

## Environmental Protection Agency

## § 63.524

stormwater sewer system, which is a drain and collection system designed and operated for the sole purpose of collecting rainfall-runoff at a facility, and which is segregated from all other drain systems, is excluded from this definition.

*Equipment leaks* means emissions of hazardous air pollutants from a connector, pump, compressor, agitator, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, or instrumentation system in organic hazardous air pollutant service.

*Process vent* means a point of emission from a unit operation. Typical process vents include condenser vents, vacuum pumps, steam ejectors, and atmospheric vents from reactors and other process vessels.

*Production-based emission rate* means a ratio of the amount of HAP emitted to the amount of BLR or WSR produced.

*Research and development facility* means laboratory operations whose primary purpose is to conduct research and development into new processes and products, where the operations are under the close supervision of technically trained personnel, and is not engaged in the manufacture of products for commercial sale, except in a de minimis manner.

*Storage tank* means a tank or other vessel that is used to store liquids that contain one or more HAP compounds.

*Unit operation* means those processing steps that occur within distinct equipment that are used, among other things, to prepare reactants, facilitate reactions, separate and purify products, and recycle materials. There may be several emission episodes within a single unit operation.

*Waste management unit* means any component, piece of equipment, structure, or transport mechanism used in storing, treating, or disposing of wastewater streams, or conveying wastewater between storage, treatment, or disposal operations.

*Wastewater* means aqueous liquid waste streams exiting equipment at an affected source.

*Wastewater system* means a system made up of a drain system and one or more waste management units.

*Wet strength resins (WSR)* means polyamide/ epichlorohydrin conden-

sates which are used to increase the tensile strength of paper products.

[60 FR 12676, Mar. 8, 1995, as amended at 65 FR 26497, May 8, 2000]

### § 63.523 Standards for basic liquid resins manufacturers.

(a) Owners or operators of existing affected BLR sources shall operate sources such that the rate of emissions of hazardous air pollutants from all process vents, storage tanks, and wastewater systems combined shall not exceed 130 pounds per 1 million pounds of BLR produced.

(b) Owners or operators of new or reconstructed affected BLR sources shall reduce uncontrolled emissions from the sum of uncontrolled process vents, storage tanks, and wastewater systems by 98 percent, or limit the total emissions from these emission points to 5,000 pounds per year.

(1) For process vents, uncontrolled emissions are defined as gaseous emission streams past the last recovery device.

(2) For storage tanks, uncontrolled emissions are defined as emissions calculated according to the methodology specified in § 63.150(g)(3).

(3) For wastewater systems, uncontrolled emissions are the total amount of HAP discharged to the drain system.

(c) Owners or operators of existing, new, or reconstructed affected BLR sources shall comply with the requirements of subpart H of this part to control emissions from equipment leaks.

### § 63.524 Standards for wet strength resins manufacturers.

(a) Owners or operators of existing affected WSR sources shall either:

(1) Limit the total emissions of hazardous air pollutants from all process vents, storage tanks, and wastewater systems to 10 pounds per 1 million pounds of wet strength resins produced; or

(2) Comply with the requirements of subpart H of this part to control emissions from equipment leaks.

(b) Owners or operators of new or reconstructed affected WSR sources shall either:

(1) Limit the total emissions of hazardous air pollutants from all process vents, storage tanks, and wastewater