

**Environmental Protection Agency**

**Pt. 63, Subpt. AAAAAAA, Table 2**

*Built-up roofing operations* means operations involved in the on-site (e.g., at a commercial building) assembly of roofing system components (e.g., asphalt, substrate, surface granules).

*Coater* means the equipment used to apply amended (filled or modified) asphalt to the top and bottom of the substrate (typically fiberglass mat) used to manufacture shingles and rolled roofing products.

*Coating mixer* means the equipment used to mix coating asphalt and a mineral stabilizer, prior to applying the stabilized coating asphalt to the substrate.

*Hot-mix asphalt operation* means operations involved in mixing asphalt cement and aggregates to produce materials for paving roadways and hardstand (e.g., vehicle parking lots, prepared surfaces for materiel storage).

*Particulate matter (PM)* means, for the purposes of this subpart, includes any material determined gravimetrically using EPA Method 5A—Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions From the Asphalt Processing And Asphalt Roofing Industry (40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3).

*Responsible official* is defined in §63.2.

*Saturator* means the equipment used to impregnate a substrate (predominantly organic felt) with asphalt. Saturators are predominantly used for the manufacture of rolled-roofing products (e.g., saturated felt). For the purposes of this subpart, the term saturator includes impregnation vat and wet looper.

*Wet looper* means the series of rollers typically following the saturator used to provide additional absorption time

for asphalt to penetrate the roofing substrate.

**§63.11567 Who implements and enforces this subpart?**

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by us, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or Tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the following authorities are retained by the Administrator of U.S. EPA:

- (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§63.11559, 63.11560, 63.11561, 63.11562, and 63.11563.
- (2) Approval of major changes to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90.
- (3) Approval of major changes to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90.
- (4) Approval of major changes to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90.

TABLE 1 OF SUBPART AAAAAAA OF PART 63—EMISSION LIMITS FOR ASPHALT PROCESSING (REFINING) OPERATIONS

For * * *	You must meet the following emission limits * * *
1. Blowing stills .....	a. Limit PAH emissions to 0.003 lb/ton of asphalt charged to the blowing stills; or b. Limit PM emissions to 1.2 lb/ton of asphalt charged to the blowing stills.

TABLE 2 OF SUBPART AAAAAAA OF PART 63—EMISSION LIMITS FOR ASPHALT ROOFING MANUFACTURING (COATING) OPERATIONS

For * * *	
1. Coater-only production lines .....	a. Limit PAH emissions to 0.0002 lb/ton of asphalt roofing product manufactured; or b. Limit PM emissions to 0.06 lb/ton of asphalt roofing product manufactured.

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For * * *	
2. Saturator-only production lines .....	a. Limit PAH emissions to 0.0007 lb/ton of asphalt roofing product manufactured; or b. Limit PM emissions to 0.30 lb/ton of asphalt roofing product manufactured.
3. Combined saturator/coater production lines.	a. Limit PAH emissions to 0.0009 lb/ton of asphalt roofing product manufactured; or b. Limit PM emissions to 0.36 lb/ton of asphalt roofing product manufactured.

TABLE 3 OF SUBPART AAAAAAA OF PART 63—TEST METHODS

For * * *	You must use * * *
1. Selecting the sampling locations <sup>a</sup> and the number of traverse points.	EPA test method 1 or 1A in appendix A to part 60.
2. Determining the velocity and volumetric flow rate.	EPA test method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G, as appropriate, in appendix A to part 60.
3. Determining the gas molecular weight used for flow rate determination.	EPA test method 3, 3A, 3B, as appropriate, in appendix A to part 60.
4. Measuring the moisture content of the stack gas.	EPA test method 4 in appendix A to part 60.
5. Measuring the PM emissions .....	EPA test method 5A in appendix A to part 60.
6. Measuring the PAH emissions .....	EPA test method 23 <sup>b</sup> with analysis by SW–846 Method 8270D.

<sup>a</sup>The sampling locations must be located at the outlet of the process equipment (or control device, if applicable), prior to any releases to the atmosphere.

<sup>b</sup>When using EPA Method 23, the toluene extraction step specified in section 3.1.2.1 of the method should be omitted.

TABLE 4 OF SUBPART AAAAAAA OF PART 63—OPERATING LIMITS

If you comply with the emission limits using * * *	You must establish an operating value for * * *	And maintain a * * *
1. A thermal oxidizer .....	Combustion zone temperature	The 3-hour average combustion zone temperature at or above the operating value established as specified in §63.11562(a)(2) and (b)(2).
2. A high-efficiency air filter or fiber bed filter.	a. Inlet gas temperature <sup>b</sup> , and b. Pressure drop across device <sup>b</sup> .	The 3-hour average inlet gas temperature within the operating range established as specified in §63.11562(a)(2) and (b)(3). The 3-hour average pressure drop across the device within the approved operating range established as specified in §63.11562(a)(2) and (b)(3).
3. An electrostatic precipitator (ESP).	Voltage <sup>c</sup> to the ESP .....	The 3-hour average ESP voltage <sup>c</sup> at or above the approved operating value established as specified in §63.11562(a)(2) and (b)(3).
4. Process modifications (i.e., a control device is not required).	Appropriate process monitoring parameters. <sup>d</sup>	The monitoring parameters within the operating values established as specified in §63.11562(c)(2).

<sup>a</sup>The 3-hour averaging period applies at all times other than startup and shutdown, as defined in §63.2. Within 24 hours of a startup event, or 24 hours prior to a shutdown event, you must normalize the emissions that occur during the startup or shutdown, when there is no production rate available to assess compliance with the lb/ton of product emission limits, with emissions that occur when the process is operational. The emissions that occur during the startup or shutdown event must be included with the process emissions when assessing compliance with the emission limits specified in Tables 1 and 2 of this subpart.

<sup>b</sup>As an alternative to monitoring the inlet gas temperature and pressure drop, you can use a leak detection system that identifies when the filter media has been comprised.

<sup>c</sup>As an alternative to monitoring the ESP voltage, you can monitor the ESP instrumentation (e.g. light, alarm) that indicates when the ESP must be cleaned and maintain a record of the instrumentation on an hourly basis. Failure to service the ESP within one hour of the indication is an exceedance of the applicable monitoring requirements specified in §63.11563(a).

<sup>d</sup>If you are not using a control device to comply with the emission limits specified in Table 2 of this subpart, the process parameters and corresponding parameter values that you select to demonstrate continuous compliance must correlate to the process emissions.

TABLE 5 OF SUBPART AAAAAAA OF PART 63—APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS TO SUBPART AAAAAAA