§ 63.7941 How do I conduct a performance test, design evaluation, or other type of initial compliance demonstration?

(a) You must conduct a performance test or design evaluation to demonstrate initial compliance for each new or existing affected source that is subject to an emission limit in this subpart. You must report the results of the performance test or design evaluation according to the requirements in § 63.7950(e)(1).

(b) If you choose to conduct a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance, you must conduct the test according to the requirements in § 63.7(e)(1) and paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in § 63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(2) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in § 63.7(e)(1).

(3) You must conduct each performance test using the test methods and procedures in § 63.694(e).

(4) Follow the procedures in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) through (iii) of this section to determine compliance with the facility-wide total organic mass emissions rate in § 63.7890(a)(1)(I).

(i) Determine compliance with the total organic mass flow rate using Equation 1 of this section as follows:

\[ E_h = 0.0416 \times 10^{-6} Q_{sd} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (C_i \times MW_i) \]  

\[ \text{(Eq. 1)} \]

Where:
- \( E_h \) = Total organic mass flow rate, kg/h;
- \( Q_{sd} \) = Volumetric flow rate of gases entering or exiting control device (or exiting the process vent if no control device is used), as determined by Method 2 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, dscm/h;
- \( n \) = Number of organic compounds in the vent gas;
- \( C_i \) = Organic concentration in ppm, dry basis, of compound \( i \) in the vent gas, as determined by Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A;
- \( MW_i \) = Molecular weight of organic compound \( i \) in the vent gas, kg/kg-mol;

(ii) Determine compliance with the annual total organic emissions rate using Equation 2 of this section as follows:

\[ E_A = E_h \times H \]  

\[ \text{(Eq. 2)} \]

Where:
- \( E_A \) = Total organic mass emissions rate, kilograms per year;
- \( E_h \) = Total organic mass flow rate for the process vent, kg/h;
- \( H \) = Total annual hours of operation for the affected unit, h.

(iii) Determine compliance with the total organic emissions limit from all affected process vents at the facility by summing the total hourly organic mass emissions rates (\( E_h \) as determined in Equation 1 of this section) and summing the total annual organic mass emissions rates (\( E_A \) as determined in Equation 2 of this section) for all affected process vents at the facility.

(5) Determine compliance with the 95 percent reduction limit in § 63.7890(a)(2)(I) for the combination of all affected process vents at the facility using Equations 3 and 4 of this section to calculate control device inlet and outlet concentrations and Equation 5 of this section to calculate control device emission reductions for process vents as follows:

\[ E_i = K_2 \left( \sum_{j=1}^{a} C_{ij} M_{ij} \right) Q_i \]  

\[ \text{(Eq. 3)} \]

\[ E_o = K_2 \left( \sum_{j=1}^{a} C_{oj} M_{oj} \right) Q_o \]  

\[ \text{(Eq. 4)} \]

Where:
- \( C_{ij}, C_{oj} \) = Concentration of sample component \( j \) of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, dry basis, parts per million by volume. For uncontrolled
vent, \( C_0 = C_a \), and equal the concentration exiting the vent;

\[ E_0 = \text{Mass rate of total organic compounds (TOC) (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP, from Table 1 of this subpart, at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry base.} \]

\[ E = \text{Mass rate of the sample component} j \text{ of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively.} \]

\[ M_1 = \text{Molecular weight of sample component} j \text{ of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively.} \]

\[ Q_i = \text{Flowrate of gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry standard cubic meters per minute (dscm/min).} \]

\[ Q_o = \text{Flowrate of gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry basis, grams HAP per hour;} \]

\[ K = \text{Constant, 2.494} \times 10^{-6} \text{ (parts per million) }^{-1} \text{ (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) (kilogram/gram) (min/standard temperature (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) is 20 °C).} \]

\[ n = \text{the number of components in the sample.} \]

\[ R_v = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} E_i - \sum_{j=1}^{n} E_o}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} E_i} \times 100 \quad \text{(Eq. 5)} \]

Where:

\[ R_v = \text{Overall emissions reduction for all affected process vents, percent,} \]

\[ E_i = \text{Mass rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP, from Table 1 of this subpart, at the inlet to the control device, or exiting the vent for uncontrolled vents, as calculated in this section, kilograms TOC per hour or kilograms HAP per hour;} \]

\[ E_o = \text{Mass rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP, from Table 1 of this subpart, at the outlet to the control device, or exiting the vent for uncontrolled vents, as calculated in this section, kilograms TOC per hour or kilograms HAP per hour;} \]

\[ n = \text{number of affected source process vents.} \]

\[ C_i = \text{Mass rate of the sample component} j \text{ of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry basis, grams HAP per hour;} \]

\[ C_a = \text{Mass rate of total organic compounds (TOC) (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP, from Table 1 of this subpart, at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry base.} \]

\[ M = \text{Molecular weight of sample component} j \text{ of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively.} \]

\[ Q = \text{Flowrate of gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry standard cubic meters per minute (dscm/min).} \]

\[ Q_o = \text{Flowrate of gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry basis, grams HAP per hour;} \]

\[ K = \text{Constant, 2.494} \times 10^{-6} \text{ (parts per million) }^{-1} \text{ (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) (kilogram/gram) (min/standard temperature (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) is 20 °C).} \]

\[ n = \text{the number of components in the sample.} \]

\[ R_v = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} E_i - \sum_{j=1}^{n} E_o}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} E_i} \times 100 \quad \text{(Eq. 5)} \]

Where:

\[ R_v = \text{Overall emissions reduction for all affected process vents, percent,} \]

\[ E_i = \text{Mass rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP, from Table 1 of this subpart, at the inlet to the control device, or exiting the vent for uncontrolled vents, as calculated in this section, kilograms TOC per hour or kilograms HAP per hour;} \]

\[ E_o = \text{Mass rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP, from Table 1 of this subpart, at the outlet to the control device, or exiting the vent for uncontrolled vents, as calculated in this section, kilograms TOC per hour or kilograms HAP per hour;} \]

\[ n = \text{number of affected source process vents.} \]

\( C_i = \text{Mass rate of the sample component} j \text{ of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry basis, grams HAP per hour;} \)

\( C_a = \text{Mass rate of total organic compounds (TOC) (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP, from Table 1 of this subpart, at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry base.} \)

\( M = \text{Molecular weight of sample component} j \text{ of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively.} \)

\( Q = \text{Flowrate of gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry standard cubic meters per minute (dscm/min).} \)

\( Q_o = \text{Flowrate of gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry basis, grams HAP per hour;} \)

\( K = \text{Constant, 2.494} \times 10^{-6} \text{ (parts per million) }^{-1} \text{ (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) (kilogram/gram) (min/standard temperature (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) is 20 °C).} \)

\( n = \text{the number of components in the sample.} \)

\[ R_v = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} E_i - \sum_{j=1}^{n} E_o}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} E_i} \times 100 \quad \text{(Eq. 5)} \]
for a closed vent system, and §63.964(a) for individual drain systems.

(h) [Reserved]

(i) If you use Container Level 2 controls, you must conduct a test to demonstrate that the container operates with no detectable organic emissions or that the container is vapor-tight. You must conduct the test using Method 21 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) and the procedures in §63.925(a) to demonstrate that the container operates with no detectable organic emissions or Method 27 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) and the procedures in §63.925(b) to demonstrate that the container is vapor-tight.

(j) If you locate an affected source inside a permanent total enclosure that is vented to a control device, you must demonstrate that the enclosure meets the verification criteria in section 5 of Procedure T in 40 CFR 52.741, appendix B.

(k) If you use a fixed roof or a floating roof to control air emissions from a separator, you must conduct a test to demonstrate that the roof operates with no detectable organic emissions using Method 21 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) and the procedures in §63.1046(a). If you use a floating roof, you also must measure the seal gaps according to the procedures in §63.1046(b).

(l) If you use a flare to control air emissions, you must conduct a visible emissions test using Method 22 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, and the procedures in §63.11(b)(4).

(m) For each initial compliance demonstration that requires a performance test or design evaluation, you must submit a notification of compliance status according to the requirements in §63.7950(e)(2).

[68 FR 58190, Oct. 8, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 69019, Nov. 29, 2006]

§ 63.7942 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

For non-flare control devices, you must conduct performance tests at any time the EPA requires you to according to §63.7(3).

§ 63.7943 How do I determine the average VOHAP concentration of my remediation material?

(a) General requirements. You must determine the average total VOHAP concentration of a remediation material using either direct measurement as specified in paragraph (b) of this section or by knowledge as specified in paragraph (c) of this section. These methods may be used to determine the average VOHAP concentration of any material listed in (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

1. A single remediation material stream; or

2. Two or more remediation material streams that are combined prior to, or within, a remediation material management unit or treatment process; or

3. Remediation material that is combined with one or more non-remediation material streams prior to, or within, a remediation material management unit or treatment process.

(b) Direct measurement. To determine the average total VOHAP concentration of a remediation material using direct measurement, you must use the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

1. Sampling. Samples of each material stream must be collected from the container, pipeline, or other device used to deliver each material stream prior to entering the remediation material management unit or treatment process in a manner such that volatilization of organics contained in the sample is minimized and an adequately representative sample is collected and maintained for analysis by the selected method.

(i) The averaging period to be used for determining the average total VOHAP concentration for the material stream on a mass-weighted average basis must be designated and recorded. The averaging period can represent any time interval that you determine is appropriate for the material stream but must not exceed 1 year. For streams that are combined, an averaging period representative for all streams must be selected.