

(1) For process vents, uncontrolled emissions are defined as gaseous emission streams past the last recovery device.

(2) For storage tanks, uncontrolled emissions are defined as emissions calculated according to the methodology specified in § 63.150(g)(3).

(3) For wastewater systems, uncontrolled emissions are the total amount of HAP discharged to the drain system.

(c) Owners or operators of existing, new, or reconstructed affected BLR sources shall comply with the requirements of subpart H of this part to control emissions from equipment leaks.

**§ 63.524 Standards for wet strength resins manufacturers.**

(a) Owners or operators of existing affected WSR sources shall either:

(1) Limit the total emissions of hazardous air pollutants from all process vents, storage tanks, and wastewater systems to 10 pounds per 1 million pounds of wet strength resins produced; or

(2) Comply with the requirements of subpart H of this part to control emissions from equipment leaks.

(b) Owners or operators of new or reconstructed affected WSR sources shall either:

(1) Limit the total emissions of hazardous air pollutants from all process vents, storage tanks, and wastewater systems to 7 pounds per 1 million pounds of wet strength resins produced; or

(2) Comply with the requirements of subpart H of this part to control emissions from equipment leaks.

**§ 63.525 Compliance and performance testing.**

(a) The owner or operator of any existing affected BLR source shall, in order to demonstrate initial compliance with the applicable emission limit, determine the emission rate from all process vent, storage tank, and wastewater system emission points using the methods described below. Compliance tests shall be performed under normal operating conditions.

(1) The owner or operator shall use the EPA Test Methods from 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, listed in paragraphs (a)(1) (i) through (iii) of this

section, to determine emissions from process vents. Testing of process vents on equipment operating as part of a continuous process will consist of conducting three 1-hour runs. Gas stream volumetric flow rates shall be measured every 15 minutes during each 1-hour run. Organic HAP or TOC concentration shall be determined from samples collected in an integrated sample over the duration of each 1-hour test run, or from grab samples collected simultaneously with the flow rate measurements (every 15 minutes). If an integrated sample is collected for laboratory analysis, the sampling rate shall be adjusted proportionally to reflect variations in flow rate. If the flow of gaseous emissions is intermittent, determination of emissions from process vents shall be performed according to the methods specified in paragraph (e) of this section. For process vents with continuous gas streams, the emission rate used to determine compliance shall be the average emission rate of the 3 test runs. For process vents with intermittent emission streams, the calculated emission rate or the emission rate from a single test run may be used to determine compliance.

(i) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate, shall be used for selection of the sampling sites if the flow measuring device is a pitot tube. A traverse shall be conducted before and after each 1-hour sampling period. No traverse is necessary when using Method 2A or 2D to determine flow rate.

(ii) Method 2, 2A, 2C or 2D of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate, shall be used for the determination of gas stream volumetric flow rate. If Method 2 or 2C is used, the velocity measurements shall be made at a single point, in conjunction with the traverse, to establish an average velocity across the stack.

(iii) Method 25A and/or Methods 18 and 25A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate, shall be used to determine the concentration of HAP in the streams.

(iv) Initial determination of de minimis status for process vents may be made by engineering assessment, as specified in § 63.526(a)(1)(iv).