General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Brief description of requirement	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 63.9(g)	Additional notifications when using a continuous monitoring system (CMS).	Notification of performance evaluation; notification using COMS data; notification that exceeded criterion for relative accuracy.	No	Subpart TTTT has no CMS requirements.
§ 63.9(h)	Notification of compliance status.	Contents	No	§ 63.5320(d) specifies requirements for the notification of compliance status.
§ 63.10	Recordkeeping/reporting.	Schedule for reporting, record storage.	Yes	Except for paragraphs of § 63.10 as listed below.
§ 63.10(b)(2)	Recordkeeping	Record startup, shutdown, and malfunction events.	No	Subpart TTTT has no recordkeeping requirements for startup, shutdown, and malfunction events.
§ 63.10(c)	Recordkeeping	Additional CMS recordkeeping.	No	Subpart TTTT does not require CMS.
§ 63.10(d)(2)	Reporting	Reporting performance test results.	Yes	Applies only if performance testing is performed.
§ 63.10(d)(3)	Reporting	Reporting opacity or VE observations.	No	Subpart TTTT has no opacity or visible emission standards.
§ 63.10(d)(4)	Reporting	Progress reports	Yes	Applies if a condition of compliance extension.
§ 63.10(d)(5)	Reporting	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reporting.	No	Subpart TTTT has no startup, shutdown, and malfunction reporting requirements.
§ 63.10(e)	Reporting	Additional CMS reports	No	Subpart TTTT does not require CMS.
§ 63.11	Control device requirements.	Requirements for flares	Yes	Applies only if your source uses a flare to control solvent emissions. Subpart TTTT does not require flares.
§ 63.12	State authority and delegations.	State authority to enforce standards.	Yes	
§ 63.13	State/regional addresses.	Addresses where reports, notifications, and requests are sent.	Yes	
§ 63.14	Incorporation by reference.	Test methods incorporated by reference.	Yes	
§ 63.15	Availability of information and confidentiality.	Public and confidential information.	Yes	

Subpart UUUU—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Cellulose Products Manufacturing

SOURCE: 67 FR 40055, June 11, 2002, unless otherwise noted.

WHAT THIS SUBPART COVERS

§ 63.5480 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from cellulose products manufacturing operations. Carbon disulfide, carbonyl sulfide, ethylene oxide, methanol, methyl chloride, propylene oxide, and toluene are the HAP emitted in the greatest quantities from cellulose products manufacturing operations. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards.

§ 63.5485 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a cellulose products manufacturing operation that is located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(a) Cellulose products manufacturing includes both the Miscellaneous Viscose Processes source category and the Cellulose Ethers Production source category. The Miscellaneous Viscose Processes source category includes all of the operations that use the viscose process. These operations include the cellulose food casing, rayon, cellulosic sponge, and cellophane operations, as

defined in § 63.5610. The Cellulose Ethers Production source category includes all of the cellulose ether operations, as defined in § 63.5610, that use the cellulose ether process.

(b) A major source of HAP is any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 9.1 megagrams per year (Mg/yr) (10 tons per year (tpy)) or more or any combination of HAP at a rate of 23 Mg/yr (25 tpy) or more.

(c) The provisions of this subpart do not apply to research and development facilities, as defined in section 112(b)(7) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), regardless of whether the facilities are located at the same plant site as an operation subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(d) For cellulose ether operations, the applicability provisions in paragraph (d)(1) or (2) of this section apply.

(1) The applicability provisions in §§ 63.100(a) through (f) and 63.160 apply if you are complying with the equipment leak provisions of subpart H of this part.

(2) The applicability provisions in § 63.1019 apply if you are complying with the equipment leak provisions in subpart UU of this part.

(e) For cellulose ether operations, the applicability provisions in §§ 63.100(a) through (f) and 63.110(a), (e) and (h) apply if you are complying with the wastewater provisions in subparts F and G of this part.

§ 63.5490 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

(a) This subpart applies to each new, reconstructed, or existing affected source for the Miscellaneous Viscose Processes and Cellulose Ethers Production source categories.

(b) The affected source for the Miscellaneous Viscose Processes source category is each cellulose food casing, rayon, cellulosic sponge, or cellophane operation, as defined in § 63.5610. The affected source for the Cellulose Ethers Production source category is each cellulose ether operation, as defined in § 63.5610.

(c) You must consider storage vessels to be part of your process unit, as defined in § 63.5610, under either of the conditions described in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section. Otherwise, you may assign your storage vessels according to paragraph (c)(3) or (4) of this section.

(1) The input to the storage vessel from your viscose process or cellulose ether process (either directly or through other storage vessels assigned to your process unit) is greater than or equal to the input from any other process.

(2) The output from the storage vessel to your viscose process or cellulose ether process (either directly or through other storage vessels assigned to your process unit) is greater than or equal to the output to any other process.

(3) If the greatest input to and/or output from a shared storage vessel is the same for two or more processes, including at least one viscose process or cellulose ether process, you may assign the storage vessel to any process unit that has the greatest input or output.

(4) If the use varies from year to year, then you must base the determination on the utilization that occurred during the year preceding June 11, 2002 or, if the storage vessel was not operating during that year, you must base the use on the expected use for the first 5-year period after startup. You must include this determination in the Notification of Compliance Status Report specified in Table 7 to this subpart.

(d) An affected source is a new affected source if you began construction of the affected source after August 28, 2000 and you met the applicability criteria in § 63.5485 at the time you began construction.

(e) An affected source is reconstructed if you meet the criteria as defined in § 63.2.

(f) An affected source is existing if it is not new or reconstructed.

(g) For the purposes of this subpart, the definitions of new and existing affected source in paragraphs (d) through (f) of this section supersede the definitions of new and existing affected source in subparts F, G, H, U and UU of this part.

[67 FR 40055, June 11, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 46692, Aug. 10, 2005]

§ 63.5495 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source, then you must comply with this subpart according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If you start up your affected source before June 11, 2002, then you must comply with the emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards for new and reconstructed sources in this subpart no later than June 11, 2002.

(2) If you start up your affected source after June 11, 2002, then you must comply with the emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards for new and reconstructed sources in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(b) If you have an existing affected source, then you must comply with this subpart according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Cellulose food casing, cellulosic sponge, cellophane, and cellulose ether operations must comply with the emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards for existing sources in this subpart no later than June 13, 2005.

(2) Rayon operations must comply with this subpart according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Rayon operations must comply with the 35 percent reduction emission limit and associated operating limits and work practice standards for existing sources in this subpart no later than June 13, 2005.

(ii) Rayon operations must comply with the work practice standard for carbon disulfide unloading and storage operations for existing sources in this subpart no later than June 13, 2005.

(iii) Rayon operations must comply with the 40 percent reduction emission limit and associated operating limits and work practice standards for existing sources in this subpart no later than June 11, 2010.

(c) If you have an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit so that it becomes a major source of HAP and an affected source subject to this subpart, then the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section apply.

(1) An area source that meets the criteria of a new affected source, as specified in § 63.5490(d), or a reconstructed affected source, as specified in § 63.5490(e), must be in compliance with this subpart upon becoming a major source.

(2) An area source that meets the criteria of an existing affected source, as specified in § 63.5490(f), must be in compliance with this subpart no later than 3 years after it becomes a major source.

(d) You must meet the notification requirements in § 63.5575 and in subpart A of this part. Some of the notifications must be submitted before you are required to comply with the emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards in this subpart.

(e) For the purposes of this subpart, the compliance dates in this section supersede the compliance dates in subparts F, G, H, U and UU of this part.

Emission Limits, Operating Limits, and Work Practice Standards

§ 63.5505 What emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards must I meet?

(a) You must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in Table 1 to this subpart that applies to you.

(b) You must meet each operating limit in Table 2 to this subpart that applies to you.

(c) As provided in § 63.6(g), you may apply to EPA for permission to use an alternative to the work practice standards in this section.

(d) Opening of a safety device, as defined in § 63.5610, is allowed at any time that conditions require venting to avoid unsafe conditions.

(e) The emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart used to control emissions from storage vessels do not apply during periods of planned routine maintenance. Periods of planned routine maintenance of each control device, during which the control device does not meet the emission limit specified in Table 1 to this subpart, must not exceed 240 hours per year.

GENERAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

§ 63.5515 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards in this subpart at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(b) You must always operate and maintain your affected source, including air pollution control and monitoring equipment, according to the provisions in § 63.6(e)(1)(i).

(1) During the period, if any, between the compliance date specified for your affected source in § 63.5495 and the date upon which continuous monitoring systems (CMS) have been installed and validated and any applicable operating limits have been set, you must maintain a log detailing the operation and maintenance of any control technique used to comply with this subpart.

(c) You must develop a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) plan according to the provisions in § 63.6(e)(3).

(d) After you treat a wastewater stream according to the provisions of subparts F and G of this part, it is no longer subject to this subpart.

(e) If you use a boiler or process heater to comply with an emission limit or work practice standard in Table 1 to this subpart, then the vent stream must be introduced into the flame zone of the boiler or process heater.

(f) You are not required to conduct a performance test when you use any of the units specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (5) of this section to comply with the applicable emission limit or work practice standard in table 1 to this subpart. You are also exempt from the continuous compliance, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements specified in tables 5 through 9 to this subpart for any of these units. This exemption applies to units used as control devices or wastewater treatment units.

(1) A boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity of 44 megawatts or greater;

(2) A boiler or process heater into which the vent stream is introduced with the primary fuel or is used as the primary fuel;

(3) A boiler or process heater burning hazardous waste that meets the requirements in paragraph (f)(3)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) The boiler or process heater has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 and complies with the requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H; or

(ii) The boiler or process heater has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H.

(4) A hazardous waste incinerator that has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 and that complies with the requirements of 40 CFR part 264, subpart O, or that has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 265, subpart O.

(5) A control device for which a performance test was conducted for determining compliance with a rule promulgated by EPA and the test was conducted using the same test methods specified in Table 4 to this subpart and either you have made no deliberate process changes since the test, or you can demonstrate that the results of the performance test with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process changes.

(g) For purposes of meeting any of the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart, you may use either a single control technique or any combination of control techniques, as defined in § 63.5610.

(h) You must be in compliance with the provisions of subpart A of this part, except as noted in Table 10 to this subpart.

[67 FR 40055, June 11, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 46692, Aug. 10, 2005; 71 FR 20466, Apr. 20, 2006]

TESTING AND INITIAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

§ 63.5530 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limits and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit and work practice standard that applies to you according to Table 3 to this subpart. You must also install and

operate the monitoring equipment according to the requirements in § 63.5545 that apply to you.

(b) You must establish each site-specific operating limit in Table 2 to this subpart that applies to you according to the requirements in § 63.5535 and Table 4 to this Subpart UUUU.

(c) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status Report containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in § 63.5575 and Table 7 to this Subpart UUUU.

§ 63.5535 What performance tests and other procedures must I use?

(a) You must conduct each performance test in Table 4 to this Subpart UUUU that applies to you.

(b) You must conduct each performance test for continuous process vents and combinations of batch and continuous process vents according to the requirements in § 63.7(e)(1) and under the specific conditions in Table 4 to this Subpart UUUU. Normal operating conditions will be defined by the affected source. You must conduct each performance test for batch process vents under the specific conditions in Table 4 to this subpart and not under normal operating conditions as specified in § 63.7(e)(1).

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

(d) 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, except as specified in § 63.490(c) for batch process vents.

(e) Except as specified in § 63.490(c) for batch process vents, you may use the equations in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section as applicable to determine the control efficiency for each performance test.

(1) The total organic HAP emission rate is the sum of the emission rates of the individual HAP components. You must calculate the total organic HAP emission rate at the inlet and outlet of each control device for each test run using Equation 1 of this section:

$$ER_{HAP_t} = \sum_{j=1}^{m} ER_{HAP_j} \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

ER_{HAPt} = total emission rate of organic HAP in vent stream, kilograms per hour (kg/hr) (pounds per hour (lb/hr)).

ER_{HAPj} = emission rate of individual organic HAP in vent stream, kg/hr (lb/hr).

j = individual HAP.

m = number of individual HAP sampled in each test run.

(2) The total sulfide emission rate is the sum of the emission rates of the individual sulfide components, expressed as carbon disulfide. You must calculate the total sulfide emission rate at the inlet and outlet of each control device for each test run using Equation 2 of this section:

$$ER_{sulf_t} = ER_{CS_2} + \left(ER_{H_2S^*} \frac{M_{CS_2}}{M_{H_2S}} \right) + \left(ER_{COS^*} \frac{M_{CS_2}}{M_{COS}} \right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

ER_{sulf_t} = total emission rate of sulfide in vent stream, kg/hr (lb/hr), as carbon disulfide.

ER_{CS_2} = emission rate of carbon disulfide in vent stream, kg/hr (lb/hr).

ER_{H_2S} = emission rate of hydrogen sulfide in vent stream, kg/hr (lb/hr).

M_{CS_2} = mass of carbon disulfide per mole of carbon disulfide, 76 kilograms per kilogram-mole (kg/kg-mol) (76 pounds per pound-mole (lb/lb-mol)).

M_{H_2S} = mass of hydrogen sulfide per mole of carbon disulfide, 68 kg/kg-mol (68 lb/lb-mol).

ER_{COS} = emission rate of carbonyl sulfide in vent stream, kg/hr (lb/hr).

M_{COS} = mass of carbonyl sulfide per mole of carbon disulfide, 120 kg/kg-mol (120 lb/lb-mol).

(3) You must calculate the control efficiency for each control device for

each test run using Equation 3 of this section:

$$CE = \frac{ER_i - ER_o}{ER_i}(100\%) \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

CE = control efficiency, percent.

ER_i = total emission rate of organic HAP ($ER_{HAP,i}$) or sulfide ($ER_{sulf,i}$) in the inlet vent stream of the control device, kg/hr (lb/hr).

ER_o = total emission rate of organic HAP ($ER_{HAP,i}$) or sulfide ($ER_{sulf,i}$) in the outlet vent stream of the control device, kg/hr (lb/hr).

(f) When a flare is used to comply with the applicable emission limit or work practice standard in Table 1 to this subpart, you must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section. You are not required to conduct a performance test to determine the control efficiency of the flare or the outlet organic HAP concentration. If you have previously conducted a compliance demonstration for a flare using the techniques specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section, you may use that compliance demonstration to satisfy the requirements of this paragraph if either no deliberate process changes have been made since the compliance demonstration, or the results of the compliance demonstration reliably demonstrate compliance despite process changes.

(1) Conduct a visible emission test using the techniques specified in §63.11(b)(4);

(2) Determine the net heating value of the gas being combusted using the techniques specified in §63.11(b)(6); and

(3) Determine the exit velocity using the techniques specified in either §63.11(b)(7) or (b)(8), as appropriate.

(g) Viscose process affected sources must conduct a month-long initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in paragraphs (g)(1) through (5) of this section and Table 3 to this subpart.

(1) Viscose process affected sources that must use non-recovery control devices to meet the applicable emission limit in table 1 to this subpart must conduct an initial performance test of their non-recovery control devices according to the requirements in table 4 to this subpart to determine the control efficiency of their non-recovery control devices and incorporate this information in their material balance. No additional performance tests are required.

(2) Viscose process affected sources that use recovery devices to meet the applicable emission limit in Table 1 to this subpart must determine the quantity of carbon disulfide fed to the process and the quantity of carbon disulfide recovered using the recovery device and incorporate this information in their material balance.

(3) Viscose process affected sources that use viscose process changes to meet the applicable emission limit in Table 1 to this subpart must determine the quantity of carbon disulfide used before and after the process change and incorporate this information in their material balance.

(4) Cellophane operations that use recovery devices to meet the 95 percent toluene emission limit in Table 1 to this subpart must determine the quantity of toluene fed to the process and the toluene recovered using the solvent recovery device and incorporate this information in their material balance.

(5) Using the pertinent material balance information obtained according to paragraphs (g)(1) through (4) of this section, viscose process affected sources must calculate the monthly average percent reduction for their affected source over the month-long period of the compliance demonstration.

(h) Cellulose ether affected sources using the material balance compliance demonstration must conduct a month-long initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in paragraphs (h)(1) through (4) of this section and table 3 to this subpart.

(1) Cellulose ether affected sources that must use non-recovery control devices to meet the applicable emission limit in table 1 to this subpart must conduct an initial performance test of their non-recovery control devices according to the requirements in table 4 to this subpart to determine the control efficiency of their non-recovery control devices and incorporate this information in their material balance. No additional performance tests are required.

(2) Cellulose ether affected sources that use recovery devices to meet the applicable emission limit in table 1 to this subpart must determine the quantity of organic HAP fed to the process and the quantity of organic HAP recovered using the recovery device and incorporate this information in their material balance.

(3) Cellulose ether affected sources that use cellulose ether process changes to meet the applicable emission limit in table 1 to this subpart must determine the quantity of organic HAP used before and after the process change and incorporate this information in their material balance. For cellulose ether affected sources that use extended cookout, the start point from which the percent reduction is determined must be the onset of extended cookout.

(4) Using the pertinent material balance information obtained according to paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this section, cellulose ether affected sources must calculate the monthly average percent reduction for their affected source over the month-long period of the compliance demonstration.

(i) During the period of each compliance demonstration, you must establish each site-specific operating limit in table 2 to this subpart that applies to you according to the requirements in paragraphs (i)(1) through (9) of this section.

(1) For continuous, batch, and combinations of continuous and batch process vents, establish your site-specific operating limit using the procedures in §63.505(c), except that, if you demonstrate initial compliance using a month-long compliance demonstration, references to ''performance test'' mean ''compliance demonstration'' for purposes of this subpart.

(2) For condensers, record the outlet (product side) gas or condensed liquid temperature averaged over the same period as the compliance demonstration while the vent stream is routed and constituted normally. Locate the temperature sensor in a position that provides a representative temperature.

(3) For thermal oxidizers, record the firebox temperature averaged over the same period as the compliance demonstration. Locate the temperature sensor in a position that provides a representative temperature.

(4) For water scrubbers, record the range of the pressure drop and flow rate of the scrubber liquid over the same time period as the compliance demonstration while the vent stream is routed and constituted normally. Locate the pressure and flow sensors in a position that provides a representative measurement of the parameter.

(5) For caustic scrubbers, record the range of the pressure drop, flow rate of the scrubber liquid, and pH, conductivity, or alkalinity of the scrubber liquid over the same time period as the compliance demonstration while the vent stream is routed and constituted normally. Locate the pressure sensors, flow sensors, and pH, conductivity, or alkalinity sensors in positions that provide representative measurements of these parameters. Ensure the sample is properly mixed and representative of the fluid to be measured.

(6) For flares, record the presence of a pilot flame. Locate the pilot flame sensor in a position that provides an accurate and continuous determination of the presence of the pilot flame.

(7) For biofilters, record the pressure drop across the biofilter beds, inlet gas temperature, and effluent pH averaged over the same time period as the compliance demonstration while the vent stream is routed and constituted normally. Locate the pressure, temperature, and pH sensors in positions that provide representative measurement of these parameters. Ensure the sample is properly mixed and representative of the fluid to be measured.

(8) For carbon adsorbers, record the total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow during each carbon bed regeneration cycle during the period of the compliance demonstration. Record the temperature of the carbon bed after each carbon bed regeneration cycle during the period of the compliance demonstration (and within 15 minutes of completion of any cooling cycle(s)). Record the operating time since the end of the last carbon bed regeneration cycle and the beginning of the next carbon bed regeneration cycle during the period of the compliance demonstration. Locate the temperature

and flow sensors in positions that provide representative measurement of these parameters.

(9) For oil absorbers, record the flow of absorption liquid through the absorber, the temperatures of the absorption liquid before and after the steam stripper, and the steam flow through the steam stripper averaged during the same period of the compliance demonstration. Locate the temperature and flow sensors in positions that provide representative measurement of these parameters.

[67 FR 40055, June 11, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 46692, Aug. 10, 2005]

§ 63.5540 By what date must I conduct a performance test or other initial compliance demonstration?

(a) You must conduct performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations no later than 180 calendar days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in § 63.5495 and according to the provisions in § 63.7(a)(2).

§ 63.5545 What are my monitoring installation, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) For each CMS required in this section, you must develop and make available for inspection by the permitting authority, upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses the provisions in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device);

(2) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction system; and

(3) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations).

(b) In your site-specific monitoring plan, you must also address the provisions in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §§ 63.8(c)(1), (3), (4)(ii) and 63.5580(c)(6);

(2) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of § 63.8(d)(2); and

(3) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §§ 63.10(c), (e)(1), (e)(2)(i) and 63.5585.

(c) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(d) You must operate and maintain the CMS in continuous operation according to the site-specific monitoring plan.

(e) For each continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS), you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Each CEMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the applicable performance specification (PS) listed in paragraphs (e)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section:

(i) PS–7 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, for CEMS used to measure hydrogen sulfide emissions;

(ii) PS–8 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, for CEMS used to measure volatile organic compound emissions;

(iii) PS–9 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, for CEMS that use gas chromatography to measure organic HAP emissions; and

(iv) PS–15 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, for CEMS that use Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy to measure organic HAP emissions.

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CEMS according to the requirements in § 63.8 and according to the applicable performance specification listed in paragraphs (e)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(3) As specified in § 63.8(c)(4)(ii), each CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced to operating data averages computed using valid data from at least 75 percent of the hours during the averaging period. To have a valid hour of data, you must have four or more data points equally spaced over the 1-hour

period (or at least two data points during an hour when calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed), except as specified in paragraph (e)(5) of this section.

(5) The CEMS data taken during periods in which the control devices are not functioning in controlling emissions, as indicated by periods of no flow for all or a portion of an affected source, must not be considered in the averages.

(6) Determine the daily average of all recorded readings for each operating day during the semiannual reporting period described in Table 8 to this subpart.

(f) For each continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (9) of this section.

(1) Satisfy all requirements of performance specifications for CPMS upon promulgation of such performance specifications.

(2) Satisfy all requirements of quality assurance (QA) procedures for CPMS upon promulgation of such QA procedures.

(3) The CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period.

(4) To calculate a valid hourly average, there must be at least four equally spaced values for that hour, excluding data collected during the periods described in paragraph (f)(6) of this section.

(5) Have valid hourly data for at least 75 percent of the hours during the averaging period.

(6) The CPMS data taken during periods in which the control devices are not functioning in controlling emissions, as indicated by periods of no flow for all or a portion of an affected source, must not be considered in the averages.

(7) Calculate a daily average using all of the valid hourly averages for each operating day during the semiannual reporting period.

(8) Record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check.

(9) Except for redundant sensors, any device that is used to conduct an initial validation or accuracy audit of a CPMS must meet the accuracy requirements specified in paragraphs (f)(9)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) The device must have an accuracy that is traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards.

(ii) The device must be at least three times as accurate as the required accuracy for the CPMS.

(g) If flow to a control device could be intermittent, you must install, calibrate, and operate a flow indicator at the inlet or outlet of the control device to identify periods of no flow.

[67 FR 40055, June 11, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 46693, Aug. 10, 2005]

CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

§ 63.5555 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limit, operating limit, and work practice standard in Tables 1 and 2 to this subpart that applies to you according to methods specified in Tables 5 and 6 to this subpart.

(b) You must report each instance in which you were not in continuous compliance (as specified in Tables 5 and 6 to this subpart) with each emission limit, each operating limit, and each work practice standard that apply to you. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. These instances are deviations from the emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in § 63.5580.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Consistent with §§ 63.6(e) and 63.7(e)(1), deviations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction are not violations if you demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction that you were operating in accordance with § 63.6(e)(1). The Administrator will determine whether deviations that occur during a period you identify as a startup, shutdown, or malfunction are violations, according to the provisions in § 63.6(e).

[67 FR 40055, June 11, 2002, as amended at 71 FR 20466, Apr. 20, 2006]

§ 63.5560 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) You must monitor and collect data according to this section.

(b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must monitor continuously (or collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the affected source is operating, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, required quality assurance or control activities, and periods of no flow for all or a portion of an affected source in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels, nor may such data be used in fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system.

(d) All terms in this subpart that define a period of time for completing required tasks (e.g., weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annually) refer to the standard calendar periods.

(1) You may change time periods specified in this subpart for completing required tasks by mutual agreement with the Administrator, as specified in subpart A of this part. For example, a period could begin on the compliance date or another date, rather than on the first day of the standard calendar period. For each time period that is changed by agreement, the revised period must remain in effect until it is changed. A new request is not necessary for each recurring period.

(2) Where the period specified for compliance is a standard calendar period, if the initial compliance date occurs after the beginning of the period, then you must comply according to the schedule specified in paragraph (d)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section, as appropriate.

(i) You must comply before the end of the standard calendar period within which the compliance deadline occurs, if there remain at least 3 days for tasks that must be performed weekly, at least 2 weeks for tasks that must be performed monthly, at least 1 month for tasks that must be performed quarterly, or at least 3 months for tasks that must be performed annually; or

(ii) In all instances where a provision of this subpart requires completing a task during each of multiple successive periods, you may perform the required task at any time during the specified period, provided that the task is conducted at a reasonable interval after completion of the task during the previous period.

NOTIFICATIONS, REPORTS, AND RECORDS

§ 63.5575 What notifications must I submit and when?

You must submit each notification in Table 7 to this subpart that applies to you by the date specified in Table 7 to this subpart.

§ 63.5580 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 8 to this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submitting reports under § 63.10, you must submit each compliance report by the date in Table 8 to this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in § 63.5495 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in § 63.5495.

(2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than August 31 or February 28, whichever date follows the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in § 63.5495.

(3) Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(4) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than August 31 or February 28, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(5) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(c) The compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official, with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the report are true, accurate, and complete.

(3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(4) If you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period and you took actions consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the compliance report must include the information in § 63.10(d)(5)(i).

(5) If there are no deviations from any emission limits, operating limits, or work practice standards that apply to you (see Tables 5 and 6 to this subpart), the compliance report must contain a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits, operating limits, or work practice standards during the reporting period.

(6) If there were no periods during which the CMS was out-of-control, the compliance report must contain a statement that there were no periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period. You must include specifications for out-of-control operation in the quality control plan required under § 63.8(d)(2).

(d) For each deviation from an emission limit or work practice standard that occurs at an affected source where you are not using a CMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limits or work practice standards in this subpart (see Table 5 to this subpart), the compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) and (d)(1) and (2) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(1) The total operating time of each affected source during the reporting period.

(2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause, if applicable), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(e) For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit occurring at an affected source where you are using a CMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limit or operating limit in this subpart (see Tables 5 and 6 to this subpart), you must include the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) and (e)(1) through (13) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(1) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.

(2) The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out-of-control.

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to startup, shutdown, control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each HAP that is known to be in the emission stream at the affected source.

(9) A brief description of the process units.

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

(11) The date of the latest CEMS certification or audit or CPMS inspection, calibration, or validation check.

(12) A description of any changes in CMS, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.

(13) The operating day average values of monitored parameters.

(f) If you have obtained a title V operating permit according to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, you must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If you submit a compliance report according to Table 8 to this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard in this subpart, then submitting the compliance report will satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submitting a compliance report will not otherwise affect any obligation you may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.

§ 63.5585 What records must I keep?

You must keep the records in Table 9 to this subpart that apply to you.

§ 63.5590 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to § 63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in § 63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record onsite for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to § 63.10(b)(1). You can keep the records offsite for the remaining 3 years.

(d) You may keep records in hard copy or computer-readable form including, but not limited to, paper, microfilm, computer, floppy disk, magnetic tape, or microfiche.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS AND INFORMATION

§ 63.5595 What compliance options do I have if part of my affected source is subject to both this subpart and another subpart?

(a) For any Group 1 or Group 2 wastewater stream that is subject to the wastewater provisions in this subpart and the wastewater provisions in 40 CFR parts 260 through 272, you must comply with the requirements of either paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) You must comply with more stringent control, testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements that overlap between the provisions of this subpart and the provisions of 40 CFR parts 260 through 272. You must keep a record of the information used to determine which requirements were the most stringent and submit this information if requested by the Administrator.

(2) You must submit, no later than 4 months before the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.5495, a request for a case-by-case determination of requirements. The request must include the information specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) Identification of the wastewater streams that are subject to this subpart and to provisions in 40 CFR parts 260 through 272, determination of the Group 1/Group 2 status of those streams, determination of whether or not those streams are listed or exhibit a characteristic as specified in 40 CFR part 261, and determination of whether the waste management unit is subject to permitting under 40 CFR part 270.

(ii) Identification of the specific control, testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements that overlap between the provisions of this subject and the provisions of 40 CFR parts 260 through 272.

(b) If any combustion device, recovery device, or recapture device, as defined in § 63.111, subject to this subpart

is also subject to the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in 40 CFR part 264, subpart AA or CC, or is subject to monitoring and recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR part 265, subpart AA or CC, and you comply with the periodic reporting requirements under 40 CFR part 264, subpart AA or CC, that would apply to the device if the affected source had final-permitted status, you may elect to comply either with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this subpart, or with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in 40 CFR parts 264 and/or 265, as described in this paragraph (b), which will constitute compliance with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this subpart. You must identify which option has been selected in the Notification of Compliance Status Report required in § 63.5575 and Table 7 to this subpart.

§ 63.5600 What other requirements apply to me?

(a) Table 10 to this subpart shows which provisions of the General Provisions in §§ 63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

(b) For the purposes of this subpart, the applicable subpart A requirements in Table 10 to this subpart supersede the applicable subpart A requirements in subparts F, G, H, U and UU of this part.

§ 63.5605 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

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

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the Administrator keeps the authorities contained in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section and does not delegate such authorities to a State, local, or tribal agency.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards in § 63.5505(a) through (c) and under § 63.6(g).

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in § 63.90.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f) and as defined in § 63.90.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f) and as defined in § 63.90.

§ 63.5610 What definitions apply to this subpart?

(a) For all affected sources complying with the batch process vent testing provisions in § 63.490(c) and the operating limit provisions in § 63.505(c), the terms used in this subpart and in subpart U of this part are defined in § 63.482 and paragraph (g) of this section.

(b) For all affected sources complying with the closed-vent system and bypass line requirements in § 63.148, the terms used in this subpart and in subpart G of this part are defined in § 63.111 and paragraph (g) of this section.

(c) For all affected sources complying with the heat exchanger system requirements in § 63.104, the terms used in this subpart and in subpart F of this part are defined in § 63.101 and paragraph (g) of this section.

(d) For cellulose ether affected sources complying with the maintenance wastewater, process wastewater, and liquid stream in open system requirements of subparts F and G of this part, the terms used in this subpart and in subparts F and G of this part are defined in §§ 63.101 and 63.111 and paragraph (g) of this section.

(e) For cellulose ether affected sources complying with the equipment leak requirements of subpart H of this part, the terms used in this subpart and in subpart H of this part are defined in § 63.161 and paragraph (g) of this section.

(f) For cellulose ether affected sources complying with the equipment

leak requirements of subpart UU of this part, the terms used in this subpart and in subpart UU of this part are defined in § 63.1020 and paragraph (g) of this section.

(g) All other terms used in this subpart have the meaning given them in § 63.2 and this paragraph (g). If a term is defined in § 63.2, 63.101, 63.111, 63.161, or 63.1020 and in this paragraph (g), the definition in this paragraph (g) applies for purposes of this subpart.

Bottoms receiver means a tank that collects distillation bottoms before the stream is sent for storage or for further downstream processing.

Carbon disulfide unloading and storage operation means a system at an affected source that includes unloading of carbon disulfide from a railcar using nitrogen or water displacement and storage of carbon disulfide in a storage vessel using nitrogen or water padding.

Cellophane means a thin, transparent cellulose material, which is manufactured using the viscose process and used in food packaging (e.g., candy, cheese, baked goods), adhesive tapes, and membranes for industrial uses, such as batteries.

Cellophane operation means the collection of the cellophane process unit and any other equipment, such as heat exchanger systems, wastewater and waste management units, or cooling towers, that are not associated with an individual cellophane process unit, but are located at a cellophane operation for the purpose of manufacturing cellophane and are under common control.

Cellophane process unit means all equipment associated with the viscose process or solvent coating process which collectively function to manufacture cellophane and any associated storage vessels, liquid streams in open systems (as defined in § 63.149), and equipment (as defined in § 63.161) that are used in the manufacturing of cellophane.

Cellulose ether means a compound, such as carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, or hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, which is manufactured using the cellulose ether process and used mainly as a thickener, viscosifier, or binder in a wide variety of consumer and other products.

Cellulose ether operation means the collection of the cellulose ether process unit and any other equipment, such as heat exchanger systems, wastewater and waste management units, or cooling towers, that are not associated with an individual cellulose ether process unit, but are located at a cellulose ether operation for the purpose of manufacturing a particular cellulose ether and are under common control.

Cellulose ether process means the following:

(1) A manufacturing process that includes the following process steps:

(i) Reaction of cellulose (e.g., wood pulp or cotton linters) with sodium hydroxide to produce alkali cellulose;

(ii) Reaction of the alkali cellulose with a chemical compound(s), such as ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, methyl chloride, or chloroacetic acid, to produce a particular cellulose ether;

(iii) Washing and purification of the cellulose ether; and

(iv) Drying of the cellulose ether.

(2) Solids handling steps downstream of the drying process are not considered part of the cellulose ether process.

Cellulose ether process change means a change to the cellulose ether process that occurred no earlier than January 1991 that allows the recovery of organic HAP, reduction in organic HAP usage, or reduction in organic HAP leaving the reactor. Includes extended cookout.

Cellulose ether process unit means all equipment associated with a cellulose ether process which collectively function to manufacture a particular cellulose ether and any associated storage vessels, liquid streams in open systems (as defined in § 63.149), and equipment (as defined in § 63.161 or 63.1020) that are used in the manufacturing of a particular cellulose ether.

Cellulose Ethers Production source category means the collection of cellulose ether operations that use the cellulose ether process to manufacture a particular cellulose ether.

Cellulose food casing means a cellulose casing, which is manufactured using the viscose process, used in forming meat products (e.g., hot dogs, sausages) and, in most cases, removed from the meat products before sale.

Cellulose food casing operation means the collection of the cellulose food casing process unit and any other equipment, such as heat exchanger systems, wastewater and waste management units, or cooling towers, that are not associated with an individual cellulose food casing process unit, but are located at a cellulose food casing operation for the purpose of manufacturing cellulose food casings and are under common control.

Cellulose food casing process unit means all equipment associated with the viscose process which collectively function to manufacture cellulose food casings and any associated storage vessels, liquid streams in open systems (as defined in § 63.149), and equipment (as defined in § 63.161) that are used in the manufacturing of cellulose food casings.

Cellulosic sponge means a porous cellulose product, which is manufactured using the viscose process and used mainly for consumer use (e.g., for cleaning).

Cellulosic sponge operation means the collection of the cellulosic sponge process unit and any other equipment, such as heat exchanger systems, wastewater and waste management units, or cooling towers, that are not associated with an individual cellulosic sponge process unit, but are located at a cellulosic sponge operation for the purpose of manufacturing cellulosic sponges and are under common control.

Cellulosic sponge process unit means all equipment associated with the viscose process which collectively function to manufacture cellulosic sponges and any associated storage vessels, liquid streams in open systems (as defined in § 63.149), and equipment (as defined in § 63.161) that are used in the manufacturing of cellulosic sponges.

Closed-loop system means a system wherein the emission stream is not normally vented to the atmosphere but is recycled back to the process.

Control technique means any equipment or process control used for capturing, recovering, treating, or preventing HAP emissions. The equipment includes recovery devices and non-recovery control devices, as defined in this paragraph. The process control includes cellulose ether process changes and viscose process changes, as defined in this paragraph.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

(1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including, but not limited to, any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard;

(2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(3) Fails to meet any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard in this subpart during start-up, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

Emission point means an individual process vent, storage vessel, waste management unit, or equipment leak.

Extended cookout (ECO) means a cellulose ether process change that reduces the amount of unreacted ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, methyl chloride, or chloroacetic acid leaving the reactor. This is accomplished by allowing the product to react for a longer time, thereby leaving less unreacted ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, methyl chloride, or chloroacetic acid and reducing emissions of ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, methyl chloride, or chloroacetic acid that might have occurred otherwise.

Miscellaneous Viscose Processes source category means the collection of cellulose food casing, rayon, cellulosic sponge, and cellophane operations that use the viscose process to manufacture a particular cellulose product. These cellulose products include cellulose food casings, rayon, cellulosic sponges, and cellophane.

Nitrogen storage system means a system of padding the carbon disulfide storage vessels with nitrogen to prevent contact with oxygen.

Nitrogen unloading and storage system means the combination of a nitrogen unloading system for unloading carbon disulfide and a nitrogen storage system for storing carbon disulfide.

Nitrogen unloading system means a system of unloading carbon disulfide from railcars to storage vessels using nitrogen displacement to prevent gaseous carbon disulfide emissions to the atmosphere and to preclude contact with oxygen.

Non-recovery control device means an individual unit of equipment capable of and normally used for the purpose of capturing or treating HAP emissions. Examples of equipment that may be non-recovery control devices include, but are not limited to, biofilters, caustic scrubbers, flares, thermal oxidizers, and water scrubbers.

Oil absorber means a packed-bed absorber that absorbs pollutant vapors using a type of oil (e.g., kerosene) as the absorption liquid.

Onsite means that records are stored at a location within a major source which encompasses the affected source. Onsite includes, but is not limited to, storage at the affected source or process unit to which the records pertain or storage in central files elsewhere at the major source.

Process vent means a point of discharge to the atmosphere (or the point of entry into a control device, if any) of a HAP-containing gas stream from the unit operation. Process vents do not include vents with a flow rate less than 0.005 standard cubic meter per minute or with a concentration less than 50 parts per million by volume (ppmv) of HAP or TOC, vents on storage tanks, vents on wastewater emission sources, or pieces of equipment regulated under equipment leak standards.

Rayon means cellulose fibers, which are manufactured using the viscose process and used in the production of either textiles (e.g., apparel, drapery, upholstery) or non-woven products (e.g., feminine hygiene products, wipes, computer disk liners, surgical swabs).

Rayon operation means the collection of the rayon process unit and any other equipment, such as heat exchanger systems, wastewater and waste management units, or cooling towers, that are not associated with an individual rayon process unit, but are located at a rayon operation for the purpose of manufacturing rayon and are under common control.

Rayon process unit means all equipment associated with the viscose process which collectively function to manufacture rayon and any associated storage vessels, liquid streams in open systems (as defined in § 63.149), and equipment (as defined in § 63.161) that are used in the manufacturing of rayon.

Recovery device means an individual unit of equipment capable of and normally used for the purpose of recovering HAP emissions for fuel value (i.e., net positive heating value), use, reuse, or for sale for fuel value, use, or reuse. Examples of equipment that may be recovery devices include, but are not limited to, absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, oil-water separators or organic-water separators, or organic removal devices such as decanters, strippers, or thin-film evaporation units.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

Safety device means a closure device such as a pressure relief valve, frangible disc, fusible plug, or any other type of device which functions exclusively to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation to a unit or its air emission control equipment by venting gases or vapors directly to the atmosphere during unsafe conditions resulting from an unplanned, accidental, or emergency event. For the purposes of this subpart, a safety device is not used for routine venting of gases or vapors from the vapor headspace underneath a cover such as during filling of the unit or to adjust the pressure in this vapor headspace in responses to normal daily diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations. A safety device is designed to remain in a closed position during normal operation and open only when the internal pressure, or another relevant parameter, exceeds the device threshold setting applicable to the air emission control equipment as determined by the owner or operator based on manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, combustible, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials.

Solvent coating process means a manufacturing process in which cellophane film is coated (e.g., with Saran® or nitrocellulose) to impart moisture impermeability to the film and to make it printable. Both Saran and nitrocellulose use the same solvents—tetrahydrofuran and toluene.

Storage vessel means a tank or other vessel used to store liquids that contain one or more HAP. Storage vessels do not include the following:

(1) Vessels permanently attached to motor vehicles such as trucks, railcars, barges, or ships;

(2) Pressure vessels designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kilopascals (30 pounds per square inch) and without emissions to the atmosphere;

(3) Vessels with capacities smaller than 38 cubic meters (10,000 gallons);

(4) Vessels and equipment storing and/or handling material that contains no HAP or contains HAP as impurities only;

(5) Bottoms receiver tanks;

(6) Surge control vessels;

(7) Wastewater storage vessels; and

(8) Storage vessels assigned to another process unit regulated under another subpart of part 63.

Surge control vessel means feed drums, recycle drums, and intermediate vessels. Surge control vessels are used within a process unit when in-process storage, mixing, or management of flow rates or volumes is needed to assist in production of a product.

Total HAP means the sum of organic HAP emissions measured using EPA Method 18.

Total sulfide means the sum of emissions for carbon disulfide, hydrogen sulfide, and carbonyl sulfide reported as carbon disulfide. Total sulfide, as defined for the purposes of this subpart, does not include other sulfur compounds, such as sulfur dioxide.

Viscose process means the following:

(1) A manufacturing process that includes the following process steps:

(i) Reaction of cellulose (e.g., wood pulp) with sodium hydroxide to produce alkali cellulose;

(ii) Reaction of alkali cellulose with carbon disulfide to produce sodium cellulose xanthate;

(iii) Combination of sodium cellulose xanthate with additional sodium hydroxide to produce viscose solution;

(iv) Extrusion of the viscose into various shapes (e.g., hollow casings, thin fibers, thin sheets, molds);

(v) Regeneration of the cellulose product;

(vi) Washing of the cellulose product; and

(vii) Possibly acid or salt recovery.

(2) The cellulose products manufactured using the viscose process include cellulose food casings, rayon, cellulosic sponges, and cellophane.

Viscose process change means a change to the viscose process that occurred no earlier than January 1991 that allows either the recovery of carbon disulfide or a reduction in carbon disulfide usage in the process.

Wastewater means water that:

(1) Contains either:

(i) An annual average concentration of organic HAP (listed in Table 9 to subpart G of this part) of at least 5 parts per million by weight (ppmw) and has an annual average flow rate of 0.02 liter per minute or greater; or

(ii) An annual average concentration of organic HAP (listed in Table 9 to subpart G of this part) of at least 10,000 ppmw at any flow rate.

(2) Is discarded from a cellulose food casing, rayon, cellulosic sponge, cellophane, or cellulose ether process unit that is part of an affected source. Wastewater is process wastewater or maintenance wastewater.

Water storage system means a system of padding the carbon disulfide storage vessels with water to prevent contact with oxygen. The water, which is saturated with carbon disulfide, is later sent to wastewater treatment.

Water unloading and storage system means the combination of a water unloading system for unloading carbon disulfide and a water storage system for storing carbon disulfide.

Water unloading system means a system of unloading carbon disulfide from railcars to storage vessels using water displacement to prevent gaseous carbon disulfide emissions to the atmosphere and to preclude contact with oxygen.

Work practice standard means any design, equipment, work practice, or

operational standard, or combination thereof, that is promulgated pursuant to section 112(h) of the Clean Air Act.

[67 FR 40055, June 11, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 36524, June 24, 2005; 70 FR 46693, Aug. 10, 2005]

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART UUUU OF PART 63—EMISSION LIMITS AND WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS

As required in §63.5505(a), you must meet the appropriate emission limits and work practice standards in the following table:

For . . .	at . . .	you must . . .
1. the sum of all viscose process vents.	a. each existing cellulose food casing operation.	i. reduce total uncontrolled sulfide emissions (reported as carbon disulfide) by at least 25% based on a 6-month rolling average; ii. for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and iii. comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems.
	b. each new cellulose food casing operation.	i. reduce total uncontrolled sulfide emissions (reported as carbon disulfide) by at least 75% based on a 6-month rolling average; ii. for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and iii. comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems.
	c. each existing rayon operation	i. reduce total uncontrolled sulfide emissions (reported as carbon disulfide) by at least 35% within 3 years after the effective date based on a 6-month rolling average; for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems; and ii. reduce total uncontrolled sulfide emissions (reported as carbon disulfide) by at least 40% within 8 years after the effective date based on a 6-month rolling average; for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems.
	d. each new rayon operation	i. reduce total uncontrolled sulfide emissions (reported as carbon disulfide) by at least 75% based on a 6-month rolling average; ii. for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and iii. comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems.
	e. each existing or new cellulosic sponge operation.	i. reduce total uncontrolled sulfide emissions (reported as carbon disulfide) by at least 75% based on a 6-month rolling average; ii. for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and iii. comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems.

For . . .	at . . .	you must . . .
	f. each existing or new cellophane operation.	i. reduce total uncontrolled sulfide emissions (reported as carbon disulfide) by at least 75% based on a 6-month rolling average; ii. for each vent stream that you control using a control device (except for retractable hoods over sulfuric acid baths at a cellophane operation), route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and iii. comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems (except for retractable hoods over sulfuric acid baths at a cellophane operation).
2. the sum of all solvent coating process vents.	a. each existing or new cellophane operation.	i. reduce uncontrolled toluene emissions by at least 95% based on a 6-month rolling average; ii. for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and iii. comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems.
3. the sum of all cellulose ether process vents.	a. each existing or new cellulose ether operation.	i. reduce total uncontrolled organic HAP emissions by at least 99%; ii. for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and iii. comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems.
4. closed-loop systems	each existing or new cellulose ether operation.	comply by operating the closed-loop system.
5. each carbon disulfide unloading and storage operation.	a. each existing or new viscose process affected source.	i. reduce uncontrolled carbon disulfide emissions by at least 83% from unloading and storage operations based on a 6-month rolling average if you use an alternative control technique not listed in this table source for carbon disulfide unloading and storage operations; if using a control device to reduce emissions, route emissions through a closed-vent system to the control device; and comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems; ii. reduce uncontrolled carbon disulfide emissions by at least 0.14% from viscose process vents based on a 6-month rolling average; for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems; iii. install a nitrogen unloading and storage system (as defined in §63.5610); or iv. install a nitrogen unloading system (as defined in §63.5610); reduce uncontrolled carbon disulfide emissions by at least 0.045% from viscose process vents based on a 6-month rolling average; for each vent stream that you control, route the vent stream through a closed-vent to the control device; and comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems.
6. each toluene storage vessel	a. each existing or new cellophane operation.	i. reduce uncontrolled toluene emissions by at least 95% based on a 6-month rolling average; ii. if using a control device to reduce emissions, route the emissions through a closed-vent system to the control device; and iii. comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems.

For . . .	at . . .	you must . . .
7. equipment leaks	a. each existing or new cellulose ether operation.	i. comply with the applicable equipment leak standards of §§ 63.162 through 63.179, except that references to ''process unit'' mean ''cellulose ether process unit'' for the purposes of this subpart; or ii. comply with the applicable equipment leak standards of §§ 63.1021 through 63.1037, except that references to ''process unit'' mean ''cellulose ether process unit'' for the purposes of this subpart.
8. all sources of wastewater emissions.	each existing or new cellulose ether operation.	comply with the applicable wastewater provisions of §§ 63.105 and 63.132 through 63.140.
9. liquid streams in open systems	each existing or new cellulose ether operation.	comply with the applicable provisions or § 63.149, except that references to ''chemical manufacturing process unit'' ether means ''cellulose ether process unit'' for the purposes of this subpart.
10. closed-vent system used to route emissions to a control device.	each existing or new affected source (except for retractable hoods over sulfuric acid baths at a cellophane operation).	conduct annual inspections, repair leaks, and maintain records as specified in § 63.148.
11. closed-vent system containing a bypass line that could divert a vent stream away from a control device, except for equipment needed for safety purposes (described in § 63.148(f)(3).	a. each existing or new affected source (except for retractable hoods over sulfuric acid baths at a cellophane operation).	(i) install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a flow indicator as specified in § 63.148(f)(1); or (ii) secure the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car-seal or lock-and-key type configuration and inspect the seal or closure mechanism at least once per month as specified in § 63.148(f)(2)).
12. heat exchanger system that cools process equipment or materials in the process unit.	each existing or new affected source	monitor and repair the heat exchanger system according to § 63.104(a) through (e), except that references to ''chemical manufacturing process unit'' mean ''cellulose food casing, rayon, cellulosic sponge, cellophane, or cellulose ether process unit'' for the purposes of this subpart.

[67 FR 40055, June 11, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 46694, Aug. 10, 2005]

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART UUUU OF PART 63—OPERATING LIMITS

As required in § 63.5505(b), you must meet the appropriate operating limits in the following table:

For the following control technique . . .	you must . . .
1. condenser	maintain the daily average condenser outlet gas or condensed liquid temperature no higher than the value established during the compliance demonstration.
2. thermal oxidizer	maintain the daily average thermal oxidizer firebox temperature no lower than the value established during the compliance demonstration.
3. water scrubber	maintain the daily average scrubber pressure drop and scrubber liquid flow rate within the range of values established during the compliance demonstration.
4. caustic scrubber	maintain the daily average scrubber pressure drop, scrubber liquid flow rate, and scrubber liquid pH, conductivity, or alkalinity within the range of values established during the compliance demonstration.
5. flare	maintain the presence of a pilot flame.
6. biofilter	maintain the daily average biofilter inlet gas temperature, biofilter effluent pH, and pressure drop within the operating values established during the compliance demonstration.
7. carbon absorber	maintain the regeneration frequency, total regeneration adsorber stream mass or volumetric flow during carbon bed regeneration, and temperature of the carbon bed after regeneration (and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle(s)) for each regeneration cycle within the values established during the compliance demonstration.
8. oil absorber	maintain the daily average absorption liquid flow, absorption liquid temperature, and steam flow within the values established during the compliance demonstration.
9. any of the control techniques specified in this table.	if using a CEMS, maintain the daily average control efficiency of each control device no lower than the value established during the compliance demonstration.

For the following control technique . . .	you must . . .
10. any of the control techniques specified in this table.	a. if you wish to establish alternative operating parameters, submit the application for approval of the alternative operating parameters no later than the notification of the performance test or CEMS performance evaluation or no later than 60 days prior to any other initial compliance demonstration; b. the application must include: information justifying the request for alternative operating parameters (such as the infeasibility or impracticality of using the operating parameters in this final rule); a description of the proposed alternative control device operating parameters; the monitoring approach; the frequency of measuring and recording the alternative parameters; how the operating limits are to be calculated; and information documenting that the alternative operating parameters would provide equivalent or better assurance of compliance with the standard; c. install, operate, and maintain the alternative parameter monitoring systems in accordance with the application approved by the Administrator; d. establish operating limits during the initial compliance demonstration based on the alternative operating parameters included in the approved application; and e. maintain the daily average alternative operating parameter values within the values established during the compliance demonstration.
11. alternative control technique	a. submit for approval no later than the notification of the performance test or CEMS performance evaluation or no later than 60 days prior to any other initial compliance demonstration a proposed site-specific plan that includes: a description of the alternative control device; test results verifying the performance of the control device; the appropriate operating parameters that will be monitored; and the frequency of measuring and recording to establish continuous compliance with the operating limits; b. install, operate, and maintain the parameter monitoring system for the alternative control device in accordance with the plan approved by the Administrator; c. establish operating limits during the initial compliance demonstration based on the operating parameters for the alternative control device included in the approved plan; and d. maintain the daily average operating parameter values for the alternative control technique within the values established during the compliance demonstration.

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TABLE 3 TO SUBPART UUUU OF PART 63—INITIAL COMPLIANCE WITH EMISSION LIMITS AND WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS

As required in §§ 63.5530(a) and 63.5535(g) and (h), you must demonstrate initial compliance with the appropriate emission limits and work practice standards according to the requirements in the following table:

For . . .	at . . .	for the following emission limit or work practice standard . . .	you have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. the sum of all viscose process vents.	a. each existing cellulose food casing operation.	i. reduce total uncontrolled sulfide emissions (reported as carbon disulfide) by at least 25% based on a 6-month rolling average; ii. for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and iii. comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems.	(1) the average uncontrolled total sulfide emissions, determined during the month-long compliance demonstration or using engineering assessments, are reduced by at least 25%; (2) you have a record of the range of operating parameter values over the month-long compliance demonstration during which the average uncontrolled total sulfide emissions were reduced by at least 25%; (3) you prepare a material balance that includes the pertinent data used to determine the percent reduction of total sulfide emissions; and (4) you comply with the initial compliance requirements for closed-vent systems.

For . . .	at . . .	for the following emission limit or work practice standard . . .	you have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
	b. each new cellulose food casing operation.	i. reduce total uncontrolled sulfide emissions (reported as carbon disulfide) by at least 75% based on a 6-month rolling average; ii. for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and iii. comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems.	(1) the average uncontrolled total sulfide emissions, determined during the month-long compliance demonstration or using engineering assessments, are reduced by at least 75%; (2) you have a record of the range of operating parameter values over the month-long compliance demonstration during which the average uncontrolled total sulfide emissions were reduced by at least 75%; (3) you prepare a material balance that includes the pertinent data used to determine the percent reduction of total sulfide emissions; and (4) you comply with the initial compliance requirements for closed-vent systems.
	c. each existing rayon operation.	i. reduce total uncontrolled sulfide emissions (reported as carbon disulfide) by at least 35% within 3 years after the effective date based on a 6-month rolling average; for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems; and	(1) the average uncontrolled total sulfide emissions, determined during the month-long compliance demonstration or using engineering assessments, are reduced by at least 35% within 3 years after the effective date; (2) you have a record of the average operating parameter values over the month-long compliance demonstration during which the average uncontrolled total sulfide emissions were reduced by at least 35%; (3) you prepare a material balance that includes the pertinent data used to determine the percent reduction of total sulfide emissions; and (4) you comply with the initial compliance requirements for closed-vent systems; and
		ii. reduce total uncontrolled sulfide emissions (reported as carbon disulfide) by at least 40% within 8 years after the effective date based on a 6-month rolling average; for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems.	(1) the average uncontrolled total sulfide emissions, determined during the month-long compliance demonstration or using engineering assessments, are reduced by at least 40% within 8 years after the effective date; (2) you have a record of the average operating parameter values over the month-long compliance demonstration during which the average uncontrolled total sulfide emissions were reduced by at least 40%; (3) you prepare a material balance that includes the pertinent data used to determine the percent reduction of the total sulfide emissions; and (4) you comply with the initial compliance requirements for closed-vent systems.

For . . .	at . . .	for the following emission limit or work practice standard . . .	you have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
	d. each new rayon operation.	i. reduce total uncontrolled sulfide emissions (reported as carbon disulfide) by at least 75%; based on a 6-month rolling average; ii. for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and iii. comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems.	(1) the average uncontrolled total sulfide emissions, determined during the month-long compliance demonstration or using engineering assessments, are reduced by at least 75%; (2) you have a record of the average operating parameter values over the month-long compliance demonstration during which the average uncontrolled total sulfide emissions were reduced by at least 75%; (3) you prepare a material balance that includes the pertinent data used to determine the percent reduction of total sulfide missions; and (4) you comply with the initial compliance requirements for closed-vent systems.
	e. each existing or new cellulosic sponge operation.	i. reduce total uncontrolled sulfide emissions (reported as carbon disulfide) by at least 75% based on a 6-month rolling average; ii. for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and iii. comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems.	(1) the average uncontrolled total sulfide emissions, determined during the month-long compliance demonstration or using engineering assessments, are reduced by at least 75%; (2) you have a record of the average operating parameter values over the month-long compliance demonstration during which the average uncontrolled total sulfide emissions were reduced by at least 75%; (3) you prepare a material balance that includes the pertinent data used to determine and the percent reduction of total sulfide emissions; and (4) you comply with the initial compliance requirements for closed-vent systems.
	f. each existing or new cellophane operation.	i. reduce total uncontrolled sulfide emissions (reported as carbon disulfide) by at least 75% based on a 6-month rolling average; ii. for each vent stream that you control using a control device (except for retractable hoods over sulfuric acid baths at a cellophane operation), route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and iii. comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems.	(1) the average uncontrolled total sulfide emissions, determined during the month-long compliance demonstration or using engineering assessments, are reduced by at least 75%; (2) you have a record of the average operating parameter values over the month-long compliance demonstration during which the average uncontrolled total sulfide emissions were reduced by at least 75%; (3) you prepare a material balance that includes the pertinent data used to determine the percent reduction of total sulfide emissions; and (4) you comply with the initial compliance requirements for closed-vent systems.

For . . .	at . . .	for the following emission limit or work practice standard . . .	you have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
2. the sum of all solvent coating process vents.	a. each existing or new cellophane operation.	i. reduce uncontrolled toluene emissions by at least 95% based on a 6-month rolling average; ii. for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and iii. comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems.	(1) the average uncontrolled toluene emissions, determined during the month-long compliance demonstration or using engineering assessments, are reduced by at least 95%; 2. you have a record of the average operating parameter values over the month-long compliance demonstration during which the average uncontrolled toluene emissions were reduced by at least 95%; 3. you prepare a material balance that includes the pertinent data used to determine the percent reduction of toluene emissions; and 4. you comply with the initial compliance requirements for closed-vent systems.
3. the sum of all cellulose ether process vents.	a. each existing or new cellulose ether operation using a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance; or.	i. reduce total uncontrolled organic HAP emissions by at least 99%; ii. for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and iii. comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems; or	(1) average uncontrolled total organic HAP emissions, measured during the performance test or determined using engineering estimates are reduced by at least 99%; (2) you have a record of the average operating parameter values over the performance test during which the average uncontrolled total organic HAP emissions were reduced by at least 99%; and (3) you comply with the initial compliance requirements for closed-vent systems; or
	b. each existing or new cellulose ether operation using a material balance compliance demonstration to demonstrate initial compliance.	i. reduce total uncontrolled organic HAP emissions by at least 99% based on a 6-month rolling average; ii. for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system the control device; and iii. comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems.	(1) average uncontrolled total organic HAP emissions, determined during the month-long compliance demonstration or using engineering estimates are reduced by at least 99%; (2) you have a record of the average operation parameter values over the month-long compliance demonstration during which the average uncontrolled total organic HAP emissions were reduced by at least 99%; (3) you prepare a material balance that includes the pertinent data used to determine the percent reduction of total organic HAP emissions; (4) if you use extended cookout to comply, you measure the HAP charged to the reactor, record the grade of product produced, and then calculate reactor emissions prior to extended cookout by taking a percentage of the total HAP charged.
4. closed-loop systems ..	each existing or new cellulose ether operation.	operate and maintain the closed-loop system for cellulose ether operations.	you have a record certifying that a closed-loop system is in use for cellulose ether operations.

For . . .	at . . .	for the following emission limit or work practice standard . . .	you have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
5. each carbon disulfide unloading and storage operation.	a. each existing or new viscose process affected source.	i. reduce uncontrolled carbon disulfide emissions by at least 83% from unloading and storage operations based on a 6-month rolling average if you use an alternative control technique not listed in this table for carbon disulfide unloading and storage operations; if using a control device to reduce emissions, route emissions through a closed-vent system to the control device; and comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems;	(1) you have a record documenting the 83% reduction in uncontrolled carbon disulfide emissions; and (2) if venting to a control device to reduce emissions, you comply with the initial compliance requirements for closed-vent systems;
		ii. reduce uncontrolled carbon disulfide by at least 0.14% from viscose process vents based on a 6-month rolling average; for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems;.	(1) you comply with the initial compliance requirements for viscose process vents at existing or new cellulose food casing, rayon, cellulosic sponge, or cellophane operations, as applicable; (2) the 0.14% reduction must be in addition to the reduction already required for viscose process vents at existing or new cellulose food casing, rayon, cellulosic sponge, or cellophane operations, as applicable; and (3) you comply with the initial compliance requirements for closed-vent systems;
		iii. install a nitrogen unloading and storage system; or	you have a record certifying that a nitrogen unloading and storage system is in use; or
		iv. install a nitrogen unloading system; reduce uncontrolled carbon disulfide by at least 0.045% from viscose process vents based on a 6-month rolling average; for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems.	(1) you have a record certifying that a nitrogen unloading system is in use; (2) you comply with the initial compliance requirements for viscose process vents at existing or new cellulose food casing, rayon, cellulosic sponge, or cellophane operations, as applicable; (3) the 0.045% reduction must be in addition to the reduction already required for viscose process vents at cellulose food casing, rayon, cellulosic sponge, or cellophane operations, as applicable; and (4) you comply with the initial compliance requirements for closed-vent systems.

For . . .	at . . .	for the following emission limit or work practice standard . . .	you have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
6. each toluene storage vessel.	a. each existing or new cellophane operation.	i. reduce uncontrolled toluene emissions by at least 95% based on a 6-month rolling average; ii. if using a control device to reduce emissions, route the emissions through a closed-vent system to the control device; and iii. comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems.	(1) the average uncontrolled toluene emissions, determined during the month-long compliance demonstration or using engineering assessments, are reduced by at least 95%; (2) you have a record of the average operating parameter values over the month-long compliance demonstration during which the average uncontrolled toluene emissions were reduced by at least 95%; (3) you prepare a material balance that includes the pertinent data used to determine the percent reduction of toluene emissions; and (4) if venting to a control device to reduce emissions, you comply with the initial compliance requirements for closed-vent systems.
7. equipment leaks	a. each existing or new cellulose ether operation.	i. comply with the applicable equipment leak standards of §§ 63.162 through 63.179; or	you comply with the applicable requirements described in the Notification of Compliance Status Report provisions in § 63.182(a)(2) and (c)(1) through (3), except that references to the term ''process unit'' mean ''cellulose ether process unit'' for the purposes of this subpart; or
		ii. comply with the applicable equipment leak standards of §§ 63.1021 through 63.1027.	you comply with the applicable requirements described in the Initial Compliance Status Report provisions of § 63.1039(a), except that references to the term ''process unit'' mean ''cellulose ether process unit'' for the purposes of this subpart.
8. all sources of wastewater emissions.	each existing or new cellulose ether operation.	comply with the applicable wastewater provisions of § 63.105 and §§ 63.132 through 63.140.	you comply with the applicability and Group 1/Group 2 determination provisions of § 63.144 and the initial compliance provisions of §§ 63.105 and 63.145.
9. liquid streams in open systems.	each existing or new cellulose ether operation.	comply with the applicable provisions of § 63.149, except that references to ''chemical manufacturing process unit'' mean ''cellulose ether process unit'' for the purposes of this subpart.	you install emission suppression equipment and conduct an initial inspection according to the provisions of to §§ 63.133 through 63.137.
10. closed-vent system used to route emissions to a control device.	a. each existing or new affected source.	i. conduct annual inspections, repair leaks, and maintain records as specified in § 63.148.	(1) you conduct an initial inspection of the closed-vent system and maintain records according to § 63.148; (2) you prepare a written plan for inspecting unsafe-to-inspect and difficult-to-inspect equipment according to § 63.148(g)(2) and (h)(2); and (3) you repair any leaks and maintain records according to § 63.148.
11. closed-vent system containing a bypass line that could divert a vent stream away from a control device, except for equipment needed for safety purposes (described in § 63.148(f)(3)).	a. each existing or new affected source.	i. install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a flow indicator as specified in § 63.148(f)(1); or.	you have a record documenting that you installed a flow indicator as specified in Table 1 to this subpart; or

For . . .	at . . .	for the following emission limit or work practice standard . . .	you have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
		ii. secure the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car-seal or lock-and-key type configuration and inspect the seal or closure mechanism at lease once per month as specified in §63.148(f)(2).	you have record documenting that you have secured the bypass line valve as specified in Table 1 to this subpart.
12. heat exchanger system that cools process equipment or materials in the process unit.	a. each existing or new affected source.	i. monitor and repair the heat exchanger system according to §63.104(a) through (e), except that references to ''chemical manufacturing process unit'' mean ''cellulose food casing, rayon, cellulosic sponge, cellophane, or cellulose ether process unit'' for the purposes of this subpart.	(1) you determine that the heat exchanger system is exempt from monitoring requirements because it meets one of the conditions in §63.104(a)(1) through (6), and you document this finding in your Notification of Compliance Status Report; or (2) if your heat exchanger system is not exempt, you identify in your Notification of Compliance Status Report the HAP or other representative substance that you will monitor, or you prepare and maintain a site-specific plan containing the information required by §63.104(c) (1) (i) through (iv) that documents the procedures you will use to detect leaks by monitoring surrogate indicators of the leak.

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TABLE 4 TO SUBPART UUUU OF PART 63—REQUIREMENTS FOR PERFORMANCE TESTS

As required in §§63.5530(b) and 63.5535(a), (b), (g)(1), and (h)(1), you must conduct performance tests, other initial compliance demonstrations, and CEMS performance evaluations and establish operating limits according to the requirements in the following table:

For . . .	at . . .	you must . . .	using . . .	according to the following requirements . . .
1. the sum of all process vents.	a. each existing or new affected source.	i. select sampling port's location and the number of traverse points;	EPA Method 1 or 1A in appendix A to 40 CFR §63.7(d)(1)(i);	sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet to each control device;
		ii. determine velocity and volumetric flow rate;	EPA Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G in appendices A–1 and A–2 to part 60 of this chapter;	you may use EPA Method 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G as an alternative to using EPA Method 2, as appropriate;
		iii. conduct gas analysis; and,	(1) EPA Method 3, 3A, or 3B in appendix A–2 to part 60 of this chapter; or,	you may use EPA Method 3A or 3B as an alternative to using EPA Method 3; or,
			(2) ASME PTC 19.10–1981—Part 10; and,	you may use ASME PTC 19.10–1981—Part 10 (available for purchase from Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016–5990) as an alternative to using EPA Method 3B.
		iv. measure moisture content of the stack gas.	EPA Method 4 in appendix A–3 to part 60 of this chapter.	
2. the sum of all viscose process vents.	a. each existing or new viscose process source.	i. measure total sulfide emissions.	(1) EPA Method 15 in appendix A–5 to part 60 of this chapter; or	(a) you must conduct testing of emissions at the inlet and outlet of each control device;

For . . .	at . . .	you must . . .	using . . .	according to the following requirements . . .
				(b) you must conduct testing of emissions from continuous viscose process vents and combinations of batch and continuous viscose process vents at normal operating conditions, as specified in §§ 63.7(e)(1) and 63.5535; (c) you must conduct testing of emissions from batch viscose process vents as specified in § 63.490(c), except that the emission reductions required for process vents under this subpart supersede the emission reductions required for process vents under subpart U of this part; and (d) you must collect CPMS data during the period of the initial compliance demonstration and determine the CPMS operating limit during the period of the initial compliance demonstration; or
			(2) carbon disulfide and/or hydrogen sulfide CEMS, as applicable;	(a) you must measure emissions at the inlet and outlet of each control device using CEMS; (b) you must install, operate, and maintain the CEMS according to the applicable performance specification (PS–7, PS–8, PS–9, or PS–15) of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and (c) you must collect CEMS emissions data at the inlet and outlet of each control device during the period of the initial compliance demonstration and determine the CEMS operating limit during the period of the initial compliance demonstration.
3. the sum of all solvent coating process vents.	a. each existing or new cellophane operation.	i. measure toluene emissions.	(1) EPA Method 18 in appendix A–6 to part 60 of this chapter, or Method 320 in appendix A to part 63, or	(a) you must conduct testing of emissions at the inlet and outlet of each control device; (b) you may use EPA Method 18 or 320 to determine the control efficiency of any control device for organic compounds; for a combustion device, you must use only HAP that are present in the inlet to the control device to characterize the percent reduction across the combustion device; (c) you must conduct testing of emissions from continuous solvent coating process vents and combinations of batch and continuous solvent coating process vents at normal operating conditions, as specified in §§ 63.7(e)(1) and 63.5535; (d) you must conduct testing of emissions from batch solvent coating process vents as specified in § 63.490(c), except that the emission reductions required for process vents under this subpart supersede the emission reductions required for process vents under subpart U of this part; and

For . . .	at . . .	you must . . .	using . . .	according to the following requirements . . .
				(e) you must collect CPMS data during the period of the initial compliance demonstration and determine the CPMS operating limit during the initial compliance demonstration; or
			(2) ASTM D6420–99.	(a) you must conduct testing of emissions at the inlet and outlet of each control device; (b) you may use ASTM D6420–99 (available for purchase from at least one of the following addresses: 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959; or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106) as an alternative to EPA Method 18 only where: the target compound(s) are those listed in Section 1.1 of ASTM D6420–99; and the target concentration is between 150 parts per billion by volume (ppbv) and 100 ppmv; for target compound(s) not listed in Section 1.1 of ASTM D6420–99, but potentially detected by mass spectrometry, the additional system continuing calibration check after each run, as detailed in Section 10.5.3 of the ASTM method, must be followed, met, documented, and submitted with the data report even if there is no moisture condenser used or the compound is not considered water soluble; and for target compound(s) not listed in Section 1.1 of ASTM D6420–99 and not amenable to detection by mass spectrometry, ASTM D6420–99 does not apply; (c) you must conduct testing of emissions from continuous solvent coating process vents and combinations of batch and continuous solvent coating process vents at normal operating conditions, as specified in §§ 63.7(e)(1) and 63.5535; (d) you must conduct testing of emissions from batch solvent coating process vents as specified in § 63.490(c), except that the emission reductions required for process vents under this subpart supersede the emission reductions required for process vents under subpart U of this part; and, (e) you must collect CPMS data during the period of the initial compliance demonstration and determine the CPMS operating limit during the period of the initial compliance demonstration.
4. the sum of all cellulose ether process vents.	a. each existing or new cellulose ether operation.	i. measure total organic HAP emissions.	(1) EPA Method 18 in appendix A–6 to part 60 of this chapter or Method 320 in appendix A to part 63, or	(a) you must conduct testing of emissions at the inlet and outlet of each control device; (b) you may use EPA Method 18 or 320 to determine the control efficiency of any control device for organic compounds; for a combustion device, you must use only HAP that are present in the inlet to the control device to characterize the percent reduction across the combustion device;

For . . .	at . . .	you must . . .	using . . .	according to the following requirements . . .
				(c) you must conduct testing of emissions from continuous cellulose ether process vents and combinations of batch and continuous cellulose ether process vents at normal operating conditions, as specified in §§ 63.7(e)(1) and 63.5535; (d) you must conduct testing of emissions from batch cellulose ether process vents as specified in § 63.490(c), except that the emission reductions required for process vents under this subpart supersede the emission reductions required for process vents under subpart U of this part; and (e) you must collect CPMS data during the period of the initial performance test and determine the CPMS operating limit during the period of the initial performance test;
			(2) ASTM D6420–99.	(a) you must conduct testing of emissions at the inlet and outlet of each control device; (b) you may use ASTM D6420–99 (available for purchase from at least one of the following addresses: 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959; or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106) as an alternative to EPA Method 18 only where: the target compound(s) are those listed in Section 1.1 of ASTM D6420–99; and the target concentration is between 150 ppbv and 100 ppmv; for target compound(s) not listed in Section 1.1 of ASTM D6420–99, but potentially detected by mass spectrometry, the additional system continuing calibration check after each run, as detailed in Section 10.5.3 of the ASTM method, must be followed, met, documented, and submitted with the data report even if there is no moisture condenser used or the compound is not considered water soluble; and for target compound(s) not listed in Section 1.1 of ASTM D6420–99 and not amenable to detection by mass spectrometry, ASTM D6420–99 does not apply; target concentration is between 150 ppbv and 100 ppmv for target compound(s). (c) you must conduct testing of emissions from continuous cellulose ether process vents and combinations of batch and continuous cellulose ether process vents at normal operating conditions, as specified in §§ 63.7(e)(1) and 63.5535; (d) you must conduct testing of emissions from batch cellulose ether process vents as specified in § 63.490(c), except that the emission reductions required for process vents under this subpart supersede the emission reductions required for process vents under subpart U of this part; and

For . . .	at . . .	you must . . .	using . . .	according to the following requirements . . .
				(e) you must collect CPMS data during the period of the initial performance test and determine the CPMS operating limit during the period of the initial performance test.
			(3) EPA Method 25 in appendix A–7 to part 60 of this chapter; or	(a) you must conduct testing of emissions at the inlet and outlet of each control device; (b) you may use EPA Method 25 to determine the control efficiency of combustion devices for organic compounds; you may not use EPA Method 25 to determine the control efficiency of noncombustion control devices; (c) you must conduct testing of emissions from continuous cellulose ether process vents and combinations of batch and continuous cellulose ether process vents at normal operating conditions, as specified in §§ 63.7(e)(1) and 63.5535; (d) you must conduct testing of emissions from batch cellulose ether process vents as specified in § 63.490(c), except that the emission reductions required for process vents under this subpart supersede the emission reductions required for process vents under subpart U of this part; and (e) you must collect CPMS data during the period of the initial performance test and determine the CPMS operating limit during the period of the initial performance test; or
			(4) EPA Method 25A in appendix A–7 to part 60 of this chapter	(a) you must conduct testing of emissions at the inlet and outlet of each control device; (b) you may use EPA Method 25A if: an exhaust gas volatile organic matter concentration of 50 ppmv or less is required in order to comply with the emission limit; the volatile organic matter concentration at the inlet to the control device and the required level of control are such as to result in exhaust volatile organic matter concentrations of 50 ppmv or less; or because of the high control efficiency of the control device, the anticipated volatile organic matter concentration at the control device exhaust is 50 ppmv or less, regardless of the inlet concentration; (c) you must conduct testing of emissions from continuous cellulose ether process vents and combinations of batch and continuous cellulose ether process vents at normal operating conditions, as specified in §§ 63.7(e)(1) and 63.5535; (d) you must conduct testing of emissions from batch cellulose ether process vents as specified in § 63.490(c), except that the emission reductions required for process vents under this subpart supersede the emission reductions required for process vents under subpart U of this part; and,

For . . .	at . . .	you must . . .	using . . .	according to the following requirements . . .
				(e) you must collect CPMS data during the period of the initial performance test and determine the CPMS operating limit during the period of the initial performance test.
5. each toluene storage vessel.	a. each existing or new cellophane operation.	i. measure toluene emissions.	(1) EPA Method 18 in appendix A–6 to part 60 of this chapter or Method 320 in appendix A to part 63; or	(a) if venting to a control device to reduce emissions, you must conduct testing of emissions at the inlet and outlet of each control device;
				(b) you may use EPA Method 18 or 320 to determine the control efficiency of any control device for organic compounds; for a combustion device, you must use only HAP that are present in the inlet to the control device to characterize the percent reduction across the combustion device;
				(c) you must conduct testing of emissions from continuous storage vessel vents and combinations of batch and continuous storage vessel vents at normal operating conditions, as specified in §§63.7(e)(1) and 63.5535 for continuous process vents;
				(d) you must conduct testing of emissions from batch storage vessel vents as specified in §63.490(c) for batch process vents, except that the emission reductions required for process vents under this subpart supersede the emission reductions required for process vents under subpart U of this part; and,
				(e) you must collect CPMS data during the period of the initial compliance demonstration and determine the CPMS operating limit during the period of the initial compliance demonstration; or
			(2) ASTM D6420–99.	(a) if venting to a control device to reduce emissions, you must conduct testing of emissions at the inlet and outlet of each control device;

For . . .	at . . .	you must . . .	using . . .	according to the following requirements . . .
				(b) you may use ASTM D6420–99 (available for purchase from at least one of the following addresses: 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959; or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106) as an alternative to EPA Method 18 only where: the target compound(s) are those listed in Section 1.1 of ASTM D6420–99, and the target concentration is between 150 ppbv and 100 ppmv; for target compound(s) not listed in Section 1.1 of ASTM D6420–99, but potentially detected by mass spectrometry, the additional system continuing calibration check after each run, as detailed in Section 10.5.3 of the ASTM method, must be followed, met, documented, and submitted with the data report even if there is no moisture condenser used or the compound is not considered water soluble; and for target compound(s) not listed in Section 1.1 of ASTM D6420–99 and not amenable to detection by mass spectrometry, ASTM D6420–99 does not apply; (c) you must conduct testing of emissions from continuous storage vessel vents and combinations of batch and continuous storage vessel vents at normal operating conditions, as specified in §§ 63.7(e)(1) and 63.5535 for continuous process vents; (d) you must conduct testing of emissions from batch storage vessel vents as specified in § 63.490(c) for batch process vents, except that the emission reductions required for process vents under this subpart supersede the emission reductions required for process vents under subpart U of this part; and, (e) you must collect CPMS data during the period of the initial compliance demonstration and determine the CPMS operating limit during the period of the initial compliance demonstration.
6. the sum of all process vents controlled using a flare.	a. each existing or new affected source.	i. measure visible emissions.	(1) EPA Method 22 in appendix A–7 to part 60 of this chapter.	(a) you must conduct the flare visible emissions test according to § 63.11(b).
7. equipment leaks	a. each existing or new cellulose ether operation.	i. measure leak rate.	(1) applicable equipment leak test methods in § 63.180; or	(a) you must follow all requirements for the applicable equipment leak test methods in § 63.180; or
			(2) applicable equipment leak test methods in § 63.1023	(a) you must follow all requirements for the applicable equipment leak test methods in § 63.1023.
8. all sources of wastewater emissions.	a. each existing or new cellulose ether operation.	i. measure wastewater HAP emissions.	(1) applicable wastewater test methods and procedures in §§ 63.144 and 63.145; or	(a) You must follow all requirements for the applicable wastewater test methods and procedures in §§ 63.144 and 63.145; or

For . . .	at . . .	you must . . .	using . . .	according to the following requirements . . .
			(2) applicable wastewater test methods and procedures in §§ 63.144 and 63.145, using ASTM D5790–95 as an alternative to EPA Method 624 in appendix A to part 163 of this chapter.	(a) you must follow all requirements for the applicable waste water test methods and procedures in §§ 63.144 and 63.145, except that you may use ASTM D5790–95 (available for purchase from at least one of the following addresses: 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959; or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106) as an alternative to EPA Method 624, under the condition that this ASTM method be used with the sampling procedures of EPA Method 25D or an equivalent method.
9. any emission point.	a. each existing or new affected source using a CEMS to demonstrate compliance.	i. conduct a CEMS performance evaluation.	(1) applicable requirements in § 63.8 and applicable performance specification (PS–7, PS–8, PS–9, or PS–15) in appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.	(a) you must conduct the CEMS performance evaluation during the period of the initial compliance demonstration according to the applicable requirements in § 63.8 and the applicable performance specification (PS–7, PS–8, PS–9, or PS–15) of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; (b) you must install, operate, and maintain the CEMS according to the applicable performance specification (PS–7, PS–8, PS–9, or PS–15) of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and (c) you must collect CEMS emissions data at the inlet and outlet of each control device during the period of the initial compliance demonstration and determine the CEMS operating limit during the period of the initial compliance demonstration.

[79 FR 11284, Feb. 27, 2014]

TABLE 5 TO SUBPART UUUU OF PART 63—CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE WITH EMISSION LIMITS AND WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS

As required in § 63.5555(a), you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the appropriate emission limits and work practice standards according to the requirements in the following table:

For . . .	at . . .	for the following emission limit or work practice standard . . .	you must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. the sum of all viscose process vents.	a. each existing or new viscose process affected source.	i. reduce total uncontrolled sulfide emissions (reported as carbon disulfide) by at least the specified percentage based on a 6-month rolling average; ii. for each vent stream that you control using a control device (except for retractable hoods over sulfuric acid baths at a cellophane operation), route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and. iii. comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems (except for retractable hoods over sulfuric acid baths at a cellophane operation).	(1) maintaining a material balance that includes the pertinent data used to determine the percent reduction of total sulfide emissions; (2) documenting the percent reduction of total sulfide emissions using the pertinent data from the material balance; and (3) complying with the continuous compliance requirements for closed-vent systems.

For . . .	at . . .	for the following emission limit or work practice standard . . .	you must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
2. the sum of all solvent coating process vents.	a. each existing or new cellophane operation.	i. reduce uncontrolled toluene emissions by at least 95% based on a 6-month rolling average; ii. for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and iii. comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems.	(1) maintaining a material balance that includes the pertinent data used to determine the percent reduction of toluene emissions; (2) documenting the percent reduction of toluene emissions using the pertinent data from the material balance; and (3) complying with the continuous compliance requirements for closed-vent systems.
3. the sum of all cellulose ether process vents.	a. each existing or new cellulose ether operation using a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance; or.	i. reduce total uncontrolled organic HAP emissions by at least 99%; ii. for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and, iii. comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems; or.	(1) complying with the continuous compliance requirements for closed-vent systems; or (2) if using extended cookout to comply, monitoring reactor charges and keeping records to show that extended cookout was employed.
	b. each existing or new cellulose ether operation using a material balance compliance demonstration to demonstrate initial compliance	i. reduce total uncontrolled organic HAP emissions by at least 99% based on a 6-month rolling average;. ii. for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to control device; and. iii. comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems.	(1) maintaining a material balance that includes the pertinent data used to determine the percent reduction of total organic HAP emissions; (2) documenting the percent reduction of total organic HAP emissions using the pertinent data from the material balance; (3) if using extended cookout to comply, monitoring reactor charges and keeping records to show that extended cookout was employed; (4) complying with the continuous compliance requirements for closed-vent systems.
4. closed-loop systems.	each existing or new cellulose ether operation.	operate and maintain a closed-loop system.	keeping a record certifying that a closed-loop system is in use for cellulose ether operations.
5. each carbon disulfide unloading and storage operation.	a. each existingor new viscose process affected source.	i. reduce uncontrolled carbon disulfide emissions by at least 83% based on a 6-month rolling average if you use an alternative control technique not listed in this table for carbon disulfide unloading and stroage operations; if using a control device to reduce emissions, route emissions through a closed-vent system to the control device; and comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems;	(1) keeping a record documenting the 83% reduction in carbon disulfide emissions; and (2) if venting to a control device to reduce emissions, complying with the continuous compliance requirements for closed-vent systems;
		ii. reduce total uncontrolled sulfide emissions by at least 0.14% from viscose process vents based on a 6-month rolling average; for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems;	(1) maintaining a material balance that includes the pertinent data used to determine the percent reduction of total sulfide emissions; (2) documenting the percent reduction of total sulfide emissions using the pertinent data from the material balance; and (3) complying with the continuous compliance requirements for closed-vent systems;
		iii. install a nitrogen unloading and storage system; or	Keeping a record certifying that a nitrogen unloading and storage system is in use; or

For . . .	at . . .	for the following emission limit or work practice standard . . .	you must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		iv. install a nitrogen unloading system; reduce total uncontrolled sulfide emissions by at least 0.045% from viscose process vents based on a 6-month rolling average; for each vent stream that you control using a control device, route the vent stream through a closed-vent system to the control device; and comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems	(1) keeping a record certifying that a nitrogen unloading system is in use; (2) maintaining a material balance that includes the pertinent data used to determine the percent reduction of total sulfide emissions; (3) documenting the percent reduction of total sulfide emissions using the pertinent data from the material balance; and (4) complying with the continuous compliance requirements for closed-vent systems.
6. each toluene storage vessel.	a. each existing or new cellophane operation.	i. reduce uncontrolled toluene emissions by at least 95% based on a 6-month rolling average; ii. if using a control device to reduce emissions, route the emissions through a closed-vent system to the control device; and iii. comply with the work practice standard for closed-vent systems.	(1) maintaining a material balance that includes the pertinent data used to determine the percent reduction of toluene emissions; (2) documenting the percent reduction of toluene emissions using the pertinent data from the material balance; and (3) if venting to a control device to reduce emissions, complying with the continuous compliance requirements for closed-vent systems.
7. equipment leaks ..	a. each existing or new cellulose ether operation.	i. applicable equipment leak standards of §§ 63.162 through 63.179; or ii. applicable equipment leak standards of §§ 63.1021 through 63.1037.	complying with the applicable equipment leak continuous compliance provisions of §§ 63.162 through 63.179; or complying with the applicable equipment leak continuous compliance provisions of §§ 63.1021 through 63.1037.
8. all sources of wastewater emissions.	each existing or new cellulose ether operation.	applicable wastewater provisions of § 63.105 and §§ 63.132 through 63.140.	complying with the applicable wastewater continuous compliance provisions of §§ 63.105, 63.143, and 63.148.
9. liquid streams in open systems.	each existing or new cellulose ether operation.	comply with the applicable provisions of § 63.149, except that references to ''chemical manufacturing process unit'' mean ''cellulose ether process unit'' for the purposes of this subpart.	conducting inspections, repairing failures, documenting delay of repair, and maintaining records of failures and corrective actions according to §§ 63.133 through 63.137.
10. closed-vent system used to route emissions to a control device.	each existing or new affected source.	conduct annual inspections, repair leaks, maintain records as specified in § 63.148.	conducting the inspections, repairing leaks, and maintaining records according to § 63.148.
11. closed-vent system containing a bypass line that could divert a vent stream away from a control device, except for equipment needed for safety purposes (described in § 63.148(f)(3).	a. each existing or new affected source.	i. install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a flow indicator as specified in § 63.148(f)(1); or	(1) taking readings from the flow indicator at least once every 15 minutes; (2) maintaining hourly records of flow indicator operation and detection of any diversion during the hour, and (3) recording all periods when the vent stream is diverted from the control stream or the flow indicator is not operating; or
		ii. secure the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car-seal or lock-and-key type configuration and inspect the seal or mechanism at least once per month as specified in § 63.148(f)(2).	(1) maintaining a record of the monthly visual inspection of the seal or closure mechanism for the bypass line; and (2) recording all periods when the seal mechanism is broken, the bypass line valve position has changed, or the key for a lock-and-key type lock has been checked out.

For . . .	at . . .	for the following emission limit or work practice standard . . .	you must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
12. heat exchanger system that cools process equipment or materials in the process unit.	a. each existing or new affected source.	i. monitor and repair the heat exchanger system according to §63.104(a) through (e), except that references to "chemical manufacturing process unit" mean "cellulose food casing, rayon, cellulosic sponge, cellophane, or cellulose ether process unit" for the purposes of this subpart.	(1) monitoring for HAP compounds, other substances, or surrogate indicators at the frequency specified in §63.104(b) or (c); (2) repairing leaks within the time period specified in §63.104(d)(1); (3) confirming that the repair is successful as specified in §63.104(d)(2); (4) following the procedures in §63.104(e) if you implement delay of repair; and (5) recording the results of inspections and repair according to §63.104(f)(1).

[67 FR 40055, June 11, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 46698, Aug. 10, 2005]

TABLE 6 TO SUBPART UUUU OF PART 63—CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE WITH OPERATING LIMITS

As required in §63.5555(a), you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the appropriate operating limits according to the requirements in the following table:

For the following control technique . . .	for the following operating limit . . .	you must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. condenser	maintain the daily average condenser outlet gas or condensed liquid temperature no higher than the value established during the compliance demonstration.	collecting the condenser outlet gas or condensed liquid temperature data according to §63.5545; reducing the condenser outlet gas temperature data to daily averages; and maintaining the daily average condenser outlet gas or condensed liquid temperature no higher than the value established during the compliance demonstration.
2. thermal oxidizer	maintain the daily average thermal oxidizer firebox temperature no lower than the value established during the compliance demonstration.	collecting the thermal oxidizer firebox temperature data according to §63.5545; reducing the thermal oxidizer firebox temperature data to daily averages; and maintaining the daily average thermal oxidizer firebox temperature no lower than the value established during the compliance demonstration.
3. water scrubber	maintain the daily average scrubber pressure drop and scrubber liquid flow rate within the range of values established during the compliance demonstration.	collecting the scrubber pressure drop and scrubber liquid flow rate data according to §63.5545; reducing the scrubber parameter data to daily averages; and maintaining the daily scrubber parameter values within the range of values established during the compliance demonstration.
4. caustic scrubber	maintain the daily average scrubber pressure drop, scrubber liquid flow rate, and scrubber liquid pH, conductivity, or alkalinity within the range of values established during the compliance demonstration.	collecting the scrubber pressure drop, scrubber liquid flow rate, and scrubber liquid pH, conductivity, or alkalinity data according to §63.5545; reducing the scrubber parameter data to daily averages; and maintaining the daily scrubber parameter values within the range of values established during the compliance demonstration.
5. flare	maintain the presence of a pilot flame	collecting the pilot flame data according to §63.5545; and maintaining the presence of the pilot flame.
6. biofilter	maintain the daily average biofilter inlet gas temperature, biofilter effluent pH, and pressure drop within the values established during the compliance demonstration.	collecting the biofilter inlet gas temperature, biofilter effluent pH, and biofilter pressure drop data according to §63.5545; reducing the biofilter parameter data to daily averages; and maintaining the daily biofilter parameter values within the values established during the compliance demonstration.

For the following control technique . . .	for the following operating limit . . .	you must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
7. carbon absorber	maintain the regeneration frequency, total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow during carbon bed regeneration and temperature of the carbon bed after regeneration (and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle(s)) for each regeneration cycle within the values established during the compliance demonstration.	collecting the data on regeneration frequency, total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow during carbon bed regeneration and temperature of the carbon bed after regeneration (and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle(s)) for each regeneration cycle according to §63.5545; and maintaining carbon absorber parameter values for each regeneration cycle within the values established during the compliance demonstration.
8. oil absorber	maintain the daily average absorption liquid flow, absorption liquid temperature, and steam flow within the values established during the compliance demonstration.	collecting the absorption liquid flow, absorption liquid temperature, and steam flow data according to §63.5545; reducing the oil absorber parameter data to daily averages; and maintaining the daily oil absorber parameter values within the values established during the compliance demonstration.
9. any of the control techniques specified in this table.	if using a CEMS, maintain the daily average control efficiency for each control device no lower than the value established during the compliance demonstration.	collecting CEMS emissions data at the inlet and outlet of each control device according to §63.5545; determining the control efficiency values for each control device using the inlet and outlet CEMS emissions data; reducing the control efficiency values for each control device to daily averages; and maintaining the daily average control efficiency for each control device no lower than the value established during the compliance demonstration.

[67 FR 40055, June 11, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 46699, Aug. 10, 2005]

TABLE 7 TO SUBPART UUUU OF PART 63—NOTIFICATIONS

As required in §§63.5490(c)(4), 63.5530(c), 63.5575, and 63.5595(b), you must submit the appropriate notifications specified in the following table:

If you . . .	then you must . . .
1. are required to conduct a performance test.	submit a notification of intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to begin, as specified in §§63.7(b)(1) and 63.9(e).
2. wish to use an alternative monitoring method.	submit a request to use alternative monitoring method no later than the notification of the initial performance test or CEMS performance evaluation or 60 days prior to any other initial compliance demonstration, as specified in §63.8(f)(4).
3. start up your affected source before June 11, 2002.	submit an initial notification no later than 120 days after June 11, 2002, as specified in §63.9(b)(2).
4. start up your new or reconstructed source on or after June 11, 2002.	submit an initial notification no later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart, as specified in §63.9(b)(3).
5. cannot comply with the relevant standard by the applicable compliance date.	submit a request for extension of compliance no later than 120 days before the compliance date, as specified in §§63.9(c) and 63.6(i)(4).
6. are subject to special requirements as specified in §63.6(b)(3) and (4).	notify the Administrator of your compliance obligations no later than the initial notification dates established in §63.9(b) for new sources not subject to the special provisions, as specified in §63.9(d).
7. are required to conduct visible emission observations to determine the compliance of flares as specified in §63.11(b)(4).	notify the Administrator of the anticipated date for conducting the observations specified in §63.6(h)(5), as specified in §§63.6(h)(4) and 63.9(f).
8. are required to conduct a performance test or other initial compliance demonstration as specified in Table 3 to this subpart.	a. submit a Notification of Compliance Status Report, as specified in §63.9(h); and b. submit the Notification of Compliance Status Report, including the performance test, CEMS performance evaluation, and any other initial compliance demonstration results within 240 calendar days following the compliance date specified in §63.5495.

If you . . .	then you must . . .
9. comply with the equipment leak requirements of subpart H of this part for existing or new cellulose ether affected sources.	comply with the notification requirements specified in §63.182(a)(1) and (2), (b), and (c)(1) through (3) for equipment leaks, with the Notification of Compliance Status Reports required in subpart H included in the Notification of Compliance Status Report required in this subpart.
10. comply with the equipment leak requirements of subpart UU of this part for existing or new cellulose ether affected sources.	comply with the notification requirements specified in §63.1039(a) for equipment leaks, with the Notification Compliance Status Reports required in subpart UU of this part included in the Notification of Compliance Status Report required in this subpart.
11. comply with the wastewater requirements of subparts F and G of this part for existing or new cellulose ether affected sources.	comply with the notification requirements specified in §§63.146(a) and (b), 63.151, and 63.152(a)(1) through (3) and (b)(1) through (5) for wastewater, with the Notification of Compliance Status Reports required in subpart G of this part included in the Notification of Compliance Status Report required in this subpart.

TABLE 8 TO SUBPART UUUU OF PART 63—REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

As required in §63.5580, you must submit the appropriate reports specified in the following table:

You must submit a compliance report, which must contain the following information . . .	and you must submit the report . . .
1. if there are no deviations from any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard during the reporting period, then the report must contain the information specified in §63.5580(c);	semiannually as specified in §63.5580(b).
2. if there were no periods during which the CMS was out-of-control, then the report must contain a statement that there were no periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; you must develop and include specifications for out-of-control operation in the CMS quality control plan required under §63.8(d)(2);	
3. if there is a deviation from any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard during the reporting period, then the report must contain the information specified in §63.5580(c) and (d);	
4. if there were periods during which the CMS was out-of-control, then the report must contain the information specified in §63.5580(e);	
5. if you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period and you took actions consistent with your SSM plan, then the report must contain the information specified in §63.10(d)(5)(i);	
6. if you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period and you took actions that are not consistent with your SSM plan, then the report must contain the information specified in §63.10(d)(5)(ii);	
7. the report must contain any change in information already provided, as specified in §63.9(j);	
8. for cellulose ether affected sources complying with the equipment leak requirements of subpart H of this part, the report must contain the information specified in §63.182(a)(3) and (6) and (d)(2) through (4);	
9. for cellulose ether affected sources complying with the equipment leak requirements of subpart UU of this part, the report must contain the information specified in §63.1039(b);	
10. for cellulose ether affected sources complying with the wastewater requirements of subparts F and G of this part, the report must contain the information specified in §§63.146(c) through (e) and 63.152(a)(4) and (5) and (c) through (e);	
11. for affected sources complying with the closed-vent system provisions in §63.148, the report must contain the information specified in §63.148(j)(1);	
12. for affected sources complying with the bypass line provisions in §63.148(f), the report must contain the information specified in §63.148(j)(2) and (3);	
13. for affected sources invoking the delay of repair provisions in §63.104(e) for heat exchanger systems, the next compliance report must contain the information in §63.104(f)(2)(i) through (iv); if the leak remains unrepaired, the information must also be submitted in each subsequent compliance report until the repair of the leak is reported; and	
14. for storage vessels subject to the emission limits and work practice standards in Table 1 to Subpart UUUU, the report must contain the periods of planned routine maintenance during which the control device does not comply with the emission limits or work practice standards in Table 1 to this subpart	

TABLE 9 TO SUBPART UUUU OF PART 63—RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

As required in §63.5585, you must keep the appropriate records specified in the following table:

If you operate . . .	then you must keep . . .	and the record(s) must contain . . .
1. an existing or new affected source.	a copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart.	all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status Report that you submitted, according to the requirements in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv), and any compliance report required under this subpart.
2. an existing or new affected source.	a. the records in §63.6(e)(3)(iii) through (iv) related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction.	i. SSM plan; ii. when actions taken during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction are consistent with the procedures specified in the SSM plan, records demonstrating that the procedures specified in the plan were followed; iii. records of the occurrence and duration of each startup, shutdown, or malfunction; and iv. when actions taken during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction are not consistent with the procedures specified in the SSM plan, records of the actions taken for that event.
3. an existing or new affected source.	a. a site-specific monitoring plan.	i. information regarding the installation of the CMS sampling source probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device); ii. performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction system; iii. performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations); iv. ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §§63.8(c)(1), (3), and (4)(ii) and 63.5580(c)(6); v. ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(d)(2); and vi. ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §§63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i) and 63.5585.
4. an existing or new affected source.	records of performance tests and CEMS performance evaluations, as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii) and any other initial compliance demonstrations.	all results of performance tests, CEMS performance evaluations, and any other initial compliance demonstrations, including analysis of samples, determination of emissions, and raw data.
5. an existing or new affected source.	a. records for each CEMS	i. records described in §63.10(b)(2)(vi) through (xi); ii. previous (superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d)(3); iii. request for alternatives to relative accuracy test for CEMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i); iv. records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether the deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period; and v. records required in Table 6 to Subpart UUUU to show continuous compliance with the operating limit.
6. an existing or new affected source.	a. records for each CPMS	i. records required in Table 6 to Subpart UUUU to show continuous compliance with each operating limit that applies to you; and ii. results of each CPMS calibration, validation check, and inspection required by §63.5545(b)(4).
7. an existing or new cellulose ether affected ether source.	records of closed-loop systems.	records certifying that a closed-loop system is in use for cellulose ether operations.
8. an existing or new viscose process affected source.	records of nitrogen unloading and storage systems or nitrogen unloading systems.	records certifying that a nitrogen unloading and storage system or nitrogen unloading system is in use.
9. an existing or new viscose process affected source.	records of material balances	all pertinent data from the material balances used to estimate the 6-month rolling average percent reduction in HAP emissions.
10. an existing or new viscose process affected source.	records of calculations	documenting the percent reduction in HAP emissions using pertinent data from the material balances.
11. an existing or new cellulose ether affected source.	a. extended cookout records	i. the amount of HAP charged to the reactor; ii. the grade of product produced; iii. the calculated amount of HAP remaining before extended cookout; and iv. information showing that extended cookout was employed.
12. an existing or new cellulose ether affected source.	a. equipment leak records	i. the records specified in §63.181 for equipment leaks; or ii. the records specified in 63.1038 for equipment leaks.
13. an existing or new cellulose ether affected source.	wastewater records	the records specified in §§63.105, 63.147, and 63.152(f) and (g) for wastewater.

If you operate . . .	then you must keep . . .	and the record(s) must contain . . .
14. an existing or new affected source.	closed-vent system records ..	the records specified in §63.148(i).
15. an existing or new affected source.	a. bypass line records	i. hourly records of flow indicator operation and detection of any diversion during the hour and records of all periods when the vent stream is diverted from the control stream or the flow indicator is not operating; or ii. the records of the monthly visual inspection of the seal or closure mechanism and of all periods when the seal mechanism is broken, the bypass line valve position has changed, or the key for a lock-and-key type lock has been checked out and records of any car-seal that has broken.
16. an existing or new affected source.	heat exchanger system records.	records of the results of inspections and repair according to source §63.104(f)(1).
17. an existing or new affected source.	control device maintenance records.	records of planned routine maintenance for control devices used to comply with the percent reduction emission limit for storage vessels in Table 1 to Subpart UUUU.
18. an existing or new affected source.	safety device records	a record of each time a safety device is opened to avoid unsafe conditions according to §63.5505(d).

TABLE 10 TO SUBPART UUUU OF PART 63—APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS TO SUBPART UUUU

As required in §§63.5515(h) and 63.5600, you must comply with the appropriate General Provisions requirements specified in the following table:

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to Subpart UUUU
§63.1	Applicability	Initial applicability determination; applicability after standard established; permit requirements; extensions, notifications.	Yes.
§63.2	Definitions	Definitions for part 63 standards	Yes.
§63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Units and abbreviations for part 63 standards.	Yes.
§63.4	Prohibited Activities	Prohibited activities; compliance date; circumvention, severability.	Yes.
§63.5	Construction and Reconstruction	Applicability; applications; approvals.	Yes.
§63.6(a)	Applicability	General provisions apply unless compliance extension; general provisions apply to area sources that become major.	Yes.
§63.6(b)(1) through(4).	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed sources.	Standards apply at effective date; 3 years after effective date; upon startup; 10 years after construction or reconstruction commences for CAA section 112(f).	Yes.
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Must notify if commenced construction or reconstruction after proposal.	Yes.
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved].		
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Area Sources That Become Major.	Area sources that become major must comply with major source and standards immediately upon becoming major, regardless of whether required to comply when they were an area source.	Yes.
§63.6(c)(1) and (2) ..	Compliance Dates for Existing Sources.	Comply according to date in subpart, which must be no later than 3 years after effective date; for CAA section 112(f) standards, comply within 90 days of effective date unless compliance extension.	Yes, except that existing rayon operations are given 8 years to comply with 40% reduction emission limit, as specified in §63.5495(b)(2)(iii).
§63.6(c)(3) and (4) ..	[Reserved].		

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to Subpart UUUU
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance Dates for Existing Area Sources That Become Major.	Area sources that become major must comply with major source standards by date indicated in subpart or by equivalent time period (e.g., 3 years).	Yes.
§63.6(d)	[Reserved].		
§63.6(e)(1) and (2)	Operation and Maintenance	Operate to minimize emissions at all times; correct malfunctions as soon as practicable; operation and maintenance requirements independently enforceable; information Administrator will use to determine if operation and maintenance requirements were met.	Yes.
§63.6(e)(3)	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan.	Requirement for startup, shutdown, and malfunction and SSM plan; content of SSM plan.	Yes.
§63.6(f)(1)	Compliance Except During SSM	You must comply with emission standards at all times except during SSM.	Yes.
§63.6(f)(2) and (3)	Methods for Determining Compliance.	Compliance based on performance test, operation and maintenance plans, records, inspection.	Yes.
§63.6(g)(1) through (3).	Alternative Standard	Procedures for getting an alternative standard.	Yes.
§63.6(h)	Opacity and Visible Emission (VE) Standards.	Requirements for opacity and visible emission limits.	Yes, but only for flares for which EPA Method 22 observations are required under §63.11(b).
§63.6(i)(1) through (14).	Compliance Extension	Procedures and criteria for Administrator to grant compliance extension.	Yes.
§63.6(j)	Presidential Compliance Exemption.	President may exempt source category from requirement to comply with subpart.	Yes.
§63.7(a)(1) and (2)	Performance Test Dates	Dates for conducting initial performance test; testing and other compliance demonstrations; must conduct 180 days after first subject to subpart.	Yes.
§63.7(a)(3)	Section 114 Authority	Administrator may require a performance test under CAA Section 114 at any time.	Yes.
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of Performance Test	Must notify Administrator 60 days before the test.	Yes.
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of Rescheduling	If rescheduling a performance test is necessary, must notify Administrator 5 days before scheduled date of rescheduled test.	Yes.
§63.7(c)	Quality Assurance and Test Plan	Requirement to submit site-specific test plan 60 days before the test or on date Administrator agrees with; test plan approval procedures; performance audit requirements; internal and external QA procedures for testing.	No.
§63.7(d)	Testing Facilities	Requirements for testing facilities	Yes.
§63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests.	Performance tests must be conducted under representative conditions; cannot conduct performance tests during SSM; not a violation to exceed standard during SSM.	Yes, except that performance tests for batch process vents must be conducted under other conditions, as specified in Table 4 to this subpart.
§63.7(e)(2)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests.	Must conduct according to this subpart and EPA test methods unless Administrator approves alternative.	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to Subpart UUUU
§63.7(e)(3)	Test Run Duration	Must have three test runs of at least 1 hour each; compliance is based on arithmetic mean of three runs; conditions when data from an additional test run can be used.	Yes.
§63.7(f)	Alternative Test Method	Procedures by which Administrator can grant approval to use an alternative test method.	Yes.
§63.7(g)	Performance Test Data Analysis	Must include raw data in performance test report; must submit performance test data 60 days after end of test with the Notification of Compliance Status Report; keep data for 5 years.	Yes.
§63.7(h)	Waiver of Tests	Procedures for Administrator to waive performance test.	Yes.
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of Monitoring Requirements.	Subject to all monitoring requirements in standard.	Yes.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance Specifications	Performance specifications in Appendix B of 40 CFR part 60 apply.	Yes.
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved].		
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring with Flares	Unless your subpart says otherwise, the requirements for flares in §63.11 apply.	Yes.
§63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Must conduct monitoring according to standard unless Administrator approves alternative.	Yes.
§63.8(b)(2) and (3)	Multiple Effluents and Multiple Monitoring Systems.	Specific requirements for installing monitoring systems; must install on each effluent before it is combined and before it is released to the atmosphere unless Administrator approves otherwise; if more than one monitoring system on an emission point, must report all monitoring system results, unless one monitoring system is a backup.	Yes.
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring System Operation and Maintenance.	Maintain monitoring system in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices.	Yes.
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and Predictable SSM	Keep parts for routine repairs readily available; reporting requirements for SSM when action is described in SSM plan.	Yes.
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM Not in SSM plan	Reporting requirements for SSM when action is not described in SSM plan.	Yes.
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with Operation and Maintenance Requirements.	How Administrator determines if source complying with operation and maintenance requirements; review of source operation and maintenance procedures, records; manufacturer's instructions, recommendations; inspection.	Yes.
§63.8(c)(2) and (3)	Monitoring System Installation	Must install to get representative emission of parameter measurements; must verify operational status before or at performance test.	Yes.
§63.8(c)(4)	Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Requirements.	CMS must be operating except during breakdown, out-of control, repair, maintenance, and high-level calibration drifts.	No. Replaced with language in §63.5560.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to Subpart UUUU
§63.8(c)(4)(i) and (ii)	Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Requirements.	Continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS) must have a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analysis for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period; CEMS must have a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period.	Yes, except that §63.8(c)(4)(i) does not apply because subpart UUUU does not require COMS.
§63.8(c)(5)	COMS Minimum Procedures	COMS minimum procedures	No. Subpart UUUU does not require COMS.
§63.8(c)(6)	CMS Requirements	Zero and high level calibration check requirements; out-of-control periods.	No. Replaced with language in §63.5545.
§63.8(c)(7) and (8)	CMS Requirements	Out-of-control periods, including reporting.	No. Replaced with language in §63.5580(c)(6).
§63.8(d)	CMS Quality Control	Requirements for CMS quality control, including calibration, etc.; must keep quality control plan on record for 5 years; keep old versions for 5 years after revisions.	No, except for requirements in §63.8(d)(2).
§63.8(e)	CMS Performance Evaluation	Notification, performance evaluation test plan, reports.	Yes, except that §63.8(e)(5)(ii) does not apply because subpart UUUU does not require COMS.
§63.8(f)(1) through (5).	Alternative Monitoring Method	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative monitoring.	Yes, except that no site-specific test plan is required. The request to use an alternative monitoring method must be submitted with the notification of performance test or CEMS performance evaluation or 60 days prior to any initial compliance demonstration.
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test.	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative relative accuracy tests for CEMS.	Yes.
§63.8(g)(1) through (4).	Data Reduction	COMS 6-minute averages calculated over at least 36 evenly spaced data points; CEMS 1-hour averages computed over at least four equally spaced data points; data that cannot be used in average.	No. Replaced with language in §63.5545(e).
§63.8(g)(5)	Data Reduction	Data that cannot be used in computing averages for CEMS and COMS.	No. Replaced with language in §63.5560(b).
§63.9(a)	Notification Requirements	Applicability and State delegation	Yes.
§63.9(b)(1) through (5).	Initial Notifications	Submit notification subject 120 days after effective date; notification of intent to construct or reconstruct; notification of commencement of construction or reconstruction; notification of startup; contents of each.	Yes.
§63.9(c)	Request for Compliance Extension.	Can request if cannot comply by date or if installed BACT/LAER.	Yes.
§63.9(d)	Notification of Special Compliance Requirements for New Source.	For sources that commence construction between proposal and promulgation and want to comply 3 years after effective date.	Yes.
§63.9(e)	Notification of Performance Test	Notify Administrator 60 days prior	Yes.
§63.9(f)	Notification of VE or Opacity Test	Notify Administrator 30 days prior	Yes, but only for flares for which EPA Method 22 observations are required as part of a flare compliance assessment.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to Subpart UUUU
§63.9(g)	Additional Notifications When Using CMS.	Notification of performance evaluation; notification using COMS data; notification that exceeded criterion for relative accuracy.	Yes, except that §63.9(g)(2) does not apply because subpart UUUU does not require COMS.
§63.9(h)(1) through (6).	Notification of Compliance Status Report.	Contents; due 60 days after end of performance test or other compliance demonstration, except for opacity or VE, which are due 30 days after; when to submit to Federal vs. State authority.	Yes, except that Table 7 to this subpart specifies the submittal date for the notification. The contents of the notification will also include the results of EPA Method 22 observations required as part of a flare compliance assessment.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines.	Procedures for Administrator to approve change in when notifications must be submitted.	Yes.
§63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information	Must submit within 15 days after the change.	Yes, except that the notification must be submitted as part of the next semiannual compliance report, as specified in Table 8 to this subpart.
§63.10(a)	Recordkeeping and Reporting	Applies to all, unless compliance extension; when to submit to Federal vs. State authority; procedures for owners of more than one source.	Yes.
§63.10(b)(1)	Recordkeeping and Reporting	General requirements; keep all records readily available; keep for 5 years.	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(i) through (iv).	Records Related to Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction.	Occurrence of each of operation (process equipment); occurrence of each malfunction of air pollution equipment; maintenance on air pollution control equipment; actions during startup, shutdown, and malfunction.	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(vi), (x), and (xi).	CMS Records	Malfunctions, inoperative, out-of-control; calibration checks, adjustments, maintenance.	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(vii) and (ix).	Records	Measurements to demonstrate compliance with emission limits; performance test, performance evaluation, and VE observation results; measurements to determine conditions of performance tests and performance evaluations.	Yes, including results of EPA Method 22 observations required as part of a flare compliance assessment.
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Records	Records when under waiver	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records	Records when using alternative to relative accuracy test.	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records	All documentation supporting Initial Notification and Notification of Compliance Status Report.	Yes.
§63.10(b)(3)	Records	Applicability determinations	Yes.
§63.10(c)(1) through (6), (9) through (15).	Records	Additional records for CMS	Yes.
§63.10(c)(7) and (8)	Records	Records of excess emissions and parameter monitoring exceedances for CMS.	No. Replaced with language in Table 9 to this subpart.
§63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements	Requirement to report	Yes.
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of Performance Test Results.	When to submit to Federal or State authority.	Yes, except that Table 7 to this subpart specifies the submittal date for the Notification of Compliance Status Report.
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting Opacity or VE Observations.	What to report and when	Yes, but only for flares for which EPA Method 22 observations are required as part of a flare compliance assessment.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports	Must submit progress reports on schedule if under compliance extension.	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to Subpart UUUU
§ 63.10(d)(5)	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Reports.	Contents and submission	Yes, except that the immediate SSM report must be submitted as part of the next semiannual compliance report, as specified in Table 8 to this subpart.
§ 63.10(e)(1) and (2)	Additional CMS Reports	Must report results for each CEMS on a unit; written copy of performance evaluation; three copies of COMS performance evaluation.	Yes, except that § 63.10(e)(2)(ii) does not apply because subpart UUUU does not require COMS.
§ 63.10(e)(3)	Reports	Excess emission reports	No. Replaced with language in § 63.5580.
§ 63.10(e)(3)(i) through (iii).	Reports	Schedule for reporting excess emissions and parameter monitor exceedance (now defined as deviations).	No. Replaced with language in § 63.5580.
§ 63.10(e)(3)(iv) through (v).	Excess Emissions Reports	Requirement to revert to quarterly submission if there is an excess emissions and parameter monitor exceedance (now defined as deviations); provision to request semiannual reporting after compliance for 1 year; submit report by 30th day following end of quarter or calendar half; if there has not been an exceedance or excess emission (now defined as deviations), report contents is a statement that there have been no deviations.	No. Replaced with language in § 63.5580.
§ 63.10(e)(3)(iv) and (v).	Excess Emissions Reports	Must submit report containing all of the information in § 63.10(c)(5) through (13), § 63.8(c)(7) and (8).	No. Replaced with language in § 63.5580.
§ 63.10(e)(3)(vi) through (viii).	Excess Emissions Report and Summary Report.	Requirements for reporting excess emissions for CMS (now called deviations); requires all of the information in § 63.10(c)(5) through (13), § 63.8(c)(7) and (8).	No. Replaced with language in § 63.5580.
§ 63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	Must submit COMS data with performance test data.	No. Subpart UUUU does not require COMS.
§ 63.10(f)	Waiver for Recordkeeping or Reporting.	Procedures for Administrator to waive.	Yes.
§ 63.11	Control and work practice requirements.	Requirements for flares and alternative work practice for equipment leaks.	Yes.
§ 63.12	Delegation	State authority to enforce standards.	Yes.
§ 63.13	Addresses	Addresses where reports, notifications, and requests are sent.	Yes.
§ 63.14	Incorporation by Reference	Test methods incorporated by reference.	Yes.
§ 63.15	Availability of Information	Public and confidential information.	Yes.

[67 FR 40055, June 11, 2002, as amended at 71 FR 20466, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 78216, Dec. 22, 2008]

Subpart VVVV—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Boat Manufacturing

SOURCE: 66 FR 44232, Aug. 22, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

WHAT THE SUBPART COVERS

§ 63.5680 What is the purpose of this subpart?

(a) This subpart establishes national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) for new and existing boat manufacturing facilities with