### TABLE 1 TO SUBPART LLLLL OF PART 63—EMISSION LIMITATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For—</th>
<th>You must meet the following emission limitation—</th>
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</table>
| 1. Each blowing still, Group 1 asphalt loading rack, and Group 1 asphalt storage tank at existing, new, and reconstructed asphalt processing facilities; and each Group 1 asphalt storage tank at existing, new, and reconstructed roofing manufacturing lines; and each coating mixer, saturator (including wet looper), coater, sealant applicator, adhesive applicator, and Group 1 asphalt storage tank at new and reconstructed asphalt roofing manufacturing lines. | a. Reduce total hydrocarbon mass emissions by 95 percent, or to a concentration of 20 ppmv, on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen;  
   b. Route the emissions to a combustion device achieving a combustion efficiency of 99.5 percent;  
   c. Route the emissions to a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity of 44 megawatts (MW) or greater;  
   d. Introduce the emissions into the flame zone of a boiler or process heater; or  
   f. Route emissions to a flare meeting the requirements of §63.11(b). |
| 2. The total emissions from the coating mixer, saturator (including wet looper), coater, sealant applicator, and adhesive applicator at each existing asphalt roofing manufacturing line. | a. Limit particulate matter emissions to 0.04 kilograms emissions per megagram (kg/Mg) (0.08 pounds per ton, lb/ton) of asphalt shingle or mineral-surfaced roll roofing produced; or  
   b. Limit particulate matter emissions to 0.4 kg/Mg (0.8 lb/ton) of saturated felt or smooth-surfaced roll roofing produced. |
| 3. Each saturator (including wet looper) and coater at existing, new, and reconstructed asphalt roofing manufacturing lines. | a. Limit exhaust gases to 20 percent opacity; and  
   b. Limit visible emissions from the emission capture system to 20 percent of any period of consecutive valid observations totaling 60 minutes. |
| 4. Each Group 2 asphalt storage tank at existing, new, and reconstructed asphalt processing facility and asphalt roofing manufacturing lines. | Limit exhaust gases to 0 percent opacity. |

*As an alternative to meeting the particulate matter and opacity limits, these emission sources may comply with the THC percent reduction or combustion efficiency standards.

The opacity limit can be exceeded for on consecutive 15-minute period in any 24-hour period when the storage tank transfer lines are being cleared. During this 15-minute period, the control device must not be bypassed. If the emissions from the asphalt storage tank are ducted to the saturator control device, the combined emissions from the saturator and storage tank must meet the 20 percent opacity limit (specified in 4.a of table 1) during this 15-minute period. At any other time, the opacity limit applies to Group 2 asphalt storage tanks.

### TABLE 2 TO SUBPART LLLLL OF PART 63—OPERATING LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For—</th>
<th>You must*</th>
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</table>
| 1. Non-flare combustion devices with a design heat input capacity less than 44 MW or where the emissions are not introduced into the flame zone. | Maintain the 3-hour average combustion zone temperature at or above the operating limit established during the performance test.  
   Meet the operating requirements specified in §63.11(b).  
   a. Maintain the 3-hour average inlet gas temperature at or below the operating limit established during the performance test; and  
   b. Maintain the 3-hour average pressure drop across the device at or below the operating limit established during the performance test. |
| Flares | Maintain the approved monitoring parameters within the operating limits established during the performance test. |

*The operating limits specified in Table 2 are applicable if you are monitoring control device operating parameters to demonstrate continuous compliance. If you are using a CEMS or COMS, you must maintain emissions below the value established during the initial performance test.

*A 15-minute averaging period can be used as an alternative to the 3-hour averaging period for this parameter.

*As an alternative to monitoring the pressure drop across the control device, owners or operators using an ESP to achieve compliance with the emission limits specified in Table 1 of this subpart can monitor the voltage to the ESP. If this option is selected, the ESP voltage must be maintained at or above the operating limit established during the performance test.