

Environmental Protection Agency

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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

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systems to 7 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.

§ 63.525 Compliance and performance testing.

(a) The owner or operator of any existing affected BLR source shall, in order to demonstrate initial compliance with the applicable emission limit, determine the emission rate from all process vent, storage tank, and wastewater system emission points using the methods described below. Compliance tests shall be performed under normal operating conditions.

(1) The owner or operator shall use the EPA Test Methods from 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, listed in paragraphs (a)(1) (i) through (iii) of this section, to determine emissions from process vents. Testing of process vents on equipment operating as part of a continuous process will consist of conducting three 1-hour runs. Gas stream volumetric flow rates shall be measured every 15 minutes during each 1-hour run. Organic HAP or TOC concentration shall be determined from samples collected in an integrated sample over the duration of each 1-hour test run, or from grab samples collected simultaneously with the flow rate measurements (every 15 minutes). If an integrated sample is collected for laboratory analysis, the sampling rate shall be adjusted proportionally to reflect variations in flow rate. If the flow of gaseous emissions is intermittent, determination of emissions from process vents shall be performed according to the methods specified in paragraph (e) of this section. For process vents with continuous gas streams, the emission rate used to determine compliance shall be the average emission rate of the 3 test runs. For process vents with intermittent emission streams, the calculated emission rate or the emission rate from a single test run may be used to determine compliance.

(i) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate, shall be used for selection of the sampling sites if the flow measuring device is a pitot tube. A traverse shall be conducted be-

fore and after each 1-hour sampling period. No traverse is necessary when using Method 2A or 2D to determine flow rate.

(ii) Method 2, 2A, 2C or 2D of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate, shall be used for the determination of gas stream volumetric flow rate. If Method 2 or 2C is used, the velocity measurements shall be made at a single point, in conjunction with the traverse, to establish an average velocity across the stack.

(iii) Method 25A and/or Methods 18 and 25A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate, shall be used to determine the concentration of HAP in the streams.

(iv) Initial determination of de minimis status for process vents may be made by engineering assessment, as specified in § 63.526(a)(1)(iv).

(2) Emissions from wastewater treatment systems shall be determined in accordance with the methods described in 40 CFR part 63, appendix C.

(3) Emissions from storage tanks shall be calculated in accordance with the methods specified in § 63.150(g)(3).

(b) The owner or operator of any existing affected BLR source shall determine a production-based emission rate for each emission point by dividing the emission rate of each emission point by the BLR production rate of the source. The production rate shall be based on normal operations.

(1) The production-based emission rate for process vents shall be calculated by dividing the average emission rate the average production rate.

(2) The production-based emission rate for storage tanks shall be calculated by dividing annual emissions for each storage tank emission point by the production rate for a one-year period. The production rate shall be calculated using the same data used to calculate the production-based emission rate in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, converted to an annual rate.

(3) The production-based emission rate for wastewater systems shall be calculated by dividing annual emissions for each wastewater system emission point by the production rate for one-year period. The production rate shall be calculated using the same data used to calculate the production-based