

Pt. 63, Subpt. UUU, Table 10

40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-09 Edition)

For each new or existing catalytic cracking unit . . .	For this type of continuous monitoring system . . .	For this type of control device . . .	You shall meet this operating limit . . .
		ii. Boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity under 44 MW or a boiler or process heater in which all vent streams are not introduced into the flame zone. iii. Flare .....	Maintain the daily average combustion zone temperature above the limit established in the performance test.  The flare pilot light must be present at all times and the flare must be operating at all times that emissions may be vented to it.

[67 FR 17773, Apr. 11, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 6942 and 6948, Feb. 9, 2005]

TABLE 10 TO SUBPART UUU OF PART 63—CONTINUOUS MONITORING SYSTEMS FOR ORGANIC HAP EMISSIONS FROM CATALYTIC CRACKING UNITS

As stated in §63.1565(b)(1), you shall meet each requirement in the following table that applies to you.

For each new or existing catalytic cracking unit . . .	And you use this type of control device for your vent . . .	You shall install, operate, and maintain this type of continuous monitoring system . . .
1. Subject to the NSPS for carbon monoxide (CO) in 40 CFR 60.103.	Not applicable .....	Continuous emission monitoring system to measure and record the concentration by volume (dry basis) of CO emissions from each catalyst regenerator vent.
2. Not subject to the NSPS for CO in 40 CFR 60.103.	a. Thermal incinerator .....	Continuous emission monitoring system to measure and record the concentration by volume (dry basis) of CO emissions from each catalyst regenerator vent; or continuous parameter monitoring systems to measure and record the combustion zone temperature and oxygen content (percent, dry basis) in the incinerator vent stream.
	b. Process heater or boiler with a design heat input capacity under 44 MW or process heater or boiler in which all vent streams are not introduced into the flame zone.	Continuous emission monitoring system to measure and record the concentration by volume (dry basis) of CO emissions from each catalyst regenerator vent; or continuous parameter monitoring systems to measure and record the combustion zone temperature.
	c. Flare .....	Monitoring device such as a thermocouple, an ultraviolet beam sensor, or infrared sensor to continuously detect the presence of a pilot flame.
	d. No control device .....	Continuous emission monitoring system to measure and record the concentration by volume (dry basis) of CO emissions from each catalyst regenerator vent.

[67 FR 17773, Apr. 11, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 6942 and 6948, Feb. 9, 2005]

TABLE 11 TO SUBPART UUU OF PART 63—REQUIREMENTS FOR PERFORMANCE TESTS FOR ORGANIC HAP EMISSIONS FROM CATALYTIC CRACKING UNITS NOT SUBJECT TO NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARD (NSPS) FOR CARBON MONOXIDE (CO)

As stated in §63.1565(b)(2) and (3), you shall meet each requirement in the following table that applies to you.

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For . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to these require- ments . . .
1. Each new or existing catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator vent.	a. Select sampling port's location and the number of traverse ports.  b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow rate.  c. Conduct gas molecular weight analysis.  d. Measure moisture content of the stack gas.	Method 1 or 1A in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.  Method 2, 2A, 2D, 2F, or 2G in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, as applicable. Method 3, 3A, or 3B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, as applicable. Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.	Sampling sites must be located at the outlet of the control device or the outlet of the regenerator, as applicable, and prior to any releases to the atmosphere.
2. For each new or existing catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator vent if you use a continuous emission monitoring system.	Measure CO emissions .....	Data from your continuous emission monitoring system.	Collect CO monitoring data for each vent for 24 consecutive operating hours; and reduce the continuous emission monitoring data to 1-hour averages computed from four or more data points equally spaced over each 1-hour period.
3. Each catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator vent if you use continuous parameter monitoring systems.	a. Measure the CO concentration (dry basis) of emissions exiting the control device. b. Establish each operating limit in Table 9 of this subpart that applies to you. c. Thermal incinerator combustion zone temperature.  d. Thermal incinerator: oxygen, content (percent, dry basis) in the incinerator vent stream.  e. If you use a process heater or boiler with a design heat input capacity under 44 MW or process heater or boiler in which all vent streams are not introduced into the flame zone, establish operating limit for combustion zone temperature. f. If you use a flare, conduct visible emission observations.  g. If you use a flare, determine that the flare meets the requirements for net heating value of the gas being combusted and exit velocity.	Method 10, 10A, or 10B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, as applicable.  Data from the continuous parameter monitoring systems. Data from the continuous parameter monitoring systems.  Data from the continuous parameter monitoring systems.  Data from the continuous parameter monitoring systems.  Method 22 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A).  40 CFR 60.11(b)(6)through(8).	Collect temperature monitoring data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the CO initial performance test; and determine and record the minimum hourly average combustion zone temperature from all the readings. Collect oxygen concentration (percent, dry basis) monitoring data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the CO initial performance test; and determine and record the minimum hourly average percent excess oxygen concentration from all the readings. Collect the temperature monitoring data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the CO initial performance test; and determine and record the minimum hourly average combustion zone temperature from all the readings. Maintain a 2-hour observation period; and record the presence of a flame at the pilot light over the full period of the test.

[67 FR 17773, Apr. 11, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 6942 and 6948, Feb. 9, 2005]