Environmental Protection Agency

§ 63.1334 Parameter monitoring levels and excursions.

(a) Establishment of parameter monitoring levels. The owner or operator of a control or recovery device that has one or more parameter monitoring level requirements specified under this subpart shall establish a maximum or minimum level for each measured parameter. If a performance test is required by this subpart for a control device, the owner or operator shall use the procedures in either paragraph (b) or (c) of this section to establish the parameter monitoring level(s). If a performance test is not required by this subpart for a control device, the owner or operator may use the procedures in paragraph (b), (c) or (d) of this section to establish the parameter monitoring level(s). When using the procedures specified in paragraph (c) or (d) of this section, the owner or operator shall submit the information specified in §63.1335(e)(3)(vii) for review and approval as part of the Precompliance Report.

(1) The owner or operator shall operate control and recovery devices such that the daily average of monitored parameters remains above the minimum established level or below the maximum established level, except as otherwise stated in this subpart.

(2) As specified in §63.1335(e)(5), all established levels, along with their supporting documentation and the definition of an operating day, shall be submitted as part of the Notification of Compliance Status.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to allow a monitoring parameter excursion caused by an activity that violates other applicable provisions of subpart A, F, G, or H of this part.

(b) Establishment of parameter monitoring levels based exclusively on performance tests. In cases where a performance test is required by this subpart, or the owner or operator of the affected source elects to establish a parameter monitoring level for a control, recovery, or recapture device based exclusively on parameter values measured during the performance test, the owner or operator of the affected source shall comply with the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section, as applicable.

(1) [Reserved]

(2) Continuous process vents. During initial compliance testing, the appropriate parameter shall be continuously monitored during the required 1-hour runs. The monitoring level(s) shall then be established as the average of the maximum (or minimum) point values from the three test runs. The average of the maximum values shall be used when establishing a maximum level, and the average of the minimum values shall be used when establishing a minimum level.

(3) Batch process vents. The monitoring level(s) shall be established using the procedures specified in either paragraph (b)(3)(i) or (b)(3)(ii) of this section. The procedures specified in this paragraph (b)(3) may only be used if the batch emission episodes, or portions thereof, selected to be controlled were tested, and monitoring data were collected, during the entire period in which emissions were vented to the control device, as specified in §63.1325(c)(1)(i). If the owner or operator chose to test only a portion of the batch emission episode, or portion thereof, selected to be controlled, the procedures in paragraph (c) of this section shall be used.

(i) If more than one batch emission episode or more than one portion of a batch emission episode has been selected to be controlled, a single level for the batch cycle shall be calculated as follows:

(A) The average monitored parameter value shall be calculated for each batch emission episode, or portion thereof, in the batch cycle selected to be controlled. The average shall be based on all values measured during the required performance test.

(B) If the level to be established is a maximum operating parameter, the level shall be defined as the minimum of the average parameter values of the batch emission episodes, or portions
thereof, in the batch cycle selected to be controlled (i.e., identify the emission episode, or portion thereof, which requires the lowest parameter value in order to assure compliance. The average parameter value that is necessary to assure compliance for that emission episode, or portion thereof, shall be the level for all emission episodes, or portions thereof, in the batch cycle, that are selected to be controlled).

(C) If the level to be established is a minimum operating parameter, the level shall be defined as the maximum of the average parameter values of the batch emission episodes, or portions thereof, in the batch cycle selected to be controlled (i.e., identify the emission episode, or portion thereof, which requires the highest parameter value in order to assure compliance. The average parameter value that is necessary to assure compliance for that emission episode, or portion thereof, shall be the level for all emission episodes, or portions thereof, in the batch cycle, that are selected to be controlled).

(D) Alternatively, an average monitored parameter value shall be calculated for the entire batch cycle based on all values measured during each batch emission episode, or portion thereof, selected to be controlled.

(ii) Instead of establishing a single level for the batch cycle, as described in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section, an owner or operator may establish separate levels for each batch emission episode, or portion thereof, selected to be controlled. Each level shall be determined as specified in paragraph (b)(3)(i)(A) of this section.

(iii) The batch cycle shall be defined in the Notification of Compliance Status, as specified in §63.1335(e)(5). Said definition shall include an identification of each batch emission episode and the information required to determine parameter monitoring compliance for partial batch cycles (i.e., when part of a batch cycle is accomplished during two different operating days).

(4) Aggregate batch vent streams. For aggregate batch vent streams, the monitoring level shall be established in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section.
(ii) When the period of control or recovery device operation, with the exception noted in paragraph (f)(1)(v) of this section, is 4 hours or greater in an operating day, and monitoring data are insufficient, as defined in paragraph (f)(1)(iv) of this section, to constitute a valid hour of data for at least 75 percent of the operating hours.

(iii) When the period of control or recovery device operation, with the exception noted in paragraph (f)(1)(v) of this section, is less than 4 hours in an operating day and more than two of the hours during the period of operation do not constitute a valid hour of data due to insufficient monitoring data, as defined in paragraph (f)(1)(iv) of this section.

(iv) Monitoring data are insufficient to constitute a valid hour of data, as used in paragraphs (f)(1)(ii) and (f)(1)(iii) of this section, if measured values are unavailable for any of the 15-minute periods within the hour. For data compression systems approved under §63.1335(g)(3), monitoring data are insufficient to calculate a valid hour of data if there are less than four data measurements made during the hour.

(v) The periods listed in paragraphs (f)(1)(v)(A) through (f)(1)(v)(E) of this section are not considered to be part of the period of control or recovery device operation, for the purposes of paragraphs (f)(1)(ii) and (f)(1)(iii) of this section.

(A) Monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero (low-level) and high-level adjustments;
(B) Start-ups;
(C) Shutdowns;
(D) Malfunctions; or
(E) Periods of non-operation of the affected source (or portion thereof), resulting in cessation of the emissions to which the monitoring applies.

(2) With respect to batch process vents, an excursion means one of the two cases listed in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) and (f)(2)(ii) of this section. For a control device where multiple parameters are monitored, if one or more of the parameters meets the excursion criteria in either paragraph (f)(2)(i) or (f)(2)(ii) of this section, this is considered a single excursion for the control device. For each excursion, the owner or operator shall be deemed out of compliance with the provisions of this subpart, except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section.

(i) When the batch cycle daily average value of one or more monitored parameters is above the maximum or below the minimum established level for the given parameters.

(ii) When monitoring data are insufficient for an operating day. Monitoring data shall be considered insufficient when measured values are not available for at least 75 percent of the 15-minute periods when batch emission episodes selected to be controlled are being vented to the control device during the operating day, using the procedures specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(ii)(A) through (f)(2)(ii)(D) of this section.

(A) Determine the total amount of time during the operating day when batch emission episodes selected to be controlled are being vented to the control device.

(B) Subtract the time during the periods listed in paragraphs (f)(2)(ii)(B)(1) through (f)(2)(ii)(B)(4) from the total amount of time determined in paragraph (f)(2)(ii)(A) of this section, to obtain the operating time used to determine if monitoring data are insufficient.

(1) Monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero (low-level) and high-level adjustments;
(2) Start-ups;
(3) Shutdowns; or
(4) Malfunctions.

(C) Determine the total number of 15-minute periods in the operating time used to determine if monitoring data are insufficient, as was determined in accordance with paragraph (f)(2)(ii)(B) of this section.

(D) If measured values are not available for at least 75 percent of the total number of 15-minute periods determined in paragraph (f)(2)(ii)(C) of this section, the monitoring data are insufficient for the operating day.

(3) For storage vessels where the applicable monitoring plan does not specify continuous monitoring, an excursion is defined in paragraph (f)(3)(i) or (ii) of this section, as applicable. For a control or recovery device where multiple parameters are monitored, if
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one or more of the parameters meets
the excursion criteria, this is consid-
ered a single excursion for the control
or recovery device. For each excursion,
the owner or operator shall be deemed
out of compliance with the provisions
of this subpart, except as provided in
paragraph (g) of this section.

(i) If the monitoring plan specifies
monitoring a parameter and recording
its value at specific intervals (such as
every 15 minutes or every hour), either
of the cases listed in paragraph (f)(3)(i)(A)
or (f)(3)(i)(B) of this section is considered a single excursion for the
control device. For each excursion, the
owner or operator shall be deemed out
of compliance with the provisions of
this subpart, except as provided in
paragraph (g) of this section.

(A) When the average value of one or
more parameters, averaged over the
duration of the filling period for the
storage vessel, is above the maximum
level or below the minimum level es-
tablished for the given parameters.

(B) When monitoring data are insuffi-
cient. Monitoring data shall be consid-
ered insufficient when measured values
are not available for at least 75 percent
of the specific intervals at which pa-
rameters are to be monitored and re-
corded, according to the storage ves-
sel’s monitoring plan, during the filling
period for the storage vessel.

(ii) If the monitoring plan does not
specify monitoring a parameter and re-
cording its value at specific intervals
(for example, if the relevant operating
requirement is to exchange a dispos-
able carbon canister before expiration
of its rated service life), the moni-
toring plan shall define an excursion in
terms of the relevant operating re-
quirement.

(4) With respect to continuous proc-
ess vents complying with the mass
emissions per mass product require-
ments specified in §63.1316(b)(1)(i)(A),
(b)(1)(ii), (b)(2)(i), (b)(2)(ii), or (c)(1)(i),
an excursion has occurred when the
mass emission rate calculated as speci-
fied in §63.1318(c) exceeds the appro-
priate mass emissions per mass product
requirement. For each excursion, the
owner or operator shall be deemed out
of compliance with the provisions of
this subpart, except as provided in
paragraph (g) of this section.

(5) With respect to continuous proc-
ess vents complying with the tempera-
ture limits for final condensers speci-
fied in §63.1316(b)(1)(i)(B) or (c)(1)(ii),
an excursion has occurred when the
daily average exit temperature exceeds
the appropriate condenser temperature
limit. For each excursion, the owner or
operator shall be deemed out of compli-
ance with the provisions of this sub-
part, except as provided in paragraph
(g) of this section. The periods listed in
paragraphs (f)(5)(i) through (f)(5)(v) of
this section are not considered to be
part of the period of operation for the
condenser for purposes of determining
the daily average exit temperature.

(i) Monitoring system breakdowns,
repairs, calibration checks, and zero
(low-level) and high-level adjustments;
(ii) Start-ups;
(iii) Shutdowns;
(iv) Malfunctions; or
(v) Periods of non-operation of the af-
sected source (or portion thereof), re-
sulting in cessation of the emissions to
which the monitoring applies.

(6) With respect to new affected
sources producing SAN using a batch
process, an excursion has occurred
when the percent reduction calculated
using the procedures specified in
§63.1333(c) is less than 84 percent. For
each excursion, the owner or operator
shall be deemed out of compliance with
the provisions of this subpart, except
as provided in paragraph (g) of this sec-
tion. The periods listed in paragraphs
(f)(6)(i) through (f)(6)(v) of this section
are not considered to be part of the pe-
riod of control or recovery device oper-
ation for purposes of determining the
percent reduction.

(i) Monitoring system breakdowns,
repairs, calibration checks, and zero
(low-level) and high-level adjustments;
(ii) Start-ups;
(iii) Shutdowns;
(iv) Malfunctions; or
(v) Periods of non-operation of the af-
sected source (or portion thereof), re-
sulting in cessation of the emissions to
which the monitoring applies.

(7) With respect to continuous proc-
ess vents complying with the mass
emissions per mass product require-
ment specified in §63.1315(b)(2), an ex-
cursion has occurred when the mass
emission rate calculated as specified in
§ 63.1333(b) exceeds the mass emissions per mass product requirement specified in §63.1315(b)(2). For each excursion, the owner or operator shall be deemed out of compliance with the provisions of this subpart, except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section.

(g) Excused excursions. A number of excused excursions shall be allowed for each control or recovery device for each semiannual period. The number of excused excursions for each semiannual period is specified in paragraphs (g)(1) through (g)(6) of this section. This paragraph (g) applies to affected sources required to submit Periodic Reports semiannually or quarterly. The first semiannual period is the 6-month period starting the date the Notification of Compliance Status is due.

(1) For the first semiannual period—six excused excursions.
(2) For the second semiannual period—five excused excursions.
(3) For the third semiannual period—four excused excursions.
(4) For the fourth semiannual period—three excused excursions.
(5) For the fifth semiannual period—two excused excursions.
(6) For the sixth and all subsequent semiannual periods—one excused excursion.

§ 63.1335 General recordkeeping and reporting provisions.

(a) Data retention. Unless otherwise specified in this subpart, the owner or operator of an affected source shall keep copies of all applicable records and reports required by this subpart for at least 5 years, as specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, with the exception listed in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(1) All applicable records shall be maintained in such a manner that they can be readily accessed. The most recent 6 months of records shall be retained on site or shall be accessible from a central location by computer or other means that provides access within 2 hours after a request. The remaining 4 and one-half years of records may be retained offsite. Records may be maintained in hard copy or computer-readable form including, but not limited to, on paper, microfilm, computer, floppy disk, magnetic tape, or microfiche.

(2) If an owner or operator submits copies of reports to the appropriate EPA Regional Office, the owner or operator is not required to maintain copies of reports. If the EPA Regional Office has waived the requirement of §63.10(a)(4)(ii) for submittal of copies of reports, the owner or operator is not required to maintain copies of those reports.

(b) Requirements of subpart A of this part. The owner or operator of an affected source shall comply with the applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements in subpart A of this part as specified in Table 1 of this subpart. These requirements include, but are not limited to, the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section.

(1) Start-up, shutdown, and malfunction plan. The owner or operator of an affected source shall develop a written start-up, shutdown, and malfunction plan as specified in §63.6(e)(3). This plan shall describe, in detail, procedures for operating and maintaining the affected source during periods of start-up, shutdown, and malfunction and a program for corrective action for malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment used to comply with this subpart. Inclusion of Group 2 emission points is not required, unless these points are included in an emissions average. For equipment leaks (subject to §63.1331), the start-up, shutdown, and malfunction plan requirement is limited to control devices and is optional for other equipment. For equipment leaks, the start-up, shutdown, and malfunction plan may include written procedures that identify conditions that justify a delay of repair. A provision for ceasing to collect, during a start-up, shutdown, or malfunction, monitoring data that would otherwise be required by the provisions of this subpart may be included in the start-up, shutdown, and malfunction plan only if the owner or operator has demonstrated to the Administrator, through the Precompliance Report or a supplement to the Precompliance Report, that the monitoring system would be damaged or destroyed if it