Reserved]
63.6(h)(4)–(h)(5)(i)	Opacity/VE Standards	Yes	
63.6(h)(5)(ii)–(iv)	Opacity/VE Standards	No	Test duration specified in subpart LLL.
63.6(h)(6)	Opacity/VE Standards	Yes	
63.6(h)(7)	Opacity/VE Standards	Yes	
63.6(i)(1)–(14)	Extension of Compliance	Yes	
63.6(i)(15)		No	[Reserved]
63.6(i)(16)	Extension of Compliance	Yes	
63.6(j)	Exemption from Compliance	Yes	
63.7(a)(1)–(3)	Performance Testing Requirements	Yes	§63.1349 has specific requirements.
63.7(b)	Notification	Yes	
63.7(c)	Quality Assurance/Test Plan	Yes	
63.7(d)	Testing Facilities	Yes	
63.7(e)(1)–(4)	Conduct of Tests	Yes	
63.7(f)	Alternative Test Method	Yes	
63.7(g)	Data Analysis	Yes	
63.7(h)	Waiver of Tests	Yes	
63.8(a)(1)	Monitoring Requirements	Yes	
63.8(a)(2)	Monitoring	No	§63.1350 includes CEMS requirements.
63.8(a)(3)		No	[Reserved]
63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring	No	Flares not applicable.
63.8(b)(1)–(3)	Conduct of Monitoring	Yes	
63.8(c)(1)–(8)	CMS Operation/Maintenance	Yes	Performance specification supersedes requirements for THC CEMS Temperature and activated carbon injection monitoring data reduction requirements given in subpart LLL.
63.8(d)	Quality Control	Yes	
63.8(e)	Performance Evaluation for CMS	Yes	Performance specification supersedes requirements for THC CEMS.
63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative Monitoring Method	Yes	Additional requirements in §63.1350(l).
63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to RATA Test	Yes	
63.8(g)	Data Reduction	Yes	
63.9(a)	Notification Requirements	Yes	
63.9(b)(1)–(5)	Initial Notifications	Yes	
63.9(c)	Request for Compliance Extension	Yes	
63.9(d)	New Source Notification for Special Compliance Requirements	Yes	
63.9(e)	Notification of Performance Test	Yes	

Citation	Requirement	Applies to Subpart LLL	Explaination
63.9(f)	Notification of VE/Opacity Test	Yes	Notification not required for VE/opacity test under §63.1350(e) and (j).
63.9(g)	Additional CMS Notifications	Yes	
63.9(h)(1)–(3)	Notification of Compliance Status	Yes	
63.9(h)(4)		No	[Reserved]
63.9(h)(5)–(6)	Notification of Compliance Status	Yes	
63.9(i)	Adjustment of Deadlines	Yes	
63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information	Yes	
63.10(a)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	Yes	
63.10(b)	General Requirements	Yes	
63.10(c)(1)	Additional CMS Recordkeeping	Yes	PS–8A supersedes requirements for THC CEMS.
63.10(c)(2)–(4)		No	[Reserved]
63.10(c)(5)–(8)	Additional CMS Recordkeeping	Yes	PS–8A supersedes requirements for THC CEMS.
63.10(c)(9)		No	[Reserved]
63.10(c)(10)–(15)	Additional CMS Recordkeeping	Yes	PS–8A supersedes requirements for THC CEMS.
63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements	Yes	
63.10(d)(2)	Performance Test Results	Yes	
63.10(d)(3)	Opacity or VE Observations	Yes	
63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports	Yes	
63.10(d)(5)	Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction Reports	Yes	
63.10(e)(1)–(2)	Additional CMS Reports	Yes	
63.10(e)(3)	Excess Emissions and CMS Performance Reports	Yes	Exceedances are defined in subpart LLL.
63.10(f)	Waiver for Recordkeeping/Reporting	Yes	
63.11(a)–(b)	Control Device Requirements	No	Flares not applicable.
63.12(a)–(c)	State Authority and Delegations	Yes	
63.13(a)–(c)	State/Regional Addresses	Yes	
63.14(a)–(b)	Incorporation by Reference	Yes	
63.15(a)–(b)	Availability of Information	Yes	

[67 FR 16622, Apr. 5, 2002]

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Subpart LLL--NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FROM THE PORTLAND CEMENT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

ATTACHMENT F

PART 63 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry [as amended at 64 FR 53070 (Sept. 30 1999), 67 FR 16619-16624 (April 5, 2002), 67 FR 44769 (July 5, 2002), 67 FR 72584-72585 (Dec. 6, 2002), 68 FR 37358 (June 23, 2003), 71 FR 76549-76552 (Dec. 20, 2006), 75 FR 55051-55066 (Sept. 9, 2010), and 76 FR 2835-2837 (Jan. 18, 2011)]

Source: 64 FR 31925, June 14, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

General

§ 63.1340 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to each new and existing portland cement plant which is a major source or an area source as defined in §63.2.

(b) The affected sources subject to this subpart are:

(1) Each kiln including alkali bypasses, except for kilns that burn hazardous waste and are subject to and regulated under subpart EEE of this part;

(2) Each clinker cooler at any portland cement plant;

(3) Each raw mill at any portland cement plant;

(4) Each finish mill at any portland cement plant;

(5) Each raw material dryer at any portland cement plant;

(6) Each raw material, clinker, or finished product storage bin at any portland cement plant;

(7) Each conveying system transfer point including those associated with coal preparation used to convey coal from the mill to the kiln at any portland cement plant;

(8) Each bagging and bulk loading and unloading system at any portland cement plant; and

(9) Each open clinker pile at any portland cement plant.

(c) Crushers are not covered by this subpart regardless of their location.

(d) If you are subject to any of the provisions of this subpart you are also subject to title V permitting requirements.

[75 FR 55051, Sept. 9, 2010]

§ 63.1341 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart that are not defined in this section have the meaning given to them in the CAA and in subpart A of this part.

Affirmative defense means, in the context of an enforcement proceeding, a response or defense put forward by a defendant, regarding which the defendant has the burden of proof, and the merits of which are independently and objectively evaluated in a judicial or administrative proceeding.

Alkali bypass means a duct between the feed end of the kiln and the preheater tower through which a portion of the kiln exit gas stream is withdrawn and quickly cooled by air or water to avoid excessive buildup of alkali, chloride and/or sulfur on the raw feed. This may also be referred to as the “kiln exhaust gas bypass”.

Bagging system means the equipment which fills bags with portland cement.

Bin means a manmade enclosure for storage of raw materials, clinker, or finished product prior to further processing at a portland cement plant.

Clinker means the product of the process in which limestone and other materials are heated in the kiln and is then ground with gypsum and other materials to form cement.

Clinker cooler means equipment into which clinker product leaving the kiln is placed to be cooled by air supplied by a forced draft or natural draft supply system.

Continuous monitor means a device which continuously samples the regulated parameter specified in §63.1350 of this subpart without interruption, evaluates the detector response at least once every 15 seconds, and computes and records the average value at least every 60 seconds, except during allowable periods of calibration and except as defined otherwise by the continuous emission monitoring system performance specifications in appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

Conveying system means a device for transporting materials from one piece of equipment or location to another location within a facility. Conveying systems include but are not limited to the following: feeders, belt conveyors, bucket elevators and pneumatic systems.

Conveying system transfer point means a point where any material including but not limited to feed material, fuel, clinker or product, is transferred to or from a conveying system, or between separate parts of a conveying system.

Crusher means a machine designed to reduce large rocks from the quarry into materials approximately the size of gravel.

Dioxins and furans (D/F) means tetra-, penta-, hexa-, hepta-, and octa-chlorinated dibenzo dioxins and furans.

Enclosed storage pile means any storage pile that is completely enclosed in a building or structure consisting of a solid roof and walls.

Facility means all contiguous or adjoining property that is under common ownership or control, including properties that are separated only by a road or other public right-of-way.

Feed means the prepared and mixed materials, which include but are not limited to materials such as limestone, clay, shale, sand, iron ore, mill scale, cement kiln dust and flyash, that are fed to the kiln. Feed does not include the fuels used in the kiln to produce heat to form the clinker product.

Finish mill means a roll crusher, ball and tube mill or other size reduction equipment used to grind clinker to a fine powder. Gypsum and other materials may be added to and blended with clinker in a finish mill. The finish mill also includes the air separator associated with the finish mill.

Greenfield kiln, in-line kiln/raw mill, or raw material dryer means a kiln, in-line kiln/raw mill, or raw material dryer for which construction is commenced at a plant site (where no kilns and no in-line kiln/raw mills were in operation at any time prior to March 24, 1998) after March 24, 1998.

Hazardous waste is defined in §261.3 of this chapter.

Inactive clinker pile is a pile of clinker material that has not been disturbed, removed, and/or added to as a result of loading, unloading, and/or transferring activities for 30 (thirty) consecutive days.

In-line kiln/raw mill means a system in a portland cement production process where a dry kiln system is integrated with the raw mill so that all or a portion of the kiln exhaust gases are used to perform the drying operation of the raw mill, with no auxiliary heat source used. In this system the kiln is capable of operating without the raw mill operating, but the raw mill cannot operate without the kiln gases, and consequently, the raw mill does not generate a separate exhaust gas stream.

Kiln means a device, including any associated preheater or precalciner devices, inline raw mills, or alkali bypasses that produces clinker by heating limestone and other materials for subsequent production of portland cement. Because the inline raw mill is considered an integral part of the kiln, for purposes of determining the appropriate emissions limit, the term kiln also applies to the exhaust of the inline raw mill.

Kiln exhaust gas bypass means alkali bypass.

Monovent means an exhaust configuration of a building or emission control device (e. g. positive pressure fabric filter) that extends the length of the structure and has a width very small in relation to its length (i. e., length to width ratio is typically greater than 5:1). The exhaust may be an open vent with or without a roof, louvered vents, or a combination of such features.

New brownfield kiln, in-line kiln raw mill, or raw material dryer means a kiln, in-line kiln/raw mill or raw material dryer for which construction is commenced at a plant site (where kilns and/or in-line kiln/raw mills were in operation prior to March 24, 1998) after March 24, 1998.

New source means any source that commenced construction after May 6, 2009, for purposes of determining the applicability of the kiln, clinker cooler and raw material dryer emissions limits for mercury, PM, THC, and HCl, and the requirements for open clinker storage piles.

One-minute average means the average of thermocouple or other sensor responses calculated at least every 60 seconds from responses obtained at least once during each consecutive 15 second period.

Operating day means any daily 24-hour period during which the kiln operates. For 30-day rolling averages, *operating days* include only days of normal operation and do not include periods of operation during startup or shutdown. For 7-day rolling averages, *operating days* include only days of operation during startup and shutdown and do not include periods of normal operation. Data attributed to an *operating day* includes all valid data obtained during the daily 24-hour period and excludes any measurements made when the kiln was not operating.

Portland cement plant means any facility manufacturing portland cement.

Raw material dryer means an impact dryer, drum dryer, paddle-equipped rapid dryer, air separator, or other equipment used to reduce the moisture content of feed materials.

Raw mill means a ball and tube mill, vertical roller mill or other size reduction equipment, that is not part of an in-line kiln/raw mill, used to grind feed to the appropriate size. Moisture may be added or removed from the feed during the grinding operation. If the raw mill is used to remove moisture from feed materials, it is also, by definition, a raw material dryer. The raw mill also includes the air separator associated with the raw mill.

Rolling average means the average of all one-minute averages over the averaging period.

Run average means the average of the one-minute parameter values for a run.

Sorbent means activated carbon, lime, or any other type of material injected into kiln exhaust for the purposes of capturing and removing any hazardous air pollutant.

TEQ means the international method of expressing toxicity equivalents for dioxins and furans as defined in U.S. EPA, Interim Procedures for Estimating Risks Associated with Exposures to Mixtures of Chlorinated Dibenzo-p-dioxins and -dibenzofurans (CDDs and CDFs) and 1989 Update, March 1989.

Total organic HAP means, for the purposes of this subpart, the sum of the concentrations of compounds of formaldehyde, benzene, toluene, styrene, m-xylene, p-xylene, o-xylene, acetaldehyde, and naphthalene as measured by EPA Test Method 320 of appendix A to this part or ASTM D6348–03. Only the measured concentration of the listed analytes that are present at concentrations exceeding one-half the quantitation limit of the analytical method are to be used in the sum. If any of the analytes are not detected or are detected at concentrations less than one-half the quantitation limit of the analytical method, the concentration of those analytes will be assumed to be zero for the purposes of calculating the total organic HAP for this subpart.

Totally enclosed conveying system transfer point means a conveying system transfer point that is enclosed on all sides, top, and bottom.

[64 FR 31925, June 14, 1999, as amended at 67 FR 16619, Apr. 5, 2002; 75 FR 55051, Sept. 9, 2010]

Emission Standards and Operating Limits

§ 63.1342 Standards: General.

Table 1 to this subpart provides cross references to the 40 CFR part 63, subpart A, general provisions, indicating the applicability of the general provisions requirements to subpart LLL.

[71 FR 76549, Dec. 20, 2006]

§ 63.1343 What standards apply to my kilns, clinker coolers, raw material dryers, and open clinker piles?

(a) *General.* The provisions in this section apply to each kiln and any alkali bypass associated with that kiln, clinker cooler, and raw material dryer. All dioxin D/F, HCl, and total hydrocarbon (THC) emission limits are on a dry basis. The D/F, HCl and THC limits for kilns are corrected to 7 percent oxygen except during periods of startup and shutdown. The raw material dryer THC limits are corrected to 19 percent oxygen except during startup and shutdown. During startup and shutdown no oxygen correction is applied. All (THC) emission limits are measured as propane. Standards for mercury, PM, and THC are based on a 30-day rolling average, except for periods of startup and shutdown, where the standard is based on a 7-day rolling average. The 30-day and 7-day periods mean 30 and 7 consecutive operating days, respectively, where an operating day is any daily 24-hour period during which the kiln operates. Data attributed to an operating day includes all valid data obtained during the daily 24-hour period and excludes any measurements made when the kiln was not operating. If using a CEMS to determine compliance with the HCl standard, this standard is based on a 30-day rolling average, except for periods of startup and shutdown, where the standard is based on a 7-day rolling average. You must ensure appropriate corrections for moisture are made when measuring flowrates used to calculate particulate matter (PM) and mercury emissions.

(b)(1) *Kilns, clinker coolers, raw material dryers, raw mills, and finish mills.* The emission limits for these sources are shown in table 1 below.

Table 1—Emissions Limits for Kilns (Rows 1–8), Clinker Coolers (Rows 9–12), Raw Material Dryers (Rows 13–15), Raw and Finish Mills (Row 16)

	If your source is	And the operating mode is:	And if is located	Your emissions limits are:	And the units of the emissions limit are:	The oxygen correction factor is:
1.	An existing kiln	Normal operation	At a major or area source	PM—0.04 D/F—0.2[1] Mercury—55 THC—24[2,3]	lb/ton clinker ng/dscm (TEQ) lb/MM tons clinker ppmvd	NA. 7 percent. NA. 7 percent.
2.	An existing kiln	Normal operation	At a major source	HCl—3	ppmvd	7 percent.
3.	An existing kiln	Startup and shutdown	At a major or area source	PM—0.004 D/F—0.2[1] Mercury—10 THC—24[2,3]	gr/dscf ng/dscm (TEQ) ug/dscm ppmvd	NA. NA. NA. NA.
4.	An existing kiln	Startup and shutdown	At a major source	HCl—3[4]	ppmvd	NA.
5.	A new kiln	Normal operation	At a major or area source	PM—0.01 D/F—0.2[1] Mercury—21 THC—24[2,3]	lb/ton clinker ng/dscm (TEQ) lb/MM tons clinker ppmvd	NA. 7 percent. NA. 7 percent.
6.	A new kiln	Normal operation	At a major source	HCl—3[4]	ppmvd	7 percent.
7.	A new kiln	Startup or shutdown	At a major or area source	PM—0.0008 D/F—0.2[1] Mercury—4 THC—24[2,3]	gr/dscf ng/dscm (TEQ) ug/dscm ppmvd	NA. NA. NA. NA.

	If your source is	And the operating mode is:	And if is located	Your emissions limits are:	And the units of the emissions limit are:	The oxygen correction factor is:
8.	A new kiln	Startup and shutdown	At a major source	HCl—3	ppmvd	NA.
9.	An existing clinker cooler	Normal operation	At a major or area source	PM—0.04	lb/ton clinker	NA.
10.	An existing clinker cooler	Startup and shutdown	At a major or area source	PM—0.004	gr/dscf	NA.
11.	A new clinker cooler	Normal operation	At a major or area source	PM—0.01	lb/ton clinker	NA.
12.	A new clinker cooler	Startup and shutdown	At a major or area source	PM—0.0008	gr/dscf	NA.
13.	An existing or new raw material dryer	Normal operation	At a major or area source	THC—24[2,3]	ppmvd	19 percent.
14.	An existing or new raw material dryer	Startup and shutdown	At a major or area source	THC—24[2,3]	ppmvd	NA.
15.	An existing or new raw material dryer	All operating modes	At a major source	Opacity—10	percent	NA.
16.	An Existing or new raw or finish mill	All operating modes	At a major source	Opacity-10	percent	NA.

[1]If the average temperature at the inlet to the first particulate matter control device (fabric filter or electrostatic precipitator) during the D/F performance test is 400 °F or less this limit is changed to 0.4 ng/dscm (TEQ).

[2]Measured as propane.

[3]Any source subject to the 24 ppmvd THC limit may elect to meet an alternative limit of 9 ppmvd for total organic HAP. If the source demonstrates compliance with the total organic HAP under the requirements of §63.1349 then the source's THC limit will be adjusted to equal the average THC emissions measured during the organic HAP compliance test.

[4]If the kiln does not have a HCl CEM, the emissions limit is zero.

(2) When there is an alkali bypass associated with a kiln, the combined PM emissions from the kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill and the alkali bypass stack are subject to the PM emissions limit. Existing kilns that combine the clinker cooler exhaust with the kiln exhaust for energy efficiency purposes and send the combined exhaust to the PM control device as a single stream may meet an alternative PM emissions limit. This limit is calculated using the equation 1 of this section:

$$PM_{alt} = 0.004 \times 1.65 \times (Q_k + Q_c)/7000 \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

0.004 is the PM exhaust concentration (gr/dscf) equivalent to 0.04 lb per ton clinker where clinker cooler and kiln exhaust gas are not combined.

1.65 is the conversion factor of lb feed per lb clinker

Q_k is the exhaust flow of the kiln (dscf/ton raw feed)

Q_c is the exhaust flow of the clinker cooler (dscf/ton raw feed).

For new kilns that combine kiln exhaust and clinker cooler gas the limit is calculated using the equation 2 of this section:

$$PM_{alt} = 0.0008 \times 1.65 \times ((Q_k + Q_c)/7000 \qquad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

0.0008 is the PM exhaust concentration (gr/dscf) equivalent to 0.01 lb per ton clinker where clinker cooler and kiln exhaust gas are not combined

1.65 is the conversion factor of lb feed per lb clinker

Q_k is the exhaust flow of the kiln (dscf/ton raw feed)

Q_c is the exhaust flow of the clinker cooler (dscf/ton raw feed).

(c) If clinker material storage and handling activities occur more than 1,000 feet from the facility property-line you must comply with the following:

(1) Utilize a three-sided barrier with roof, provided the open side is covered with a wind fence material of a maximum 20 percent porosity, allowing a removable opening for vehicle access. The removable wind fence for vehicle access may be removed only during minor or routine maintenance activities, the creation or reclamation of outside storage piles, the importation of clinker from outside the facility, and reclamation of plant clean-up materials. The removable opening must be less than 50 percent of the total surface area of the wind fence and the amount of time must be minimized to the extent feasible.

(2) Contain storage and handling of material that is immediately adjacent to the three-sided barrier within an area next to the structure with a wind fence on at least two sides, with at least a 5-foot freeboard above the top of the storage pile to provide wind sheltering, and completely cover the material with an impervious tarp, revealing only the active disturbed portion during material loading and unloading activities.

(3) Storage and handling of other active clinker material must be conducted within an area surrounded on three sides by a barrier or wind fences with one side of the wind fence facing the prevailing wind and at least a 5-foot freeboard above the top of the storage pile to provide wind sheltering. The clinker must remain completely covered at all times with an impervious tarp, revealing only the active disturbed portion during material loading and unloading activities. The barrier or wind fence must extend at least 20 feet beyond the active portion of the material at all times.

(4) Inactive clinker material may be alternatively stored using a continuous and impervious tarp, covered at all times, provided records are kept demonstrating the inactive status of such stored material.

(d) If clinker material storage and handling activities occur 1,000 feet or less from the facility property-line these activities must be in an enclosed storage area that meets the emissions limits specified in §63.1345.

(e) Emissions limits in effect prior to September 9, 2010. Any source defined as an existing source in §63.1351, and that was subject to a PM, mercury, THC, D/F, or opacity emissions limit prior to September 9, 2010, must continue to meet the limits shown in Table 2 to this section until September 9, 2013.

Table 2—Emissions Limits in Effect Prior to September 9, 2010, for Kilns (Rows 1–4), Clinker Coolers (Row 5), and Raw Material Dryers (Rows 6–9).

If your source is	and	And if it is located at	Your emissions limits are[1]:	And the units of the emissions limit are:
1. An existing kiln	it commenced construction or reconstruction on or prior to December 2, 2005	A major source	PM—0.3 Opacity—20 D/F—0.2[2] THC—50[34]	lb/ton feed percent ng/dscm (TEQ) ppmvd.
2. An existing kiln	it commenced construction or reconstruction after December 2, 2005	A major source	PM—0.3 Opacity—20 D/F—0.2[2] THC—20[35] Mercury—41[6]	lb/ton feed percent ng/dscm (TEQ) ppmvd ug/dscm.

If your source is	and	And if it is located at	Your emissions limits are[1]:	And the units of the emissions limit are:
3. An existing kiln	it commenced construction or reconstruction on or prior to December 2, 2005	An area source	D/F—0.2[2] THC—50[3,4]	ng/dscm (TEQ) ppmvd.
4. An existing kiln	it commenced construction or reconstruction after December 2, 2005	An area source	D/F—0.2[2] THC—20[3,5] Mercury—41[6]	ng/dscm (TEQ) ppmvd ug/dscm.
5. An existing clinker cooler	NA	A major source	PM—0.1 Opacity—10	lb/ton feed percent.
6. An existing raw material dryer	it commenced construction or reconstruction on or prior to December 2, 2005	A major source	THC—50[3,4] Opacity—10	ppmvd percent.
7. An existing raw material dryer	it commenced construction or reconstruction after December 2, 2005	A major source	THC—20[3,5] Opacity—10	ppmvd percent.
8. An existing raw material dryer	it commenced construction or reconstruction on or prior to December 2, 2005	An area source	THC—50[3,4]	ppmvd.
9. An existing raw material dryer	it commenced construction or reconstruction after December 2, 2005	An area source	THC—20[3,5]	ppmvd.

[1]All emission limits expressed as a concentration basis (ppmvd, ng/dscm) are corrected to seven percent oxygen.

[2]If the average temperature at the inlet to the first particulate matter control device (fabric filter or electrostatic precipitator) during the D/F performance test is 400 °F or less, this limit is changed to 0.4 ng/dscm (TEQ).

[3]Measured as propane.

[4]Only applies to Greenfield kilns or raw material dryers.

[5]As an alternative, a source may demonstrate a 98 percent reduction in THC emissions from the exit of the kiln or raw material dryer to discharge to the atmosphere. Inline raw mills are considered to be an integral part of the kiln.

[6]As an alternative, a source may route the emissions through a packer bed or spray tower wet scrubber with a liquid-to-gas ratio of 30 gallons per 1000 actual cubic feet per minute or more and meet a site-specific emission limit based on the measured performance of the wet scrubber.

[75 FR 55053, Sept. 9, 2010, as amended at 76 FR 2835, Jan. 18, 2011]

§ 63.1344 Affirmative defense for exceedance of emission limit during malfunction.

In response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in paragraph §63.1343(b) you may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for exceedances of such standards that are caused by malfunction, as defined at 40 CFR 63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed, however, if the respondent fails to meet its burden of proving all of the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.

(a) To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a limit, the owners or operators of facilities must timely meet the notification requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

(1) The excess emissions:

(i) Were caused by a sudden, short, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control and monitoring equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner, and

(ii) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design or better operation and maintenance practices; and

(iii) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and

(iv) Were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and

(2) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when the applicable emission limitations were being exceeded. Off-shift and overtime labor were used, to the extent practicable to make these repairs; and

(3) The frequency, amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions; and

(4) If the excess emissions resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, severe personal injury, or severe property damage; and

(5) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality, the environment and human health; and

(6) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible; and

(7) Your actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and

(8) At all times, the facility was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and

(9) The owner or operator has prepared a written root cause analysis to determine, correct, and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the excess emissions resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of excess emissions that were the result of the malfunction.

(b) *Notification.* The owner or operator of the facility experiencing an exceedance of its emission limit(s) during a malfunction shall notify the Administrator by telephone or facsimile (FAX) transmission as soon as possible, but no later than two business days after the initial occurrence of the malfunction, if it wishes to avail itself of an affirmative defense to civil penalties for that malfunction. The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall also submit a written report to the Administrator within 30 days of the initial occurrence of the exceedance of the standard in §63.1343(b) to demonstrate, with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section.

[75 FR 55053, Sept. 9, 2010]

§ 63.1345 Emissions limits for affected sources other than kilns; in-line kiln/raw mills; clinker coolers; new and reconstructed raw material dryers; and raw and finish mills, and open clinker piles.

The owner or operator of each new or existing raw material, clinker, or finished product storage bin; conveying system transfer point; bagging system; and bulk loading or unloading system; and each existing raw material dryer, at a facility which is a major source subject to the provisions of this subpart must not cause to be discharged any gases from these affected sources which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent.

[75 FR 55054, Sept. 9, 2010]

§ 63.1346 Operating limits for kilns.

(a) The owner or operator of a kiln subject to a D/F emission limitation under §63.1343 must operate the kiln such that the temperature of the gas at the inlet to the kiln particulate matter control device (PMCD) and alkali bypass PMCD, if applicable, does not exceed the applicable temperature limit specified in paragraph (b) of this section. The owner or operator of an in-line kiln/raw mill subject to a D/F emission limitation under §63.1343 must operate the in-line kiln/raw mill, such that:

(1) When the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is operating, the applicable temperature limit for the main in-line kiln/raw mill exhaust, specified in paragraph (b) of this section and established during the performance test when the raw mill was operating is not exceeded, except during periods of startup/shutdown when the temperature limit may be exceeded by no more than 10 percent.

(2) When the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is not operating, the applicable temperature limit for the main in-line kiln/raw mill exhaust, specified in paragraph (b) of this section and established during the performance test when the raw mill was not operating, is not exceeded, except during periods of startup/shutdown when the temperature limit may be exceeded by no more than 10 percent.

(3) If the in-line kiln/raw mill is equipped with an alkali bypass, the applicable temperature limit for the alkali bypass specified in paragraph (b) of this section and established during the performance test, with or without the raw mill operating, is not exceeded, except during periods of startup/shutdown when the temperature limit may be exceeded by no more than 10 percent.

(b) The temperature limit for affected sources meeting the limits of paragraph (a) of this section or paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section is determined in accordance with §63.1349(b)(3)(iv).

(c) For an affected source subject to a D/F emission limitation under §63.1343 that employs sorbent injection as an emission control technique you must operate the sorbent injection system in accordance with paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.

(1) The three-hour rolling average activated sorbent injection rate must be equal to or greater than the sorbent injection rate determined in accordance with §63.1349(b)(3)(vi).

(2) You must either:

(i) Maintain the minimum activated carbon injection carrier gas flow rate, as a three-hour rolling average, based on the manufacturer's specifications. These specifications must be documented in the test plan developed in accordance with §63.7(c), or

(ii) Maintain the minimum activated carbon injection carrier gas pressure drop, as a three-hour rolling average, based on the manufacturer's specifications. These specifications must be documented in the test plan developed in accordance with §63.7(c).

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, for an affected source subject to a D/F emission limitation under §63.1343 that employs carbon injection as an emission control technique you must specify and use the brand and type of sorbent used during the performance test until a subsequent performance test is conducted, unless the site-specific performance test plan contains documentation of key parameters that affect adsorption and the owner or operator establishes limits based on those parameters, and the limits on these parameters are maintained.

(e) For an affected source subject to a D/F emission limitation under §63.1343 that employs carbon injection as an emission control technique you may substitute, at any time, a different brand or type of sorbent provided that the replacement has equivalent or improved properties compared to the sorbent specified in the site-specific performance test plan and used in the performance test. The owner or operator must maintain documentation that the substitute sorbent will provide the same or better level of control as the original sorbent.

(f) No kiln may use as a raw material or fuel any fly ash where the mercury content of the fly ash has been increased through the use of activated carbon, or any other sorbent, unless the facility can demonstrate that the use of that fly ash will not result in an increase in mercury emissions over baseline emissions (*i.e.,* emissions not using the fly ash). The facility has the burden of proving there has been no emissions increase over baseline. Once the kiln must comply with a mercury limit specified in §63.1343, this paragraph no longer applies.

[75 FR 55054, Sept. 9, 2010]

§ 63.1347 Operation and maintenance plan requirements.

(a) You must prepare, for each affected source subject to the provisions of this subpart, a written operations and maintenance plan. The plan must be submitted to the Administrator for review and approval as part of the application for a part 70 permit and must include the following information:

(1) Procedures for proper operation and maintenance of the affected source and air pollution control devices in order to meet the emission limits and operating limits of §§63.1343 through 63.1348;

(2) Corrective actions to be taken when required by paragraph §63.1350(f)(3);

(3) Procedures to be used during an inspection of the components of the combustion system of each kiln and each in-line kiln raw mill located at the facility at least once per year.

(b) Failure to comply with any provision of the operations and maintenance plan developed in accordance with this section is a violation of the standard.

[75 FR 55054, Sept. 9, 2010]

§ 63.1348 Compliance requirements.

(a) *Initial compliance requirements.* For an affected source subject to this subpart, you must demonstrate initial compliance with the emissions standards and operating limits by using the test methods and procedures in §§63.1349 and 63.7.

(1) *PM compliance.* If you are subject to limitations on PM emissions under §63.1343(b), you must demonstrate initial compliance with the PM emissions standards by using the test methods and procedures in §63.1349(b)(1).

(i) You must demonstrate initial compliance by conducting a performance test as specified in §63.1349(b)(1)(i).

(ii) Compliance with the PM emissions standard must be determined based on the first 30 operating days you operate a PM CEMS.

(2) *Opacity compliance.* If you are subject to the limitations on opacity under §63.1345, you must demonstrate initial compliance with the opacity emissions standards by using the performance test methods and procedures in §63.1349(b)(2). The maximum 6-minute average opacity exhibited during the performance test period must be used to determine whether the affected source is in initial compliance with the standard.

(3) *D/F compliance.* (i) If you are subject to limitations on D/F emissions under §63.1343(b), you must demonstrate initial compliance with the D/F emissions standards by using the performance test methods and procedures in §63.1349(b)(3). The owner or operator of a kiln with an in-line raw mill must demonstrate initial compliance by conducting separate performance tests while the raw mill is operating and the raw mill is not operating. The D/F concentration must be determined for each run and the arithmetic average of the concentrations measured for the three runs must be calculated to determine compliance.

(ii) If you are subject to a D/F emission limitation under §63.1343(b), you must demonstrate initial compliance with the temperature operating limits specified in §63.1344 by using the performance test methods and procedures in §63.1349(b)(3)(ii) through (b)(3)(iv). The average of the run temperatures will determine the applicable temperature limit.

(iii) If activated carbon injection is used and you are subject to a D/F emission limitation under §63.1343(b), you must demonstrate initial compliance with the activated carbon injection rate operating limits specified in §63.1344 by using the performance test methods and procedures in §63.1349(b)(3)(v). The average of the run injection rates will determine the applicable injection rate limit.

(iv) If activated carbon injection is used, you must also develop a carrier gas parameter during the performance test conducted under §63.1349(b)(3) that meets the requirements of §63.1349(b)(3)(vi). Compliance is demonstrated if the system is maintained within ± 5 percent accuracy during the performance test.

(4)(i) *THC compliance.* If you are subject to limitations on THC emissions under §63.1343(b), you must demonstrate initial compliance with the THC emissions standards by using the performance test methods and procedures in §63.1349(b)(4)(i). The average THC concentration obtained during the first 30 operating days must be used to determine initial compliance.

(ii) *Total organic HAP emissions tests.* If you elect to demonstrate compliance with the total organic HAP emissions limit under §63.1343(b) in lieu of the THC emissions limit, you must demonstrate initial compliance with the total organic HAP emissions standards by using the performance test methods and procedures in §63.1349(b)(4)(iii) and (b)(4)(iv).

(iii) If you are demonstrating initial compliance, you must conduct the separate performance tests as specified in §63.1349(b)(4)(iii) while the raw mill kiln is operating and while the raw mill of the kiln is not operating.

(iv) The average total organic HAP concentration measured during the initial performance test specified by §63.1349(b)(4)(iii) must be used to determine initial compliance.

(v) The average THC concentration measured during the initial performance test specified by §63.1349(b)(4)(iv) must be used to determine the site-specific THC limit. This limit should be a weighted average of the THC levels measured during raw mill on and raw mill off testing.

(5) *Mercury compliance.* If you are subject to limitations on mercury emissions in §63.1343(b), you must demonstrate initial compliance with the mercury standards by using the performance test methods and procedures in §63.1349(b)(5). You must demonstrate initial compliance by operating a mercury CEMS or a sorbent trap based integrated monitor. The first 30 operating days of daily mercury concentration data must be used to determine initial compliance.

(6) *HCl compliance.* If you are subject to limitations on HCl emissions under §63.1343(b), you must demonstrate initial compliance with the HCl standards by using the performance test methods and procedures in §63.1349(b)(6).

(i) For an affected source that is equipped with a wet scrubber or tray tower, you must demonstrate initial compliance by conducting a performance test as specified in §63.1349(b)(6)(i). The HCl concentration must be determined for each run and the arithmetic average of the concentrations measured for the three runs must be calculated to determine compliance. You must also have established appropriate site-specific parameter limits.

(ii) For an affected source that is not equipped with a wet scrubber or tray tower, you must demonstrate initial compliance by operating a CEMS as specified in §63.1349(b)(6)(ii). The average hourly HCl concentration obtained during the first 30 operating days must be used to determine initial compliance.

(b) *Continuous compliance requirements.* You must demonstrate continuous compliance with the emissions standards and operating limits by using the performance test methods and procedures in §§63.1350 and 63.8 for each affected source.

(1) *General requirements.* (i) You must monitor and collect data according to §63.1350 and the site-specific monitoring plan required by §63.1350(o).

(ii) Except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must operate the monitoring system and collect data at all required intervals at all times the affected source is operating. Any period for which data collection is required and the operation of the CEMS is not otherwise exempt and for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for required calculations constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(iii) You may not use data recorded during monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. The owner or operator must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system

(iv) *Clinker production.* If you are subject to limitations on PM emissions (lb/ton of clinker) or mercury (lb/MM tons of clinker) under §63.1343(b), you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the PM emissions standards by determining the hourly production rate of clinker according to the requirements of §63.1350(d).

(2) *PM compliance.* If you are subject to limitations on PM emissions under §63.1343(b), you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the PM emissions standards by using the monitoring methods and procedures in §63.1350(b) and (d).

(i) *PM CEMS.* You must demonstrate continuous compliance with the PM emissions standards by using the monitoring methods and procedures in §63.1350(b) for each affected source subject to PM emissions limitations. Continuous compliance is demonstrated by a 30-day rolling average PM emissions in lb/ton clinker, except for periods of startup and shutdown, where the compliance is demonstrated based on a 7-day rolling average.

(3) *Opacity compliance.* If you are subject to the limitations on opacity under §63.1345, you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the opacity emissions standards by using the monitoring methods and procedures in §63.1350(f).

(i) Continuous compliance is demonstrated by conducting specified visible emissions observations and follow up opacity readings, as indicated in §63.1350(f)(1) and (f)(2). The maximum 6-minute average opacity exhibited during the performance test period must be used to determine whether the affected source is in compliance with the standard. Corrective actions must be initiated within one hour of detecting visible emissions.

(ii) *COMS.* If you install a COMS in lieu of conducting the daily visible emissions testing, you must demonstrate continuous compliance by operating and maintaining the COMS such that it meets the requirements of §63.1350(f)(4)(i).

(iii) *BLDS.* If you install a BLDS on a raw mill or finish mill in lieu of conducting the daily visible emissions testing, you must demonstrate continuous compliance by operating and maintaining the BLDS such that it meets the requirements of §63.1350(f)(4)(ii).

(4) *D/F compliance.* If you are subject to a D/F emission limitation under §63.1343(b), you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the temperature operating limits specified in §63.1346 by using the installing, operating, and maintaining a continuous monitor to record the temperature of specified gas streams such that it meets the requirements of §63.1350(g). Continuous compliance is demonstrated by a 3-hour rolling average temperature.

(5)(i) *Activated carbon injection compliance.* If activated carbon injection is used and you are subject to a D/F emission limitation under §63.1343(b), you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the activated carbon injection rate operating limits specified in §63.1346 by installing, operating, and maintaining a continuous monitor to record the rate of activated carbon injection that meets the requirements of §63.1350(h)(1). Continuous compliance is demonstrated by a 3-hour rolling average injection rate.

(ii) If you are subject to a D/F emission limitation under §63.1343(b), you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the activated carbon injection system gas parameter by installing, operating, and maintaining a continuous monitor to record the gas parameter that meets the requirements of §63.1350(h)(2). Continuous compliance is demonstrated by a 3-hour rolling average of the parameter value.

(6) THC compliance. If you are subject to limitations on THC emissions under §63.1343(b), you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the THC emissions standards by using the monitoring methods and procedures in §63.1350 (i) and (j). Continuous compliance is demonstrated by a 30-day rolling average THC concentration, except for periods of startup and shutdown, where the standard is based on a 7-day rolling average.

(7) Mercury compliance. If you are subject to limitations on mercury emissions in §63.1343(b), you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the mercury standards by using the monitoring methods and procedures in §63.1350(k). Continuous compliance is demonstrated by a 30-day rolling average mercury emission rate in lb/MM tons clinker, except for periods of startup and shutdown, where the standard is based on a 7-day rolling average mercury concentration.

(8) *HCl compliance.* If you are subject to limitations on HCl emissions under §63.1343(b), you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl standards by using the performance test methods and procedures in §63.1349(b)(6).

(i) For an affected source that is not equipped with a wet scrubber or tray tower, you must demonstrate continuous compliance by using the monitoring methods and procedures in §63.1350(l)(1). Continuous compliance is demonstrated by a 30-day rolling average HCl concentration, except for periods of startup and shutdown, where the standard is based on a 7-day rolling average.

(ii) For an affected source that is equipped with a wet scrubber or tray tower, you must demonstrate continuous compliance by using the monitoring methods and procedures in §63.1350(l)(2). Continuous compliance is demonstrated by a 30-day rolling average of the required parameters, except for periods of startup and shutdown, where the standard is based on a 7-day rolling average.

(c) *Changes in operations.* (1) If you plan to undertake a change in operations that may adversely affect compliance with an applicable standard, operating limit, or parametric monitoring value under this subpart, the source must conduct a performance test as specified in §63.1349(b).

(2) In preparation for and while conducting a performance test required in §63.1349(b), you may operate under the planned operational change conditions for a period not to exceed 360 hours, provided that the conditions in (c)(2)(i) through (c)(2)(iv) of this section are met. You must submit temperature and other monitoring data that are recorded during the pretest operations.

(i) You must provide the Administrator written notice at least 60 days prior to undertaking an operational change that may adversely affect compliance with an applicable standard under this subpart for any source, or as soon as practicable where 60 days advance notice is not feasible. Notice provided under this paragraph must include a description of the planned change, the emissions standards that may be affected by the change, and a schedule for completion of the performance test required under paragraph (c)(1) of this section, including when the planned operational change period would begin.

(ii) The performance test results must be documented in a test report according to §63.1349(a).

(iii) A test plan must be made available to the Administrator prior to performance testing, if requested.

(iv) The performance test must be conducted completed within 360 hours after the planned operational change period begins.

(d) *General duty to minimize emissions.* 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. 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 55055, Sept. 9, 2010]

Monitoring and Compliance Provisions

§ 63.1349 Performance testing requirements.

(a) Performance test results must be documented in complete test reports that contain the information required by paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(10) of this section, as well as all other relevant information. As described in §63.7(c)(2)(i), the site-specific plan to be followed during performance testing must be made available to the Administrator prior to testing, if requested.

(1) A brief description of the process and the air pollution control system;

(2) Sampling location description(s);

(3) A description of sampling and analytical procedures and any modifications to standard procedures;

(4) Test results;

(5) Quality assurance procedures and results;

(6) Records of operating conditions during the performance test, preparation of standards, and calibration procedures;

(7) Raw data sheets for field sampling and field and laboratory analyses;

(8) Documentation of calculations;

(9) All data recorded and used to establish parameters for monitoring; and

(10) Any other information required by the performance test method.

(b)(1) *PM emissions tests.* (i)(A) If you are subject to the limitations on emissions of PM, you must install, operate, calibrate, and maintain a PM CEMS in accordance with the requirements in §63.1350(b).

(B) You must determine, record, and maintain a record of the accuracy of the volumetric flow rate monitoring system according to the procedures in §63.1350(m)(5).

(C) The initial compliance test must be based on the first 30 operating days in which the affected source operates using a CEMS. Hourly PM concentration and stack gas volumetric flow rate data must be obtained.

(ii) You must determine the clinker production rate using the methods in §63.1350(d).

(iii) The emission rate, E, of PM (lb/ton of clinker) must be computed for each run using equation 3 of this section:

$$E = (C_s Q_s)/(PK) \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

E = emission rate of particulate matter, lb/ton of clinker production;

C_s= concentration of particulate matter, gr/scf;

Q_s= volumetric flow rate of effluent gas, where $C_s$and $Q_s$are on the same basis (either wet or dry), scf/hr;

P = total kiln clinker production rate, ton/hr; and

K = conversion factor, 7000 gr/lb.

(iv) When there is an alkali bypass associated with a kiln, the main exhaust and alkali bypass of the kiln must be tested simultaneously and the combined emission rate of particulate matter from the kiln and alkali bypass must be computed for each computed for each run using equation 4 of this section:

$$E_c = \frac{\left[(C_{sk} Q_{sk}) + (C_{sb} Q_{sb})\right]}{K P} \qquad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:

E_c= combined emission rate of particulate matter from the kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill and bypass stack, lb/ton of kiln clinker production;

C_{sk}= concentration of particulate matter in the kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill effluent gas, gr/scf;

Q_{sk}= volumetric flow rate of kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill effluent gas, where $C_{sk}$and $Q_{sk}$are on the same basis (either wet or dry), scf/hr;

C_{sb}= concentration of particulate matter in the alkali bypass gas, gr/scf;

Q_{sb}= volumetric flow rate of alkali bypass effluent gas, where $C_{sb}$and $Q_{sb}$are on the same basis (either wet or dry), scf/hr;

P = total kiln clinker production rate, ton/hr; and

K = conversion factor, 1000 g/kg (7000 gr/lb).

(2) *Opacity tests.* If you are subject to limitations on opacity under this subpart, you must conduct opacity tests in accordance with Method 9 of appendix A–4 to part 60 of this chapter. The duration of the Method 9 performance test must be 3 hours (30 6-minute averages), except that the duration of the Method 9 performance test may be reduced to 1 hour if the conditions of paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (b)(2)(ii) of this section apply. For batch processes that are not run for 3-hour periods or longer, compile observations totaling 3 hours when the unit is operating.

(i) There are no individual readings greater than 10 percent opacity;

(ii) There are no more than three readings of 10 percent for the first 1-hour period.

(3) *D/F emissions tests.* If you are subject to limitations on D/F emissions under this subpart, you must conduct a performance test using Method 23 of appendix A–7 to part 60 of this chapter. The owner or operator of a kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill equipped with an alkali bypass must conduct simultaneous performance tests of the kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill exhaust and the alkali bypass. However, the owner or operator of an in-line kiln/raw mill may conduct a performance test of the alkali bypass exhaust when the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is operating or not operating.

(i) Each performance test must consist of three separate runs conducted under representative conditions. The duration of each run must be at least 3 hours, and the sample volume for each run must be at least 2.5 dscm (90 dscf).

(ii) The temperature at the inlet to the kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill PMCD, and, where applicable, the temperature at the inlet to the alkali bypass PMCD must be continuously recorded during the period of the Method 23 test, and the continuous temperature record(s) must be included in the performance test report.

(iii) Hourly average temperatures must be calculated for each run of the performance test.

(iv) The run average temperature must be calculated for each run, and the average of the run average temperatures must be determined and included in the performance test report and will determine the applicable temperature limit in accordance with §63.1344(b).

(v)(A) If sorbent injection is used for D/F control, the rate of sorbent injection to the kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill exhaust, and where applicable, the rate of sorbent injection to the alkali bypass exhaust, must be continuously recorded during the period of the Method 23 test in accordance with the conditions in §63.1350(m)(9), and the continuous injection rate record(s) must be included in the performance test report. Sorbent injection rate parameters must be determined in accordance with paragraphs (b)(3)(vi) of this section.

(B) The performance test report must include the brand and type of sorbent used during the performance test.

(C) The owner or operator must maintain a continuous record of either the carrier gas flow rate or the carrier gas pressure drop for the duration of the performance test. If the carrier gas flow rate is used, the owner or operator must determine, record, and maintain a record of the accuracy of the carrier gas flow rate monitoring system according to the procedures in appendix A to part 75 of this chapter. If the carrier gas pressure drop is used, the owner or operator must determine, record, and maintain a record of the accuracy of the carrier gas pressure drop monitoring system according to the procedures in §63.1350(m)(6).

(vi) The run average sorbent injection rate must be calculated for each run and the average of the run average injection rates must be determined and included in the performance test report and will determine the applicable injection rate limit in accordance with §63.1344(c)(1).

(4)(i) *THC CEMS relative accuracy test.* (A) If you are subject to limitations on THC emissions, you must operate a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) in accordance with the requirements in §63.1350(1). For the purposes of conducting the accuracy and quality assurance evaluations for CEMS, the THC span value (as propane) is 50 ppmvd. You demonstrate compliance with a RATA when the accuracy between the CEMS and the test audit is within 20 percent or when the test audit results are within 10 percent of the standard

(B) The initial compliance test must be based on the first 30 operating days of operation in which the affected source operates using a CEMS.

(ii) *Total organic HAP emissions tests.* Instead of conducting the performance test specified in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section, you may conduct a performance test to determine emissions of total organic HAP by following the procedures in paragraphs (b)(4)(iii) through (b)(4)(iv) of this section.

(iii) Method 320 of appendix A to this part or ASTM D6348–03 (incorporated by reference— *See* §63.14) must be used to determine emissions of total organic HAP. Each performance test must consist of three separate runs under the conditions that exist when the affected source is operating at the representative performance conditions in accordance with §63.7(e). Each run must be conducted for at least 1 hour.

(iv) At the same time that you are conducting the performance test for total organic HAP, you must also determine THC emissions by operating a CEMS in accordance with the requirements of §63.1350(j). The duration of the performance test must be 3 hours and the average THC concentration (as calculated from the 1-minute averages) during the 3-hour test must be calculated.

(5) *Mercury emissions tests.* If you are subject to limitations on mercury emissions, you must operate a mercury CEMS in accordance with the requirements of §63.1350(k). The initial compliance test must be based on the first 30 operating days in which the affected source operates using a CEMS. Hourly mercury concentration and stack gas volumetric flow rate data must be obtained. If you use a sorbent trap monitoring system, daily data must be obtained with each day assumed to equal the daily average of the sorbent trap collection period covering that day.

(i) If you are using a mercury CEMS, you must install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously measuring and recording the exhaust gas flow rate to the atmosphere according to the requirements in §63.1350(k)(4).

(ii) The emission rate must be computed by dividing the average mercury emission rate by the clinker production rate during the same 30-day rolling period using the equation 5 of this section:

$$E = (C_s Q_s)/(PK) \qquad \text{(Eq. 5)}$$

Where:

E = emission rate of mercury, lb/million tons of clinker production;

C_s= concentration of mercury, g/scm;

Q_s= volumetric flow rate of effluent gas, where $C_s$and $Q_s$are on the same basis (wet or dry), scm/hr;

P = total kiln clinker production rate, million ton/hr; and

K = conversion factor, 1000 g/kg (454 g/lb).

(6) *HCl emissions tests.* For a source subject to limitations on HCl emissions you must conduct performance testing by one of the following methods:

(i)(A) If the source is equipped with a wet scrubber, or tray tower, you must conduct performance testing using Method 321 of appendix A to this part unless you have installed a CEMS that meets the requirements §63.1350(l)(1) .

(B) You must establish site specific parameter limits by using the CPMS required in§63.1350(l)(1). Measure and record the pressure drop across the scrubber and/or liquid flow rate and pH in intervals of no more than 15 minutes during the HCl test. Compute and record the 24-hour average pressure drop, pH, and average scrubber water flow rate for each sampling run in which the applicable emissions limit is met.

(ii)(A) If the source is not controlled by a wet scrubber, you must operate a CEMS in accordance with the requirements of §63.1350(l)(1). The initial performance test must be the first 30 operating days you use the CEMS.

(B) The initial compliance test must be based on the 30 operating days in which the affected source operates using a CEMS. Hourly HCl concentration and stack gas volumetric flow rate data must be obtained.

(c) *Performance test frequency.* Except as provided in §63.1348(b), performance tests are required for affected sources that are subject to a dioxin, total organic HAP, or HCl, emissions limit and must be repeated every 30 months except for pollutants where that specific pollutant is monitored using CEMS.

(d) *Performance test reporting requirements.*

(1) You must submit the information specified in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) and (d)(2) of this section no later than 60 days following the initial performance test. All reports must be signed by the facility's manager.

(i) The initial performance test data as recorded under paragraph (b) of this section.

(ii) The values for the site-specific operating limits or parameters established pursuant to paragraphs (b)(3), (b)(4)(iii), (b)(5)(ii), and (b)(6)(i) of this section, as applicable, and a description, including sample calculations, of how the operating parameters were established during the initial performance test.

(2) As of December 31, 2011 and within 60 days after the date of completing each performance evaluation or test, as defined in §63.2, conducted to demonstrate compliance with this subpart, you must submit the relative accuracy test audit data and performance test data, except opacity data, to EPA by successfully submitting the data electronically to EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) by using the Electronic Reporting Tool(ERT) (*see http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/ert_tool.html/*).

(e) Performance tests must be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to the owner or operator based on representative performance of the affected source for the period being tested. Upon request, you must make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

[75 FR 55057, Sept. 9, 2010]

§ 63.1350 Monitoring requirements.

(a) All continuous monitoring data for periods of startup and shutdown must be compiled and averaged separately from data gathered during periods of normal operation.

(b) *PM monitoring requirements for sources using PM CEMS.* (1) For a kiln or clinker cooler subject to emissions limitation on particulate matter emissions in §63.1343(b) and using a PM CEMS, you must install and operate a continuous emissions monitor in accordance with Performance Specification 11 of appendix B and Procedure 2 of appendix F to part 60 of this chapter. The performance test method and the correlation test method for Performance Specification 11 must be Method 5 or Method 5i of

appendix A to Part 60 of this chapter. You must also develop an emissions monitoring plan in accordance with paragraphs (o)(1) through (o)(4) of this section.

(2) You must perform Relative Response Audits annually and Response Correlation Audits every 3 years.

(3) If you are using a PM CEMS, you must install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously measuring and recording the exhaust gas flow rate to the atmosphere according to the requirements in paragraphs (n)(1) through (n)(10) of this section.

(4) In order to calculate the 30-day or 7-day rolling average, collect readings at least every 15 minutes. Sum the hourly data to daily data and then into a 30-day rolling average. You must use all data, except those recorded during monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities, in calculations.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Clinker production monitoring requirements.* If you are subject to an emissions limitation on particulate matter, mercury, NO_X, or SO_2emissions (lb/ton of clinker), you must:

(1) Determine hourly clinker production by one of two methods:

(i) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a permanent weigh scale system to measure and record weight rates in tons-mass per hour of the amount of clinker produced. The system of measuring hourly clinker production must be maintained within ±5 percent accuracy.

(ii) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a permanent weigh scale system to measure and record weight rates in tons-mass per hour of the amount of feed to the kiln. The system of measuring feed must be maintained within ±5 percent accuracy. Calculate your hourly clinker production rate using a kiln specific feed to clinker ratio based on reconciled clinker production determined for accounting purposes and recorded feed rates. This ratio must be updated monthly. Note that if this ratio changes at clinker reconciliation, you must use the new ratio going forward, but you do not have to retroactively change clinker production rates previously estimated.

(2) Determine, record, and maintain a record of the accuracy of the system of measuring hourly clinker production (or feed mass flow if applicable). During each quarter of source operation, you must determine, record, and maintain a record of the ongoing accuracy of the system of measuring hourly clinker production (or feed mass flow).

(3) Record the daily clinker production rates and kiln feed rates; and

(4) Develop an emissions monitoring plan in accordance with paragraphs (o)(1) through (o)(4) of this section.

(e) [Reserved]

(f) *Opacity monitoring requirements.* If you are subject to a limitation on opacity under §63.1345, you must conduct required emissions monitoring in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (f)(1)(vii) of this section and in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan developed in accordance with §63.1347. You must conduct emissions monitoring in accordance with paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (f)(2)(iii) of this section and in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan developed in accordance with (p)(1) through (p)(4) of this section. You must also develop an opacity emissions monitoring plan in accordance with paragraphs (o)(1) through (o)(4) and paragraph (o)(5), if applicable, of this section.

(1)(i) You must conduct a monthly 10-minute visible emissions test of each affected source in accordance with Method 22 of appendix A–7 to part 60 of this chapter. The performance test must be conducted while the affected source is in operation.

(ii) If no visible emissions are observed in six consecutive monthly tests for any affected source, the owner or operator may decrease the frequency of performance testing from monthly to semi-annually for that affected source. If visible emissions are observed during any semi-annual test, you must resume performance testing of that affected source on a monthly basis and maintain that schedule until no visible emissions are observed in six consecutive monthly tests.

(iii) If no visible emissions are observed during the semi-annual test for any affected source, you may decrease the frequency of performance testing from semi-annually to annually for that affected source. If visible emissions are observed during any annual

performance test, the owner or operator must resume performance testing of that affected source on a monthly basis and maintain that schedule until no visible emissions are observed in six consecutive monthly tests.

(iv) If visible emissions are observed during any Method 22 performance test, of appendix A–7 to part 60 of this chapter, you must conduct five 6-minute averages of opacity in accordance with Method 9 of appendix A–4 to part 60 of this chapter. The Method 9 performance test, of appendix A–4 to part 60 of this chapter, must begin within 1 hour of any observation of visible emissions.

(v) The requirement to conduct Method 22 visible emissions monitoring under this paragraph do not apply to any totally enclosed conveying system transfer point, regardless of the location of the transfer point. “Totally enclosed conveying system transfer point” must mean a conveying system transfer point that is enclosed on all sides, top, and bottom. The enclosures for these transfer points must be operated and maintained as total enclosures on a continuing basis in accordance with the facility operations and maintenance plan.

(vi) If any partially enclosed or unenclosed conveying system transfer point is located in a building, you must have the option to conduct a Method 22 performance test, of appendix A–7 to part 60 of this chapter, according to the requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (f)(1)(iv) of this section for each such conveying system transfer point located within the building, or for the building itself, according to paragraph (f)(1)(vii) of this section.

(vii) If visible emissions from a building are monitored, the requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (f)(1)(iv) of this section apply to the monitoring of the building, and you must also test visible emissions from each side, roof, and vent of the building for at least 10 minutes.

(2)(i) For a raw mill or finish mill, you must monitor opacity by conducting daily visual emissions observations of the mill sweep and air separator particulate matter control devices (PMCD) of these affected sources in accordance with the procedures of Method 22 of appendix A–7 to part 60 of this chapter. The duration of the Method 22 performance test must be 6 minutes.

(ii) Within 24 hours of the end of the Method 22 performance test in which visible emissions were observed, the owner or operator must conduct a follow up Method 22 performance test of each stack from which visible emissions were observed during the previous Method 22 performance test.

(iii) If visible emissions are observed during the follow-up Method 22 performance test required by paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section from any stack from which visible emissions were observed during the previous Method 22 performance test required by paragraph (a)(5)(i) of the section, you must conduct a visual opacity test of each stack from which emissions were observed during the follow up Method 22 performance test in accordance with Method 9 of appendix A–4 to part 60 of this chapter. The duration of the Method 9 test must be 30 minutes.

(3) *Corrective actions.* If visible emissions are observed during any Method 22 visible emissions test conducted under paragraphs (f)(1) or (f)(2) of this section, you must initiate, within one-hour, the corrective actions specified in the site specific operating and maintenance plan provisions in §63.1347.

(4) The requirements under paragraph (f)(2) of this section to conduct daily Method 22 testing do not apply to any specific raw mill or finish mill equipped with a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) or bag leak detection system (BLDS).

(i) If the owner or operator chooses to install a COMS in lieu of conducting the daily visual emissions testing required under paragraph (f)(2) of this section, then the COMS must be installed at the outlet of the PM control device of the raw mill or finish mill and the COMS must be installed, maintained, calibrated, and operated as required by the general provisions in subpart A of this part and according to PS–1 of appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

(ii) If you choose to install a BLDS in lieu of conducting the daily visual emissions testing required under paragraph (f)(2) of this section, the requirements in paragraphs (m)(1) through (m)(4), (m)(10) and (m)(11) of this section apply.

(g) *D/F monitoring requirements.* If you are subject to an emissions limitation on D/F emissions, you must comply with the monitoring requirements of paragraphs (g)(1) through (g)(6) and paragraphs (m)(1) through (m)(4) of this section to demonstrate continuous compliance with the D/F emissions standard. You must also develop an emissions monitoring plan in accordance with paragraphs (p)(1) through (p)(4) of this section.

(1) You must install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate a continuous monitor to record the temperature of the exhaust gases from the kiln, in-line kiln/raw mill, and alkali bypass, if applicable, at the inlet to, or upstream of, the kiln, in-line kiln/raw mill and/or alkali bypass PMCDs.

(i) The temperature recorder response range must include zero and 1.5 times the average temperature established according to the requirements in §63.1349(b)(3)(iv).

(ii) The calibration reference for the temperature measurement must be a National Institute of Standards and Technology calibrated reference thermocouple-potentiometer system or alternate reference, subject to approval by the Administrator.

(iii) The calibration of all thermocouples and other temperature sensors must be verified at least once every three months.

(2) You must monitor and continuously record the temperature of the exhaust gases from the kiln, in-line kiln/raw mill, and alkali bypass, if applicable, at the inlet to the kiln, in-line kiln/raw mill and/or alkali bypass PMCD.

(3) The required minimum data collection frequency must be one minute.

(4) Each hour, calculate the three-hour average temperature for the previous 3 hours of process operation using all of the one-minute data available (*i.e.,* the CMS is not out-of-control.)

(5) When the operating status of the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is changed from off to on or from on to off, the calculation of the three-hour rolling average temperature must begin anew, without considering previous recordings.

(h) *Monitoring requirements for sources using sorbent injection.* If you are subject to an operating limit on D/F emissions that employs carbon injection as an emission control technique, you must comply with the additional monitoring requirements of paragraphs (h)(1) and (h)(2) and paragraphs (m)(1) through (m)(4) and (m)(9) of this section. You must also develop an emissions monitoring plan in accordance with paragraphs (p)(1) through (p)(4) of this section.

(1) Install, operate, calibrate, and maintain a continuous monitor to record the rate of activated carbon injection. The accuracy of the rate measurement device must be ±1 percent of the rate being measured.

(i) Verify the calibration of the device at least once every three months.

(ii) Each hour, calculate the three-hour rolling average activated carbon injection rate for the previous 3 hours of process operation using all of the one-minute data available (*i.e.,* the CMS is not out-of-control.)

(iii) When the operating status of the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is changed from off to on or from on to off, the calculation of the three-hour rolling average activated carbon injection rate must begin anew, without considering previous recordings.

(2)(i) Install, operate, calibrate, and maintain a continuous monitor to record the activated carbon injection system carrier gas parameter (either the carrier gas flow rate or the carrier gas pressure drop) established during the D/F performance test in accordance with §63.1349(b)(3).

(ii) Each hour, calculate the three-hour rolling average of the selected parameter value for the previous 3 hours of process operation using all of the one-minute data available (*i.e.,* the CMS is not out-of-control.)

(i) *THC Monitoring Requirements.* If you are subject to an emissions limitation on THC emissions, you must comply with the monitoring requirements of paragraphs (i)(1) and (i)(2) and (m)(1) through (m)(4) of this section. You must also develop an emissions monitoring plan in accordance with paragraphs (p)(1) through (p)(4) of this section.

(1) You must install, operate, and maintain a THC continuous emission monitoring system in accordance with Performance Specification 8 of appendix B to part 60 of this chapter and comply with all of the requirements for continuous monitoring systems found in the general provisions, subpart A of this part. The owner or operator must operate and maintain each CEMS according to the quality assurance requirements in Procedure 1 of appendix F in part 60 of this chapter.

(2) For sources equipped with an alkali bypass stack, instead of installing a CEMS, you may use the results of the initial or subsequent performance test to demonstrate compliance with the THC emission limit.

(j) *Total organic HAP monitoring requirements.* If you are complying with the total organic HAP emissions limits, you must continuously monitor THC according to paragraph (i)(1) and (2) or in accordance with Performance Specification 15 of appendix B to part 60 of this chapter and comply with all of the requirements for continuous monitoring systems found in the general provisions, subpart A of this part. You must operate and maintain each CEMS according to the quality assurance requirements in Procedure 1 of appendix F in part 60 of this chapter. In addition, your must follow the monitoring requirements in paragraphs (m)(1) through

(m)(4) of this section. You must also develop an emissions monitoring plan in accordance with paragraphs (p)(1) through (p)(4) of this section.

(k) *Mercury monitoring requirements.* If you have a kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill subject to an emissions limitation on mercury emissions, you must install and operate a mercury continuous emissions monitoring system (Hg CEMS) in accordance with Performance Specification 12A of appendix B to part 60 of this chapter or a sorbent trap-based integrated monitoring system in accordance with Performance Specification 12B of appendix B to part 60 of this chapter. You must continuously monitor mercury according to paragraphs (k)(1) through (k)(3) and (m)(1) through (m)(4) of this section. You must also develop an emissions monitoring plan in accordance with paragraphs (p)(1) through (p)(4) of this section.

(1) The span value for any Hg CEMS must include the intended upper limit of the mercury concentration measurement range during normal “mill on” operation which may be exceeded during “mill off” operation or other short term conditions lasting less than 24 consecutive kiln operating hours. However, the span should be at least equivalent to approximately two times the emissions standard and it may be rounded to the nearest multiple of 10 $\mu g/m^3$ of total mercury.

(2) You must operate and maintain each Hg CEMS or sorbent trap-based integrated monitoring system according to the quality assurance requirements in Procedure 5 of appendix F to part 60 of this chapter.

(3) Relative accuracy testing of mercury monitoring systems under Performance Specification 12A, Performance Specification 12B, or Procedure 5 must be at normal operating conditions with the raw mill on.

(4) If you use a mercury CEMS, you must install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously measuring and recording the exhaust gas flow rate to the atmosphere according to the requirements in paragraphs (n)(1) through (n)(10) of this section.

(l) *HCl Monitoring Requirements.* If you are subject to an emissions limitation on HCl emissions in §63.1343, you must continuously monitor HCl according to paragraph (l)(1) and (2) and paragraphs (m)(1) through (m)(4) of this section. You must also develop an emissions monitoring plan in accordance with paragraphs (p)(1) through (p)(4) of this section.

(1) Continuously monitor compliance with the HCl limit by operating a continuous emission monitor in accordance with Performance Specification 15 of appendix B to part 60 of this chapter. You must operate and maintain each CEMS according to the quality assurance requirements in Procedure 1 of 40 CFR of appendix F to part 60 of this chapter except that the Relative Accuracy Test Audit requirements of Procedure 1 must be replaced with the validation requirements and criteria of sections 11.1.1 and 12.0 of Performance Specification 15, or

(2) Install, operate, and maintain a CMS to monitor wet scrubber parameters as specified in paragraphs (m)(5) and (m)(7) of this section.

(m) *Parameter monitoring requirements.* If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a CMS, you must install, operate, and maintain each continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) according to the procedures in paragraphs (n)(1) through (4) of this section by the compliance date specified in §63.1351. You must also meet the applicable specific parameter monitoring requirements in paragraphs (m)(5) through (m)(11) that are applicable to you.

(1) The CMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period. You must have a minimum of four successive cycles of operation to have a valid hour of data.

(2) You must conduct all monitoring in continuous operation at all times that the unit is operating.

(3) Determine the 3-hour block average of all recorded readings.

(4) Record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check.

(5) *Liquid flow rate monitoring requirements.* If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a flow measurement device, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (m)(5)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Locate the flow sensor and other necessary equipment in a position that provides a representative flow.

(ii) Use a flow sensor with a measurement sensitivity of 2 percent of the flow rate.

(iii) Reduce swirling flow or abnormal velocity distributions due to upstream and downstream disturbances.

(iv) Conduct a flow sensor calibration check at least semiannually.

(6) *Specific pressure monitoring requirements.* If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a pressure measurement device, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (m)(6)(i) through (vi) of this section.

(i) Locate the pressure sensor(s) in a position that provides a representative measurement of the pressure.

(ii) Minimize or eliminate pulsating pressure, vibration, and internal and external corrosion.

(iii) Use a gauge with a minimum tolerance of 1.27 centimeters of water or a transducer with a minimum tolerance of 1 percent of the pressure range.

(iv) Check pressure tap pluggage daily.

(v) Using a manometer, check gauge calibration quarterly and transducer calibration monthly.

(vi) Conduct calibration checks any time the sensor exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating pressure range or install a new pressure sensor.

(7) *Specific pH monitoring requirements.* If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a pH measurement device, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (m)(7)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Locate the pH sensor in a position that provides a representative measurement of scrubber effluent pH.

(ii) Ensure the sample is properly mixed and representative of the fluid to be measured.

(iii) Check the pH meter's calibration on at least two points every 8 hours of process operation.

(8) [Reserved]

(9) *Mass flow rate (for sorbent injection) monitoring requirements.* If you have an operating limit that requires the use of equipment to monitor sorbent injection rate (e.g., weigh belt, weigh hopper, or hopper flow measurement device), you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (m)(9)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Locate the device in a position(s) that provides a representative measurement of the total sorbent injection rate.

(ii) Install and calibrate the device in accordance with manufacturer's procedures and specifications.

(iii) At least annually, calibrate the device in accordance with the manufacturer's procedures and specifications.

(10) *Bag leak detection monitoring requirements.* If you elect to use a fabric filter bag leak detection system to comply with the requirements of this subpart, you must install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate a bag leak detection system as specified in paragraphs (m)(10)(i) through (viii) of this section.

(i) You must install and operate a bag leak detection system for each exhaust stack of the fabric filter.

(ii) Each bag leak detection system must be installed, operated, calibrated, and maintained in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's written specifications and recommendations and in accordance with the guidance provided in EPA–454/R–98–015, September 1997.

(iii) The bag leak detection system must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting particulate matter emissions at concentrations of 10 or fewer milligrams per actual cubic meter.

(iv) The bag leak detection system sensor must provide output of relative or absolute particulate matter loadings.

(v) The bag leak detection system must be equipped with a device to continuously record the output signal from the sensor.

(vi) The bag leak detection system must be equipped with an alarm system that will alert an operator automatically when an increase in relative particulate matter emissions over a preset level is detected. The alarm must be located such that the alert is detected and recognized easily by an operator.

(vii) For positive pressure fabric filter systems that do not duct all compartments of cells to a common stack, a bag leak detection system must be installed in each baghouse compartment or cell.

(viii) Where multiple bag leak detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alarm may be shared among detectors.

(11) For each BLDS, the owner or operator must initiate procedures to determine the cause of every alarm within 8 hours of the alarm. The owner or operator must alleviate the cause of the alarm within 24 hours of the alarm by taking whatever corrective action(s) are necessary. Corrective actions may include, but are not limited to the following:

(i) Inspecting the fabric filter for air leaks, torn or broken bags or filter media, or any other condition that may cause an increase in PM 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 fabric filter 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 PM emissions.

(n) *Continuous emissions rate monitoring system.* You must install, operate, calibrate, and maintain instruments, according to the requirements in paragraphs (n)(1) and (2) of this section, for continuously measuring and recording the pollutant per mass flow rate to the atmosphere from sources subject to an emissions limitation that has a pounds per ton of clinker unit.

(1) You must install each sensor of the flow rate monitoring system in a location that provides representative measurement of the exhaust gas flow rate at the sampling location of the mercury or PM CEMS, taking into account the manufacturer's recommendations. The flow rate sensor is that portion of the system that senses the volumetric flow rate and generates an output proportional to that flow rate.

(2) The flow rate monitoring system must be designed to measure the exhaust flow rate over a range that extends from a value of at least 20 percent less than the lowest expected exhaust flow rate to a value of at least 20 percent greater than the highest expected exhaust flow rate.

(3) The flow rate monitoring system must have a minimum accuracy of 5 percent of the flow rate or greater.

(4) The flow rate monitoring system must be equipped with a data acquisition and recording system that is capable of recording values over the entire range specified in paragraph (n)(1) of this section.

(5) The signal conditioner, wiring, power supply, and data acquisition and recording system for the flow rate monitoring system must be compatible with the output signal of the flow rate sensors used in the monitoring system.

(6) The flow rate monitoring system must be designed to complete a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period.

(7) The flow rate sensor must have provisions to determine the daily zero and upscale calibration drift (CD) (*see* sections 3.1 and 8.3 of Performance Specification 2 in appendix B to Part 60 of this chapter for a discussion of CD).

(i) Conduct the CD tests at two reference signal levels, zero (e.g., 0 to 20 percent of span) and upscale (e.g., 50 to 70 percent of span).

(ii) The absolute value of the difference between the flow monitor response and the reference signal must be equal to or less than 3 percent of the flow monitor span.

(8) You must perform an initial relative accuracy test of the flow rate monitoring system according to Section 8.2 of Performance Specification 6 of appendix B to Part 60 of the chapter with the exceptions in paragraphs (n)(8)(i) and (n)(8)(ii) of this section.

(i) The relative accuracy test is to evaluate the flow rate monitoring system alone rather than a continuous emission rate monitoring system.

(ii) The relative accuracy of the flow rate monitoring system shall be no greater than 10 percent of the mean value of the reference method data.

(9) You must verify the accuracy of the flow rate monitoring system at least once per year by repeating the relative accuracy test specified in paragraph (n)(8).

(10) You must operate the flow rate monitoring system and record data during all periods of operation of the affected facility including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments).

(o) *Alternate monitoring requirements approval.* You may submit an application to the Administrator for approval of alternate monitoring requirements to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards of this subpart, except for emission standards for THC, subject to the provisions of paragraphs (n)(1) through (n)(6) of this section.

(1) The Administrator will not approve averaging periods other than those specified in this section, unless you document, using data or information, that the longer averaging period will ensure that emissions do not exceed levels achieved during the performance test over any increment of time equivalent to the time required to conduct three runs of the performance test.

(2) If the application to use an alternate monitoring requirement is approved, you must continue to use the original monitoring requirement until approval is received to use another monitoring requirement.

(3) You must submit the application for approval of alternate monitoring requirements no later than the notification of performance test. The application must contain the information specified in paragraphs (m)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) Data or information justifying the request, such as the technical or economic infeasibility, or the impracticality of using the required approach;

(ii) A description of the proposed alternative monitoring requirement, including the operating parameter to be monitored, the monitoring approach and technique, the averaging period for the limit, and how the limit is to be calculated; and

(iii) Data or information documenting that the alternative monitoring requirement would provide equivalent or better assurance of compliance with the relevant emission standard.

(4) The Administrator will notify you of the approval or denial of the application within 90 calendar days after receipt of the original request, or within 60 calendar days of the receipt of any supplementary information, whichever is later. The Administrator will not approve an alternate monitoring application unless it would provide equivalent or better assurance of compliance with the relevant emission standard. Before disapproving any alternate monitoring application, the Administrator will provide:

(i) Notice of the information and findings upon which the intended disapproval is based; and

(ii) Notice of opportunity for you to present additional supporting information before final action is taken on the application. This notice will specify how much additional time is allowed for you to provide additional supporting information.

(5) You are responsible for submitting any supporting information in a timely manner to enable the Administrator to consider the application prior to the performance test. Neither submittal of an application, nor the Administrator's failure to approve or disapprove the application relieves you of the responsibility to comply with any provision of this subpart.

(6) The Administrator may decide at any time, on a case-by-case basis that additional or alternative operating limits, or alternative approaches to establishing operating limits, are necessary to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards of this subpart.

(p) *Development and submittal (upon request) of monitoring plans.* If you demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit through performance stack testing or other emissions monitoring, you must develop a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in paragraphs (p)(1) through (4) of this section. This requirement also applies to you if you petition the EPA Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under paragraph (n) of this section and §63.8(f). If you use a BLDS, you must also meet the requirements specified in paragraph (o)(5) of this section.

(1) For each continuous monitoring system (CMS) required in this section, you must develop, and submit to the permitting authority for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses paragraphs (o)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. You must submit this site-specific monitoring plan, if requested, at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS.

(i) Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device);

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations).

(2) In your site-specific monitoring plan, you must also address paragraphs (o)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(c)(1), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);

(ii) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(d); and

(iii) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(3) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(4) You must operate and maintain the CMS in continuous operation according to the site-specific monitoring plan.

(5) *BLDS monitoring plan.* Each monitoring plan must describe the items in paragraphs (o)(5)(i) through (v) of this section. At a minimum, you must retain records related to the site-specific monitoring plan and information discussed in paragraphs (m)(1) through (4), (m)(10) and (m)(11) of this section for a period of 5 years, with at least the first 2 years on-site;

(i) Installation of the BLDS;

(ii) Initial and periodic adjustment of the BLDS, including how the alarm set-point will be established;

(iii) Operation of the BLDS, including quality assurance procedures;

(iv) How the BLDS will be maintained, including a routine maintenance schedule and spare parts inventory list;

(v) How the BLDS output will be recorded and stored.

[75 FR 55059, Sept. 9, 2010, as amended at 76 FR 2836, Jan. 18, 2011]

§ 63.1351 Compliance dates.

(a) The compliance date for any affected existing source subject to any rule requirements that were in effect before December 20, 2006, is:

(1) June 14, 2002, for sources that commenced construction before or on March 24, 1998, or

(2) June 14, 1999 or startup for sources that commenced construction after March 24, 1998.

(b) The compliance date for any affected existing source subject to any rule requirements that became effective on December 20, 2006, is:

(1) December 21, 2009, for sources that commenced construction after December 2, 2005 and before or on December 20, 2006, or

(2) Startup for sources that commenced construction after December 20, 2006.

(c) The compliance date for existing sources for all the requirements that became effective on November 8, 2010 will be September 9, 2013.

(d) The compliance date for new sources is November 9, 2010 or startup, whichever is later.

[76 FR 2836, Jan. 18, 2011]

§ 63.1352 Additional test methods.

(a) If you are conducting tests to determine the rates of emission of HCl from kilns and associated bypass stacks at portland cement manufacturing facilities, for use in applicability determinations under §63.1340, you may use Method 320 or Method 321 of appendix A of this part.

(b) Owners or operators conducting tests to determine the rates of emission of specific organic HAP from raw material dryers, kilns and in-line kiln/raw mills at Portland cement manufacturing facilities, solely for use in applicability determinations under §63.1340 of this subpart are permitted to use Method 320 of appendix A to this part, or Method 18 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.

[75 FR 55063, Sept. 9, 2010]

Notification, Reporting and Recordkeeping

§ 63.1353 Notification requirements.

(a) The notification provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart A that apply and those that do not apply to owners and operators of affected sources subject to this subpart are listed in Table 1 of this subpart. If any State requires a notice that contains all of the information required in a notification listed in this section, the owner or operator may send the Administrator a copy of the notice sent to the State to satisfy the requirements of this section for that notification.

(b) Each owner or operator subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the notification requirements in §63.9 as follows:

(1) Initial notifications as required by §63.9(b) through (d). For the purposes of this subpart, a Title V or 40 CFR part 70 permit application may be used in lieu of the initial notification required under §63.9(b), provided the same information is contained in the permit application as required by §63.9(b), and the State to which the permit application has been submitted has an approved operating permit program under part 70 of this chapter and has received delegation of authority from the EPA. Permit applications shall be submitted by the same due dates as those specified for the initial notification.

(2) Notification of performance tests, as required by §§63.7 and 63.9(e).

(3) Notification of opacity and visible emission observations required by §63.1349 in accordance with §§63.6(h)(5) and 63.9(f).

(4) Notification, as required by §63.9(g), of the date that the continuous emission monitor performance evaluation required by §63.8(e) is scheduled to begin.

(5) Notification of compliance status, as required by §63.9(h).

§ 63.1354 Reporting requirements.

(a) The reporting provisions of subpart A of this part that apply and those that do not apply to owners or operators of affected sources subject to this subpart are listed in Table 1 of this subpart. If any State requires a report that contains all of the information required in a report listed in this section, the owner or operator may send the Administrator a copy of the report sent to the State to satisfy the requirements of this section for that report.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected source shall comply with the reporting requirements specified in §63.10 of the general provisions of this part 63, subpart A as follows:

(1) As required by §63.10(d)(2), the owner or operator shall report the results of performance tests as part of the notification of compliance status.

(2) As required by §63.10(d)(3), the owner or operator of an affected source shall report the opacity results from tests required by §63.1349.

(3) As required by §63.10(d)(4), the owner or operator of an affected source who is required to submit progress reports as a condition of receiving an extension of compliance under §63.6(i) shall submit such reports by the dates specified in the written extension of compliance.

(4) As required by §63.10(d)(5), if actions taken by an owner or operator during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction of an affected source (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) are consistent with the procedures specified in the source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan specified in §63.6(e)(3), the owner or operator shall state such information in a semiannual report. Reports shall only be required if a startup, shutdown, or malfunction occurred during the reporting period. The startup, shutdown, and malfunction report may be submitted simultaneously with the excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance reports; and

(5) Any time an action taken by an owner or operator during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) is not consistent with the procedures in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the owner or operator shall make an immediate report of the actions taken for that event within 2 working days, by telephone call or facsimile (FAX) transmission. The immediate report shall be followed by a letter, certified by the owner or operator or other responsible official, explaining the circumstances of the event, the reasons for not following the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and whether any excess emissions and/or parameter monitoring exceedances are believed to have occurred.

(6) As required by §63.10(e)(2), the owner or operator shall submit a written report of the results of the performance evaluation for the continuous monitoring system required by §63.8(e). The owner or operator shall submit the report simultaneously with the results of the performance test.

(7) As required by §63.10(e)(2), the owner or operator of an affected source using a continuous opacity monitoring system to determine opacity compliance during any performance test required under §63.7 and described in §63.6(d)(6) shall report the results of the continuous opacity monitoring system performance evaluation conducted under §63.8(e).

(8) As required by §63.10(e)(3), the owner or operator of an affected source equipped with a continuous emission monitor shall submit an excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report for any event when the continuous monitoring system data indicate the source is not in compliance with the applicable emission limitation or operating parameter limit.

(9) The owner or operator shall submit a summary report semiannually which contains the information specified in §63.10(e)(3)(vi). In addition, the summary report shall include:

(i) All exceedences of maximum control device inlet gas temperature limits specified in §63.1344(a) and (b);

(ii) All failures to calibrate thermocouples and other temperature sensors as required under §63.1350(f)(7) of this subpart; and

(iii) All failures to maintain the activated carbon injection rate, and the activated carbon injection carrier gas flow rate or pressure drop, as applicable, as required under §63.1344(c).

(iv) The results of any combustion system component inspections conducted within the reporting period as required under §63.1350(i).

(v) All failures to comply with any provision of the operation and maintenance plan developed in accordance with §63.1350(a).

(vi) Monthly rolling average mercury, THC, PM, and HCl (if applicable) emissions levels in the units of the applicable emissions limit for each kiln, clinker cooler, and raw material dryer.

(10) If the total continuous monitoring system downtime for any CEM or any continuous monitoring system (CMS) for the reporting period is ten percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, the owner or operator shall submit an excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report along with the summary report.

(c) The semiannual report required by paragraph (b)(9) of this section 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 §63.1348(d), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

[64 FR 31925, June 14, 1999, as amended at 75 FR 55063, Sept. 9, 2010]

§ 63.1355 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator shall maintain files of all information (including all reports and notifications) required by this section recorded in a form suitable and readily available for inspection and review as required by §63.10(b)(1). The files shall be retained for at least five years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. At a minimum, the most recent two years of data shall be retained on site. The remaining three years of data may be retained off site. The files may be maintained on microfilm, on a computer, on floppy disks, on magnetic tape, or on microfiche.

(b) The owner or operator shall maintain records for each affected source as required by §63.10(b)(2) and (b)(3) of this part; and

(1) All documentation supporting initial notifications and notifications of compliance status under §63.9;

(2) All records of applicability determination, including supporting analyses; and

(3) If the owner or operator has been granted a waiver under §63.8(f)(6), any information demonstrating whether a source is meeting the requirements for a waiver of recordkeeping or reporting requirements.

(c) In addition to the recordkeeping requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected source equipped with a continuous monitoring system shall maintain all records required by §63.10(c).

(d) You must keep annual records of the amount of CKD which is removed from the kiln system and either disposed of as solid waste or otherwise recycled for a beneficial use outside of the kiln system.

(e) You must keep records of the daily clinker production rates and kiln feed rates.

(f) You must keep records of the occurrence and duration of each startup or shutdown.

(g)(1) You must keep records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.,* process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(2) You must keep records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.1348(d) including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

[64 FR 31925, June 14, 1999, as amended at 71 FR 76552, Dec. 20, 2006; 75 FR 55064, Sept. 9, 2010]

Other

§ 63.1356 Sources with multiple emission limits or monitoring requirements.

If an affected facility subject to this subpart has a different emission limit or requirement for the same pollutant under another regulation in title 40 of this chapter, the owner or operator of the affected facility must comply with the most stringent emission limit or requirement and is exempt from the less stringent requirement.

[75 FR 55064, Sept. 9, 2010]

§ 63.1357 Temporary, conditioned exemption from particulate matter and opacity standards.

(a) Subject to the limitations of paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section, an owner or operator conducting PM CEMS correlation tests (that is, correlation with manual stack methods) is exempt from:

(1) Any particulate matter and opacity standards of part 60 or part 63 of this chapter that are applicable to cement kilns and in-line kiln/raw mills.

(2) Any permit or other emissions or operating parameter or other limitation on workplace practices that are applicable to cement kilns and in-line kiln raw mills to ensure compliance with any particulate matter and opacity standards of this part or part 60 of this chapter.

(b) The owner or operator must develop a PM CEMS correlation test plan. The plan must be submitted to the Administrator for approval at least 90 days before the correlation test is scheduled to be conducted. The plan must include:

(1) The number of test conditions and the number of runs for each test condition;

(2) The target particulate matter emission level for each test condition;

(3) How the operation of the affected source will be modified to attain the desired particulate matter emission rate; and

(4) The anticipated normal particulate matter emission level.

(c) The Administrator will review and approve or disapprove the correlation test plan in accordance with §63.7(c)(3)(i) and (iii). If the Administrator fails to approve or disapprove the correlation test plan within the time period specified in §63.7(c)(3)(iii), the plan shall be considered approved, unless the Administrator has requested additional information.

(d) The stack sampling team must be on-site and prepared to perform correlation testing no later than 24 hours after operations are modified to attain the desired particulate matter emissions concentrations, unless the correlation test plan documents that a longer period is appropriate.

(e) The PM and opacity standards and associated operating limits and conditions will not be waived for more than 96 hours, in the aggregate, for the purposes of conducting tests to correlate PM CEMS with manual method test results, including all runs and conditions, except as described in this paragraph. Where additional time is required to correlate a PM CEMS device, a source may petition the Administrator for an extension of the 96-hour aggregate waiver of compliance with the PM and opacity standards. An extension of the 96-hour aggregate waiver is renewable at the discretion of the Administrator.

(f) The owner or operator must return the affected source to operating conditions indicative of compliance with the applicable particulate matter and opacity standards as soon as possible after correlation testing is completed.

[64 FR 31925, June 14, 1999, as amended at 67 FR 16622, Apr. 5, 2002]

§ 63.1358 Implementation and enforcement.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.

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

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§63.1340, 63.1342 through 63.1348, and 63.1351.

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

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

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

[68 FR 37359, June 23, 2003]

§ 63.1359 [Reserved]

Table 1 to Subpart LLL of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions

Table 1 to Subpart LLL of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions

Citation	Requirement	Applies to subpart LLL	Explanation
63.1(a)(1)–(4)	Applicability	Yes	
63.1(a)(5)		No	[Reserved]
63.1(a)(6)–(8)	Applicability	Yes	
63.1(a)(9)		No	[Reserved]
63.1(a)(10)–(14)	Applicability	Yes	
63.1(b)(1)	Initial Applicability Determination	No	§63.1340 specifies applicability.
63.1(b)(2)–(3)	Initial Applicability Determination	Yes	
63.1(c)(1)	Applicability After Standard Established	Yes	
63.1(c)(2)	Permit Requirements	Yes	Area sources must obtain Title V permits.
63.1(c)(3)		No	[Reserved]
63.1(c)(4)–(5)	Extensions, Notifications	Yes.	
63.1(d)		No	[Reserved]
63.1(e)	Applicability of Permit Program	Yes	
63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional definitions in §63.1341.
63.3(a)–(c)	Units and Abbreviations	Yes	
63.4(a)(1)–(3)	Prohibited Activities	Yes	
63.4(a)(4)		No	[Reserved]
63.4(a)(5)	Compliance date	Yes	
63.4(b)–(c)	Circumvention, Severability	Yes	
63.5(a)(1)–(2)	Construction/Reconstruction	Yes	
63.5(b)(1)	Compliance Dates	Yes	
63.5(b)(2)		No	[Reserved]
63.5(b)(3)–(6)	Construction Approval, Applicability	Yes	
63.5(c)		No	[Reserved]

Citation	Requirement	Applies to subpart LLL	Explanation
63.5(d)(1)–(4)	Approval of Construction/Reconstruction	Yes	
63.5(e)	Approval of Construction/Reconstruction	Yes	
63.5(f)(1)–(2)	Approval of Construction/Reconstruction	Yes	
63.6(a)	Compliance for Standards and Maintenance	Yes	
63.6(b)(1)–(5)	Compliance Dates	Yes	
63.6(b)(6)		No	[Reserved]
63.6(b)(7)	Compliance Dates	Yes	
63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance Dates	Yes	
63.6(c)(3)–(4)		No	[Reserved]
63.6(c)(5)	Compliance Dates	Yes	
63.6(d)		No	[Reserved]
63.6(e)(1)–(2)	Operation & Maintenance	No	*See* §63.1348(d) for general duty requirement. Any reference to §63.6(e)(1)(i) in other General Provisions or in this subpart is to be treated as a cross-reference to §63.1348(d).
63.6(e)(3)	Startup, Shutdown Malfunction Plan	No	
63.6(f)(1)	Compliance with Emission Standards	No	Compliance obligations specified in subpart LLL.
63.6(f)(2)–(3)	Compliance with Emission Standards	Yes	
63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Alternative Standard	Yes	
63.6(h)(1)	Opacity/VE Standards	No	Compliance obligations specified in subpart LLL.
63.6(h)(2)	Opacity/VE Standards	Yes	
63.6(h)(3)		No	[Reserved]
63.6(h)(4)–(h)(5)(i)	Opacity/VE Standards	Yes	
63.6(h)(5)(ii)–(iv)	Opacity/VE Standards	No	Test duration specified in subpart LLL.
63.6(h)(6)	Opacity/VE Standards	Yes	
63.6(h)(7)	Opacity/VE Standards	Yes	
63.6(i)(1)–(14)	Extension of Compliance	Yes	
63.6(i)(15)		No	[Reserved]
63.6(i)(16)	Extension of Compliance	Yes	
63.6(j)	Exemption from Compliance	Yes	
63.7(a)(1)–(3)	Performance Testing Requirements	Yes	§63.1349 has specific requirements.
63.7(b)	Notification	Yes	

Citation	Requirement	Applies to subpart LLL	Explanation
63.7(c)	Quality Assurance/Test Plan	Yes	
63.7(d)	Testing Facilities	Yes	
63.7(e)(1)	Conduct of Tests	No	*See* §63.1349(e). Any reference to 63.7(e)(1) in other General Provisions or in this subpart is to be treated as a cross-reference to §63.1349(e).
63.7(e)(2)–(4)	Conduct of tests	Yes	
63.7(f)	Alternative Test Method	Yes	
63.7(g)	Data Analysis	Yes	
63.7(h)	Waiver of Tests	Yes	
63.8(a)(1)	Monitoring Requirements	Yes	
63.8(a)(2)	Monitoring	No	§63.1350 includes CEMS requirements.
63.8(a)(3)		No	[Reserved]
63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring	No	Flares not applicable.
63.8(b)(1)–(3)	Conduct of Monitoring	Yes	
63.8(c)(1)–(8)	CMS Operation/Maintenance	Yes	Temperature and activated carbon injection monitoring data reduction requirements given in subpart LLL.
63.8(d)	Quality Control	Yes, except for the reference to the SSM Plan in the last sentence	
63.8(e)	Performance Evaluation for CMS	Yes	
63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative Monitoring Method	Yes	Additional requirements in §63.1350(l).
63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to RATA Test	Yes	
63.8(g)	Data Reduction	Yes	
63.9(a)	Notification Requirements	Yes	
63.9(b)(1)–(5)	Initial Notifications	Yes	
63.9(c)	Request for Compliance Extension	Yes	
63.9(d)	New Source Notification for Special Compliance Requirements	Yes	
63.9(e)	Notification of Performance Test	Yes	
63.9(f)	Notification of VE/Opacity Test	Yes	Notification not required for VE/opacity test under §63.1350(e) and (j).
63.9(g)	Additional CMS Notifications	Yes	
63.9(h)(1)–(3)	Notification of Compliance Status	Yes	
63.9(h)(4)		No	[Reserved]
63.9(h)(5)–(6)	Notification of Compliance Status	Yes	
63.9(i)	Adjustment of Deadlines	Yes	
63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information	Yes	

Citation	Requirement	Applies to subpart LLL	Explanation
63.10(a)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	Yes	
63.10(b)(1)	General Recordkeeping Requirements	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)(i)–(ii)	General Recordkeeping Requirements	No	*See* §63.1355(g) and (h).
63.10(b)(2)(iii)	General Recordkeeping Requirements	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)(iv)–(v)	General Recordkeeping Requirements	No	
63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(ix)	General Recordkeeping Requirements	Yes	
63.10(c)(1)	Additional CMS Recordkeeping	Yes	PS–8A supersedes requirements for THC CEMS.
63.10(c)(1)	Additional CMS Recordkeeping	Yes	PS–8A supersedes requirements for THC CEMS.
63.10(c)(2)–(4)		No	[Reserved]
63.10(c)(5)–(8)	Additional CMS Recordkeeping	Yes	PS–8A supersedes requirements for THC CEMS.
63.10(c)(9)		No	[Reserved]
63.10(c)(10)–(15)	Additional CMS Recordkeeping	Yes	PS–8A supersedes requirements for THC CEMS.
63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements	Yes	
63.10(d)(2)	Performance Test Results	Yes	
63.10(d)(3)	Opacity or VE Observations	Yes	
63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports	Yes	
63.10(d)(5)	Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction Reports	No	*See* §63.1354(c) for reporting requirements. Any reference to §63.10(d)(5) in other General Provisions or in this subpart is to be treated as a cross-reference to §63.1354(c).
63.10(e)(1)–(2)	Additional CMS Reports	Yes	
63.10(e)(3)	Excess Emissions and CMS Performance Reports	Yes	Exceedances are defined in subpart LLL.
63.10(f)	Waiver for Recordkeeping/Reporting	Yes	
63.11(a)–(b)	Control Device Requirements	No	Flares not applicable.
63.12(a)–(c)	State Authority and Delegations	Yes	
63.13(a)–(c)	State/Regional Addresses	Yes	
63.14(a)–(b)	Incorporation by Reference	Yes	
63.15(a)–(b)	Availability of Information	Yes	

[75 FR 55064, Sept. 9, 2010]

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Subpart LLL--NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FROM THE PORTLAND CEMENT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

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TO: Corey Conn
ESSROC Cement Corp.
3084 W CR 225 S
Logansport, IN 46947

DATE: November 15, 2012

FROM: Matt Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

SUBJECT: Final Decision
Administrative Amendment
017-32431-00005

Enclosed is the final decision and supporting materials for the air permit application referenced above. Please note that this packet contains the original, signed, permit documents.

The final decision is being sent to you because our records indicate that you are the contact person for this application. However, if you are not the appropriate person within your company to receive this document, please forward it to the correct person.

A copy of the final decision and supporting materials has also been sent via standard mail to:
Jeremy Black – Plant Manager
Brad Phillips – Schreiber Yonley and Associates
OAQ Permits Branch Interested Parties List

If you have technical questions regarding the enclosed documents, please contact the Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch at (317) 233-0178, or toll-free at 1-800-451-6027 (ext. 3-0178), and ask to speak to the permit reviewer who prepared the permit. If you think you have received this document in error, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush of my staff at 1-800-451-6027 (ext 3-0185), or via e-mail at jbrush@idem.IN.gov.

Final Applicant Cover letter.dot 11/30/07

Mail Code 61-53

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Name and address of Sender		Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail: **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY**	

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1		Corey Conn ESSROC Cement Corp 3084 W CR 225 S Logansport IN 46947-8476 (Source CAATS) via confirmed delivery									
2		Jeremy Black Plant Mgr ESSROC Cement Corp 3084 W CR 225 S Logansport IN 46947-8476 *(RO CAATS)*									
3		Mr. Harry D. DuVall P.O. Box 147 Idaville IN 47950 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Cass County Board of Commissioner 200 Court Park Logansport IN 46947 *(Local Official)*									
5		Cass County Health Department 512 High Street Logansport IN 46947-2766 *(Health Department)*									
6		Logansport City Council and Mayors Office 601 Broadway Logansport IN 46947 *(Local Official)*									
7		Mr. Robert Kelley 2555 S 30th Street Lafayette IN 44909 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Mr. Tim Thomas c/o Boilermakers Local 374 6333 Kennedy Ave. Hammond IN 46333 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Brad Phillips Schreiber Yonley and Assc. 16252 Westwoods Business Park Drive Ellisville MO 63021 *(Consultant)*									
10		Kurt Brandstatter Central Paving, Inc. P.O. Box 357 Logansport IN 46947 *(Affected Party)*									
11											
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