

TABLE 6 TO SUBPART IIIII OF PART 63—EXAMPLES OF TECHNIQUES FOR EQUIPMENT PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION, LEAK DETECTION AND MERCURY VAPOR

As stated in Tables 1 and 2 of Subpart IIIII, examples of techniques for equipment problem identification, leak detection and mercury vapor measurements can be found in the following table:

To detect . . .	You could use . . .	Principle of detection . . .
1. Leaking vent hoses; liquid mercury that is not covered by an aqueous liquid in open-top containers or end boxes; end box covers or stoppers, amalgam seal pot stoppers, or caustic basket covers not securely in place; cracks or spalling in cell room floors, pillars, or beams; caustic leaks; liquid mercury accumulations or spills; and equipment that is leaking liquid mercury. 2. Equipment that is leaking hydrogen and/or mercury vapor during inspections required by Table 2 to this subpart.	Visual inspections	
	a. Auditory and visual inspections	
	b. Portable mercury vapor analyzer—ultraviolet light absorption detector.	A sample of gas is drawn through a detection cell where ultraviolet light at 253.7 nanometers (nm) is directed perpendicularly through the sample toward a photodetector. Elemental mercury absorbs the incident light in proportion to its concentration in the air stream.
	c. Portable mercury vapor analyzer—gold film amalgamation detector.	A sample of gas is drawn through a detection cell containing a gold film detector. Elemental mercury amalgamates with the gold film, changing the resistance of the detector in proportion to the mercury concentration in the air sample.
	d. Portable short-wave ultraviolet light, fluorescent background—visual indication.	Ultraviolet light is directed toward a fluorescent background positioned behind a suspected source of mercury emissions. Elemental mercury vapor absorbs the ultraviolet light, projecting a dark shadow image on the fluorescent background.
3. Level of mercury vapor in the cell room and other areas.	e. Portable combustible gas meter.	
	a. Portable mercury vapor analyzer—ultraviolet light absorption detector.	See Item 2.b.
	b. Portable mercury vapor analyzer—gold film amalgamation detector.	See Item 2.c.
	c. Permanganate impingement	A known volume of gas sample is absorbed in potassium permanganate solution. Elemental mercury in the solution is determined using a cold vapor adsorption analyzer, and the concentration of mercury in the gas sample is calculated.

TABLE 7 TO SUBPART IIIII OF PART 63—REQUIRED ELEMENTS OF WASHDOWN PLANS

As stated in §63.8192, your written washdown plan must address the elements contained in the following table:

For each of the following areas . . .	You must establish the following as part of your plan . . .
1. Center aisles of cell rooms 2. Electrolyzers 3. End boxes and areas under end boxes 4. Decomposers and areas under decomposers 5. Caustic baskets and areas around caustic baskets 6. Hydrogen system piping 7. Basement floor of cell rooms	A description of the manner of washdown of the area, and the washdown frequency for the area.