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CFR Reference	Summary of Changes to CFR
40 CFR 61	40 CFR 61 This document notified affected sources and other interested parties that the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP) had voluntarily and partially withdrawn from the delegation of authority to implement and enforce the federal asbestos program provisions at 40 CFR part 61, subpart M. **82 FR No. 218 (November 14, 2017)** The States of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska and the local agencies of Lincoln-Lancaster County, Nebraska, and the city of Omaha, Nebraska, submitted updated regulations for delegation of EPA authority for implementation and enforcement of NSPS, NESHAP, and MACT standards. **83 FR No. 106 (June 1, 2018)** 8. Section 61.04 was amended by: a. Redesignating paragraphs (b)(A) through (EEE) as paragraphs (b)(1) through (57). b. Revising newly redesignated paragraphs (b)(19), (35), and (44) to update the addresses of State Environmental agencies. **82 FR No. 135 (July 17, 2017)** Section 61.04 was amended by revising paragraphs (b)(33) introductory text and (c)(6)(iii) to read as follows: § 61.04 Address. * * * * * (b) * * * (33) State of New Mexico: New Mexico Environment Department, 525 Camino de los Marquez, Suite I, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505. For a list of delegated standards for New Mexico (excluding Bernalillo County and Indian country), see paragraph (c)(6) of this section. * * * * * (c) * * * (6) * * * (iii) New Mexico. The New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) has been delegated the following part 61 standards promulgated by the EPA, as amended in the Federal Register through January 15, 2017. The (X) symbol is used to indicate each subpart that has been delegated. The delegations are subject to all of the conditions and limitations set forth in Federal law and regulations. **83 FR No. 72 (April 13, 2018)** On April 13, 2018, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a direct final rule approving the updated delegation of EPA authority for implementation and enforcement of certain New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for all sources (both part 70 and non-part 70 sources) to the New Mexico Environmental Department (NMED). EPA stated in the direct final rule that if EPA received relevant adverse comments by May 14, 2018, EPA would publish a timely withdrawal in the Federal Register. EPA received an adverse comment on May 14, 2018, and accordingly is withdrawing the direct final rule. **83 FR No. 108 (June 5, 2018)** Section 61.04 was amended by revising paragraphs (b)(33) and (c)(6)(iii) to read as follows: § 61.04 Address. (b) * * * (33) State of New

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	Mexico: New Mexico Environment Department, P.O. Box 5469, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502–5469. For a list of delegated standards for New Mexico (excluding Bernalillo County and Indian country), see paragraph (c)(6) of this section. * * * * * (c) * * * (6) * * * (iii) New Mexico. The New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) has been delegated the following part 61 standards promulgated by the EPA, as amended in the Federal Register through January 15, 2017. The (X) symbol is used to indicate each subpart that has been delegated. The delegations are subject to all of the conditions and limitations set forth in Federal law and regulations. **83 FR No. 177 (September 12, 2018)** Section 61.04 was amended by revising paragraphs (b)(38) and (c)(6)(iv) to read as follows: § 61.04 Address. * * * * * (b) * * * (38) State of Oklahoma, Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division, P.O. Box 1677, Oklahoma City, OK 73101–1677. For a list of delegated standards for Oklahoma see paragraph (c)(6) of this section. * * * * * (c) * * * (6) * * * (iv) Oklahoma. The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODED) has been delegated the following part 61 standards promulgated by EPA, as amended in the Federal Register through September 1, 2016. The (X) symbol is used to indicate each subpart that has been delegated. **83 FR No. 204 (October 22, 2018)** Section 61.04 was amended by revising paragraph (c)(1)(ii) to read as follows: § 61.04 Address. * * * * * (c) * * * (1) * * * (ii) The remainder of the sources subject to the asbestos provisions in subpart M of this part, except for those listed under paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section, must comply with the New Hampshire Code of Administrative Rules: Chapter Env-A 1800, Asbestos Management and Control, effective as of May 5, 2017 as incorporated by reference, see § 61.18. * * * * * ■ 3. Section 61.18 was amended by revising paragraph (e)(1)(ii) to read as follows: § 61.18 Incorporation by reference. * * * * * (e) * * * (1) * * * (ii) New Hampshire Code of Administrative Rules: Chapter Env-A 1800, Asbestos Management and Control, effective as of May 5, 2017 (certified with June 23, 2017 letter from Clark B. Freise, Assistant Commissioner, Department of Environmental Services, State of New Hampshire), as follows: Revision Notes #1 and #2; Part Env-A 1801–1807, excluding Env-A 1801.02(e), Env-A 1801.07, Env-A 1802.02, Env-A 1802.04, Env-A 1802.07–1802.09, Env-A 1802.13, Env-A 1802.15–1802.17, Env-A 1802.25, Env-A 1802.31, Env-A 1802.37, Env-A 1802.40, Env-A 1802.44, and Env-A 1803.05–1803.09; and Appendices B, C, and D; IBR approved for § 61.04(c). **83 FR No. 185 (September 24, 2018)** Section 61.04 was amended by revising paragraphs (b)(36) and (c)(8) to read as follows: § 61.04 Address. * * * * * (b) * * * (36) State of North Dakota, North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality, 918 East Divide Avenue, Bismarck, ND 58501–1947. Note: For a table listing Region VIII's NESHAP delegation status, see paragraph (c) of this section. * * * * * (c) * * * (8) The most current delegation status table for National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Region VIII can be found online at http:// www.epa.gov/region8/air-program. The following is a table indicating the delegation status of National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants in Region VIII. The recodification and delegation for North Dakota's August 6, 2018 submittal is effective as of March 15, 2019, as detailed in EPA's delegation letter of December 17, 2018. **84 FR No. 28 (February 11, 2019)**

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	Due to unforeseen delays resulting from the lapse in appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the EPA's final approvals concerning revisions to North Dakota's environmental protection programs that have the effect of transferring authority from the North Dakota Department of Health (NDDH) to the newly-created North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality (NDDEQ) were delayed until April 30, 2019. This action delayed the effective dates of the four relevant rules, published in the Federal Register between December 19, 2018 and February 11, 2019. In § 61.04(c)(8), remove ''March 15, 2019'' and add in its place ''April 30, 2019'' and remove ''December 17, 2018'' and add in its place ''February 26, 2019''. **84 FR No. 45 (March 7, 2019)**
40 CFR 63.600-63.611 (Subpart AA)	2. Section 63.605(d)(1)(ii)(A) was revised to read as follows: § 63.605 Operating and monitoring requirements. * * * * * (d) * * * (1) * * * (ii) * * * (A) The allowable range for the daily averages of the pressure drop across an absorber and of the flow rate of the absorber liquid to each absorber in the process absorbing system, or secondary voltage for a wet electrostatic precipitator, is ±20 percent of the baseline average value determined in paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section. The Administrator retains the right to reduce the ±20 percent adjustment to the baseline average values of operating ranges in those instances where performance test results indicate that a source's level of emissions is near the value of an applicable emissions standard. However, the adjustment must not be reduced to less than ±10 percent under any instance. * * * * * ■ 3. Section 63.608 was amended by adding paragraphs (e) and (f) to read as follows: § 63.608 General requirements and applicability of general provisions of this part. * * * * * (e) If you use blower design capacity to determine the gas flow rate through the absorber for use in the liquid-to-gas ratio as specified in Table 3 to this subpart, then you must include in the site-specific monitoring plan specified in paragraph (c) of this section calculations showing how you determined the maximum possible gas flow rate through the absorber based on the blower's specifications (including any adjustments you made for pressure drop). (f) If you use a regression model to determine the gas flow rate through the absorber for use in the liquid-to-gas ratio as specified in Table 3 to this subpart, then you must include in the sitespecific monitoring plan specified in paragraph (c) of this section the calculations that were used to develop the regression model, including the calculations you use to convert amperage of the blower to brake horsepower. You must describe any constants included in the equations (e.g., efficiency, power factor), and describe how these constants were determined. If you want to change a constant in your calculation, then you must conduct a regression model verification to confirm the new value of the constant. In addition, the sitespecific monitoring plan must be updated annually to reflect the data used in the annual regression model verification that is described in Table 3 to this subpart. Table 1 to Subpart AA of Part 63 [Amended] ■ 4. Table 1 to Subpart AA of Part 63, footnote ''c'' is amended by removing the text ''August 19, 2016,'' and adding the text ''August 19, 2018,'' in its place. Table 2 to Subpart AA of Part 63 [Amended] ■ 5. Table 2 to Subpart AA of Part 63, footnote ''c'' is amended by removing the text ''August 19, 2016,'' and adding the text ''August 19, 2018,'' in its place. ■ 6. Table 3 to subpart AA of part 63 is amended by: a. Revising the column headings for ''And you must monitor . . .'' and ''And . . .'';b. Revising the entry for ''Install CPMS for liquid and gas flow at the inlet of the absorber''; and c. Adding footnotes ''a'' through ''d'' at the end of the table. The revisions and additions read as follows:

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	■7. Table 4 to subpart AA of part 63 is amended by revising the entry for ‘‘Influent liquid flow rate and gas stream flow rate’’ and adding footnote ‘‘a’’ at the end of the table **82FR No.187 (September 28, 2017)**
63.620--63.632 (Subpart BB)	8. Section 63.625(d)(1)(ii)(A) was revised to read as follows: § 63.625 Operating and monitoring requirements. * * * * * (d) * * * (1) * * * (ii) * * * (A) The allowable range for the daily averages of the pressure drop across an absorber and of the flow rate of the absorber liquid to each absorber in the process absorbing system, or secondary voltage for a wet electrostatic precipitator, is ±20 percent of the baseline average value determined in paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section. The Administrator retains the right to reduce the ±20 percent adjustment to the baseline average values of operating ranges in those instances where performance test results indicate that a source’s level of emissions is near the value of an applicable emissions standard. However, the adjustment must not be reduced to less than ±10 percent under any instance. * * * * * ■ 9. Section 63.628 was amended by adding paragraphs (e) and (f) to read as follows: § 63.628 General requirements and applicability of general provisions of this part. * * * * * (e) If you use blower design capacity to determine the gas flow rate through the absorber for use in the liquid-to-gas ratio as specified in Table 3 to this subpart, then you must include in the site-specific monitoring plan specified in paragraph (c) of this section calculations showing how you determined the maximum possible gas flow rate through the absorber based on the blower’s specifications (including any adjustments you made for pressure drop). (f) If you use a regression model to determine the gas flow rate through the absorber for use in the liquid-to-gas ratio as specified in Table 3 to this subpart, then you must include in the sitespecific monitoring plan specified in paragraph (c) of this section the calculations that were used to develop the regression model, including the calculations you use to convert amperage of the blower to brake horsepower. You must describe any constants included in the equations (e.g., efficiency, power factor), and describe how these constants were determined. If you want to change a constant in your calculation, then you must conduct a regression model verification to confirm the new value of the constant. In addition, the sitespecific monitoring plan must be updated annually to reflect the data used in the annual regression model verification that is described in Table 3 to this subpart. ■ 10. Table 3 to subpart BB of part 63 was amended by: ■ a. Revised the column headings for ‘‘And you must monitor . . .’’ and ‘‘And . . .’’; ■ b. Revised the entry for ‘‘Install CPMS for liquid and gas flow at the inlet of the absorber’’; and ■ c. Added footnotes ‘‘a’’ through ‘‘d’’ at the end of the table. ■ 11. Table 4 to subpart BB of part 63 was revised **82 FR No. 187 (September 28, 2017)**
40 CFR 63.640-63.679 (Subpart CC)	■ 6. Section 63.641 was amended by: ■ a. Revised the definitions of ‘‘Flare purge gas’’ and ‘‘Flare supplemental gas’’; to read: *Flare purge gas* means gas introduced between a flare header’s water seal and the flare tip to prevent oxygen infiltration (backflow) into the flare tip or for other safety reasons. For a flare with no water seal, the function of flare purge gas is performed by flare sweep gas and,

	therefore, by definition, such a flare has no flare purge gas. *Flare supplemental gas* means all gas introduced to the flare to improve the heat content of combustion zone gas. Flare supplemental gas does not include assist air or assist steam. ■ b. Added a definition of ''Pressure relief device'' in alphabetical order; Pressure relief device means a valve, rupture disk, or similar device used only to release an unplanned, nonroutine discharge of gas from process equipment in order to avoid safety hazards or equipment damage. A pressure relief device discharge can result from an operator error, a malfunction such as a power failure or equipment failure, or other unexpected cause. Such devices include conventional, spring-actuated relief valves, balanced bellows relief valves, pilot-operated relief valves, rupture disks, and breaking, buckling, or shearing pin devices. ■ c. Revised the introductory text and adding paragraphs (1)(i) and (ii) to the definition of ''Reference control technology for storage vessels''; and *Reference control technology for storage vessels means either*: (1) * * * (i) An internal floating roof, including an external floating roof converted to an internal floating roof, meeting the specifications of § 63.1063(a)(1)(i), (a)(2), and (b) and § 63.660(b)(2); (ii) An external floating roof meeting the specifications of § 63.1063(a)(1)(ii), (a)(2), and (b) and § 63.660(b)(2); or ■ d. Revised the definition of ''Relief valve'' *Relief valve* means a type of pressure relief device that is designed to re-close after the pressure relief. ■ 7. Section 63.643 was amended by: ■ a. Revised paragraphs (c) introductory text, (c)(1) introductory text, and (c)(1)(ii) through (iv); and (c) An owner or operator may designate a process vent as a maintenance vent if the vent is only used as a result of startup, shutdown, maintenance, or inspection of equipment where equipment is emptied, depressurized, degassed or placed into service. The owner or operator does not need to designate a maintenance vent as a Group 1 or Group 2 miscellaneous process vent nor identify maintenance vents in a Notification of Compliance Status report. The owner or operator must comply with the applicable requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section for each maintenance vent according to the compliance dates specified in table 11 of this subpart, unless an extension is requested in accordance with the provisions in § 63.6(i). (1) Prior to venting to the atmosphere, process liquids are removed from the equipment as much as practical and the equipment is depressured to a control device meeting requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) or (2) of this section, a fuel gas system, or back to the process until one of the following conditions, as applicable, is met. * * * * * (ii) If there is no ability to measure the LEL of the vapor in the equipment based on the design of the equipment, the pressure in the equipment served by the maintenance vent is reduced to 5 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) or less. Upon opening the maintenance vent, active purging of the equipment cannot be used until the LEL of the vapors in the maintenance vent (or inside the equipment if the maintenance is a hatch or similar type of opening) is less than 10 percent. (iii) The equipment served by the maintenance vent contains less than 72 pounds of total volatile organic compounds (VOC). (iv) If the maintenance vent is associated with equipment containing pyrophoric catalyst (e.g., hydrotreaters and hydrocrackers) and a pure hydrogen supply is not available at the equipment at the time of the startup, shutdown,

	maintenance, or inspection activity, the LEL of the vapor in the equipment must be less than 20 percent, except for one event per year not to exceed 35 percent. ■ b. Added a new paragraph (c)(1)(v). (v) If, after applying best practices to isolate and purge equipment served by a maintenance vent, none of the applicable criterion in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (iv) can be met prior to installing or removing a blind flange or similar equipment blind, the pressure in the equipment served by the maintenance vent is reduced to 2 psig or less, Active purging of the equipment may be used provided the equipment pressure at the location where purge gas is introduced remains at 2 psig or less. ■ 8. Section 63.644 is amended by: ■ a. Revised paragraph (c) introductory text; ■ b. Removed the period at the end of paragraph (c)(2) and adding ‘‘; or’’ in its place; and (c) The owner or operator of a Group 1 miscellaneous process vent using a vent system that contains bypass lines that could divert a vent stream away from the control device used to comply with paragraph (a) of this section either directly to the atmosphere or to a control device that does not comply with the requirements in § 63.643(a) shall comply with either paragraph (c)(1), (2), or (3) of this section. Use of the bypass at any time to divert a Group 1 miscellaneous process vent stream to the atmosphere or to a control device that does not comply with the requirements in § 63.643(a) is an emissions standards violation. Equipment such as low leg drains and equipment subject to § 63.648 are not subject to this paragraph (c). ■ c. Added paragraph (c)(3) (3) Use a cap, blind flange, plug, or a second valve for an open-ended valve or line following the requirements specified in § 60.482–6(a)(2), (b) and (c). ■ 9. Section 63.648 was amended by: ■ a. Revised the introductory text of paragraphs (a), (c), and (j); and (a) Each owner or operator of an existing source subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR part 60, subpart VV, and paragraph (b) of this section except as provided in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3), and (c) through (j) of this section. Each owner or operator of a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with subpart H of this part except as provided in paragraphs (c) through (j) of this section. * * * * * (c) In lieu of complying with the existing source provisions of paragraph (a) in this section, an owner or operator may elect to comply with the requirements of §§ 63.161 through 63.169, 63.171, 63.172, 63.175, 63.176, 63.177, 63.179, and 63.180 except as provided in paragraphs (c)(1) through (12) and (e) through (j) of this section. * * * * * (j) Except as specified in paragraph (j)(4) of this section, the owner or operator must comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (j)(1) and (2) of this section for pressure relief devices, such as relief valves or rupture disks, in organic HAP gas or vapor service instead of the pressure relief device requirements of § 60.482–4 or § 63.165, as applicable. Except as specified in paragraphs (j)(4) and (5) of this section, the owner or operator must also comply with the requirements specified in paragraph (j)(3) of this section for all pressure relief

	devices in organic HAP service. * * * * * ■ b. Revised paragraphs (j)(3)(ii)(A) and (E), (j)(3)(iv), (j)(3)(v) introductory text, and (j)(4). (3) * * * (ii) * * * (A) Flow, temperature, liquid level and pressure indicators with deadman switches, monitors, or automatic actuators. Independent, non-duplicative systems within this category count as separate redundant prevention measures. * * * * * (E) Staged relief system where initial pressure relief device (with lower set release pressure) discharges to a flare or other closed vent system and control device. * * * * * (iv) The owner or operator shall determine the total number of release events occurred during the calendar year for each affected pressure relief device separately. The owner or operator shall also determine the total number of release events for each pressure relief device for which the root cause analysis concluded that the root cause was a force majeure event, as defined in this subpart. (v) Except for pressure relief devices described in paragraphs (j)(4) and (5) of this section, the following release events from an affected pressure relief device are a violation of the pressure release management work practice standards: (4) Pressure relief devices routed to a control device. (i) If all releases and potential leaks from a pressure relief device are routed through a closed vent system to a control device, back into the process or to the fuel gas system, the owner or operator is not required to comply with paragraph (j)(1), (2), or (3) (if applicable) of this section. (ii) If a pilot-operated pressure relief device is used and the primary release valve is routed through a closed vent system to a control device, back into the process or to the fuel gas system, the owner or operator is required to comply only with paragraphs (j)(1) and (2) of this section for the pilot discharge vent and is not required to comply with paragraph (j)(3) of this section for the pilot-operated pressure relief device. (iii) If a balanced bellows pressure relief device is used and the primary release valve is routed through a closed vent system to a control device, back into the process or to the fuel gas system, the owner or operator is required to comply only with paragraphs (j)(1) and (2) of this section for the bonnet vent and is not required to comply with paragraph (j)(3) of this section for the balanced bellows pressure relief device. (iv) Both the closed vent system and control device (if applicable) referenced in paragraphs (j)(4)(i) through (iii) of this section must meet the requirements of § 63.644. When complying with this paragraph (j)(4), all references to ‘‘Group 1 miscellaneous process vent’’ in § 63.644 mean ‘‘pressure relief device.’’ (v) If a pressure relief device complying with this paragraph (j)(4) is routed to the fuel gas system, then on and after January 30, 2019, any flares receiving gas from that fuel gas system must be in compliance with § 63.670. ■ 10. Section 63.655 was amended by: ■ a. Revised paragraphs (f)(1)(i)(A)(1) through (3), (f)(1)(i)(B)(3), (f)(1)(i)(C)(2), (f)(1)(iii), (f)(2), (f)(4), (g)(2)(i)(B)(1) and (g)(10) introductory text; ■ b. Redesignating paragraph (g)(10)(iii) as (g)(10)(iv); § 63.655 Reporting and recordkeeping requirements. * * * * * (f) * * * (1) * * * (i) * * * (A) * * * (1) For each Group 1 storage vessel complying with either § 63.646 or § 63.660 that is not included in an emissions average, the method of compliance (i.e., internal floating roof, external floating roof, or closed vent system and control device). (2) For storage vessels subject to the compliance schedule specified in § 63.640(h)(2) that are not complying with § 63.646 or § 63.660 as applicable, the anticipated compliance date. (3) For storage vessels subject to the compliance schedule specified in § 63.640(h)(2) that are complying with § 63.646 or § 63.660, as applicable, and the Group 1 storage vessels described in § 63.640(l), the actual compliance date. (B) * * * (3) If the owner or operator elects to submit the results of a performance test, identification of the storage vessel and control

	device for which the performance test will be submitted, and identification of the emission point(s) that share the control device with the storage vessel and for which the performance test will be conducted. If the performance test is submitted electronically through the EPA's Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) in accordance with § 63.655(h)(9), the process unit(s) tested, the pollutant(s) tested, and the date that such performance test was conducted may be submitted in the Notification of Compliance Status in lieu of the performance test results. The performance test results must be submitted to CEDRI by the date the Notification of Compliance Status is submitted. (C) * * * (2) If a performance test is conducted instead of a design evaluation, results of the performance test demonstrating that the control device achieves greater than or equal to the required control efficiency. A performance test conducted prior to the compliance date of this subpart can be used to comply with this requirement, provided that the test was conducted using EPA methods and that the test conditions are representative of current operating practices. If the performance test is submitted electronically through the EPA's Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface in accordance with § 63.655(h)(9), the process unit(s) tested, the pollutant(s) tested, and the date that such performance test was conducted may be submitted in the Notification of Compliance Status in lieu of the performance test results. The performance test results must be submitted to CEDRI by the date the Notification of Compliance Status is submitted. * * * * * (iii) For miscellaneous process vents controlled by control devices required to be tested under § 63.645 and § 63.116(c), performance test results including the information in paragraphs (f)(1)(iii)(A) and (B) of this section. Results of a performance test conducted prior to the compliance date of this subpart can be used provided that the test was conducted using the methods specified in § 63.645 and that the test conditions are representative of current operating conditions. If the performance test is submitted electronically through the EPA's Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface in accordance with § 63.655(h)(9), the process unit(s) tested, the pollutant(s) tested, and the date that such performance test was conducted may be submitted in the Notification of Compliance Status in lieu of the performance test results. The performance test results must be submitted to CEDRI by the date the Notification of Compliance Status is submitted. * * * * * (2) If initial performance tests are required by §§ 63.643 through 63.653, the Notification of Compliance Status report shall include one complete test report for each test method used for a particular source. On and after February 1, 2016, for data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT website (https://www.epa.gov/electronicreporting-air-emissions/electronicreporting-tool-ert) at the time of the test, you must submit the results in accordance with § 63.655(h)(9) by the date that you submit the Notification of Compliance Status, and you must include the process unit(s) tested, the pollutant(s) tested, and the date that such performance test was conducted in the Notification of Compliance Status. All other performance test results must be reported in the Notification of Compliance Status. * * * * * (4) Results of any continuous monitoring system performance evaluations shall be included in the Notification of Compliance Status report, unless the results are required to be submitted electronically by § 63.655(h)(9). For performance evaluation results required to be submitted through CEDRI, submit the results in accordance with § 63.655(h)(9) by the date that you submit the Notification of Compliance Status and include the process unit where the CMS is installed, the parameter measured by the CMS, and the date that the performance evaluation was conducted in the Notification of Compliance Status. * * * * * (g) * * * (2) * * * (i) * * * (B) * * * (1) A failure is defined as any time in which the internal floating roof has defects; or the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric; or the secondary seal (if one has been installed) has holes,

	tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric; or, for a storage vessel that is part of a new source, the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surface from the atmosphere; or, for a storage vessel that is part of a new source, the slotted membrane has more than a 10 percent open area. * * * * * (10) For pressure relief devices subject to the requirements § 63.648(j), Periodic Reports must include the information specified in paragraphs (g)(10)(i) through (iv) of this section. ■ c. Added new paragraph (g)(10)(iii); * * * * * (iii) For pilot-operated pressure relief devices in organic HAP service, report each pressure release to the atmosphere through the pilot vent that equals or exceeds 72 pounds of VOC per day, including duration of the pressure release through the pilot vent and estimate of the mass quantity of each organic HAP released. ■ d. Revised paragraph (g)(13) introductory text and paragraph (h)(2)(ii); (13) For maintenance vents subject to the requirements in § 63.643(c), Periodic Reports must include the information specified in paragraphs (g)(13)(i) through (iv) of this section for any release exceeding the applicable limits in § 63.643(c)(1). For the purposes of this reporting requirement, owners or operators complying with § 63.643(c)(1)(iv) must report each venting event for which the lower explosive limit is 20 percent or greater; owners or operators complying with § 63.643(c)(1)(v) must report each venting event conducted under those provisions and include an explanation for each event as to why utilization of this alternative was required. * * * * * (h) * * * (2) * * * (ii) In order to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present, the owner or operator of a storage vessel equipped with an external floating roof shall notify the Administrator of any seal gap measurements. The notification shall be made in writing at least 30 calendar days in advance of any gap measurements required by § 63.120(b)(1) or (2) or § 63.1063(d)(3). The State or local permitting authority can waive this notification requirement for all or some storage vessels subject to the rule or can allow less than 30 calendar days' notice. ■ e. Removed and reserved paragraph (h)(5)(iii); ■ f. Revised paragraph (h)(8) (8) For fenceline monitoring systems subject to § 63.658, each owner or operator shall submit the following information to the EPA's Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) on a quarterly basis. (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (https:// cdx.epa.gov/). The first quarterly report must be submitted once the owner or operator has obtained 12 months of data. The first quarterly report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified in Table 11 of this subpart and ending on March 31, June 30, September 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs after the owner or operator has obtained 12 months of data (i.e., the first quarterly report will contain between 12 and 15 months of data). Each subsequent quarterly report must cover one of the following reporting periods: Quarter 1 from January 1 through March 31; Quarter 2 from April 1 through June 30; Quarter 3 from July 1 through September 30; and Quarter 4 from October 1 through December 31. Each quarterly report must be electronically submitted no later than 45 calendar days following the end of the reporting period. (i) Facility name and address. (ii) Year and reporting quarter (i.e., Quarter 1, Quarter 2, Quarter 3, or Quarter 4). (iii) For the first reporting period and for any reporting period in which a passive monitor is added or moved, for each passive monitor: The latitude and longitude location coordinates; the sampler name; and identification of the type of sampler (i.e., regular monitor, extra monitor, duplicate, field blank, inactive). The owner or

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	operator shall determine the coordinates using an instrument with an accuracy of at least 3 meters. Coordinates shall be in decimal degrees with at least five decimal places. (iv) The beginning and ending dates for each sampling period. (v) Individual sample results for benzene reported in units of mg/m3 for each monitor for each sampling period that ends during the reporting period. Results below the method detection limit shall be flagged as below the detection limit and reported at the method detection limit. (vi) Data flags that indicate each monitor that was skipped for the sampling period, if the owner or operator uses an alternative sampling frequency under § 63.658(e)(3). (vii) Data flags for each outlier determined in accordance with Section 9.2 of Method 325A of appendix A of this part. For each outlier, the owner or operator must submit the individual sample result of the outlier, as well as the evidence used to conclude that the result is an outlier. (viii) The biweekly concentration difference (Dc) for benzene for each sampling period and the annual average Dc for benzene for each sampling period. ■ g. Revised paragraph (h)(9)(i) introductory text and paragraph (h)(9)(ii) introductory text; (9) * * * (i) Unless otherwise specified by this subpart, within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test as required by this subpart, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance tests following the procedure specified in either paragraph (h)(9)(i)(A) or (B) of this section. * * * * * (ii) Unless otherwise specified by this subpart, within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS performance evaluation as required by this subpart, the owner or operator must submit the results of the performance evaluation following the procedure specified in either paragraph (h)(9)(ii)(A) or (B) of this section. ■ h. Added paragraph (h)(10); (10)(i) If you are required to electronically submit a report through the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) in the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX), and due to a planned or actual outage of either the EPA's CEDRI or CDX systems within the period of time beginning 5 business days prior to the date that the submission is due, you will be or are precluded from accessing CEDRI or CDX and submitting a required report within the time prescribed, you may assert a claim of EPA system outage for failure to timely comply with the reporting requirement. You must submit notification to the Administrator in writing as soon as possible following the date you first knew, or through due diligence should have known, that the event may cause or caused a delay in reporting. You must provide to the Administrator a written description identifying the date(s) and time(s) the CDX or CEDRI were unavailable when you attempted to access it in the 5 business days prior to the submission deadline; a rationale for attributing the delay in reporting beyond the regulatory deadline to the EPA system outage; describe the measures taken or to be taken to minimize the delay in reporting; and identify a date by which you propose to report, or if you have already met the reporting requirement at the time of the notification, the date you reported. In any circumstance, the report must be submitted electronically as soon as possible after the outage is resolved. The decision to accept the claim of EPA system outage and allow an extension to the reporting deadline is solely within the discretion of the Administrator. (ii) If you are required to electronically submit a report through CEDRI in the EPA's CDX and a force majeure event is about to occur, occurs, or has occurred or there are lingering effects from such an event within the period of time beginning 5 business days prior to the date the submission is due, the owner or operator may assert a claim of force majeure for failure to timely comply with the reporting requirement. For the purposes of this paragraph, a force majeure event is defined as an event that will be or has been caused by circumstances beyond the control of the affected facility, its contractors, or any entity controlled by the affected facility that prevents you from complying with the requirement to submit a report electronically within the time period prescribed. Examples of such events are acts of nature (e.g.,

	hurricanes, earthquakes, or floods), acts of war or terrorism, or equipment failure or safety hazard beyond the control of the affected facility (e.g., large scale power outage). If you intend to assert a claim of force majeure, you must submit notification to the Administrator in writing as soon as possible following the date you first knew, or through due diligence should have known, that the event may cause or caused a delay in reporting. You must provide to the Administrator a written description of the force majeure event and a rationale for attributing the delay in reporting beyond the regulatory deadline to the force majeure event; describe the measures taken or to be taken to minimize the delay in reporting; and identify a date by which you propose to report, or if you have already met the reporting requirement at the time of the notification, the date you reported. In any circumstance, the reporting must occur as soon as possible after the force majeure event occurs. The decision to accept the claim of force majeure and allow an extension to the reporting deadline is solely within the discretion of the Administrator. ■ i. Revised paragraph (i)(3)(ii)(B); (B) Block average values for 1 hour or shorter periods calculated from all measured data values during each period. If values are measured more frequently than once per minute, a single value for each minute may be used to calculate the hourly (or shorter period) block average instead of all measured values; or ■ j. Added paragraphs (i)(3)(ii)(C) and (i)(5)(i) through (v); (C) All values that meet the set criteria for variation from previously recorded values using an automated data compression recording system. (1) The automated data compression recording system shall be designed to: (i) Measure the operating parameter value at least once every hour. (ii) Record at least 24 values each day during periods of operation. (iii) Record the date and time when monitors are turned off or on. (iv) Recognize unchanging data that may indicate the monitor is not functioning properly, alert the operator, and record the incident. (v) Compute daily average values of the monitored operating parameter based on recorded data. (2) You must maintain a record of the description of the monitoring system and data compression recording system including the criteria used to determine which monitored values are recorded and retained, the method for calculating daily averages, and a demonstration that the system meets all criteria of paragraph (i)(3)(ii)(C)(1) of this section. * * * * * (5) * * * (i) Identification of all petroleum refinery process unit heat exchangers at the facility and the average annual HAP concentration of process fluid or intervening cooling fluid estimated when developing the Notification of Compliance Status report. (ii) Identification of all heat exchange systems subject to the monitoring requirements in § 63.654 and identification of all heat exchange systems that are exempt from the monitoring requirements according to the provisions in § 63.654(b). For each heat exchange system that is subject to the monitoring requirements in § 63.654, this must include identification of all heat exchangers within each heat exchange system, and, for closed-loop recirculation systems, the cooling tower included in each heat exchange system. (iii) Results of the following monitoring data for each required monitoring event: (A) Date/time of event. (B) Barometric pressure. (C) El Paso air stripping apparatus water flow milliliter/minute (ml/min) and air flow, ml/min, and air temperature, °Celsius. (D) FID reading (ppmv). (E) Length of sampling period. (F) Sample volume. (G) Calibration information identified in Section 5.4.2 of the ''Air Stripping Method (Modified El Paso Method) for Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Water Sources'' Revision Number One, dated January 2003, Sampling Procedures Manual, Appendix P: Cooling Tower Monitoring, prepared by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality,

	January 31, 2003 (incorporated by reference—see § 63.14). (iv) The date when a leak was identified, the date the source of the leak was identified, and the date when the heat exchanger was repaired or taken out of service. (v) If a repair is delayed, the reason for the delay, the schedule for completing the repair, the heat exchange exit line flow or cooling tower return line average flow rate at the monitoring location (in gallons/minute), and the estimate of potential strippable hydrocarbon emissions for each required monitoring interval during the delay of repair. ■ k. Revised paragraphs (i)(7)(iii)(B) and (i)(11) introductory text; (7) * * * (iii) * * * (B) The pressure or temperature of the coke drum vessel, as applicable, for the 5-minute period prior to the pre-vent draining. * * * * * (11) For each pressure relief device subject to the pressure release management work practice standards in § 63.648(j)(3), the owner or operator shall keep the records specified in paragraphs (i)(11)(i) through (iii) of this section. For each pilot-operated pressure relief device subject to the requirements at § 63.648(j)(4)(ii) or (iii), the owner or operator shall keep the records specified in paragraph (i)(11)(iv) of this section. ■ l. Added paragraph (i)(11)(iv); (iv) For pilot-operated pressure relief devices, general or release-specific records for estimating the quantity of VOC released from the pilot vent during a release event, and records of calculations used to determine the quantity of specific HAP released for any event or series of events in which 72 or more pounds of VOC are released in a day. ■ m. Revised paragraph (i)(12) introductory text and paragraph (i)(12)(iv); and (12) For each maintenance vent opening subject to the requirements in § 63.643(c), the owner or operator shall keep the applicable records specified in paragraphs (i)(12)(i) through (vi) of this section. * * * * * (iv) If complying with the requirements of § 63.643(c)(1)(iii), records used to estimate the total quantity of VOC in the equipment and the type and size limits of equipment that contain less than 72 pounds of VOC at the time of maintenance vent opening. For each maintenance vent opening for which the deinventory procedures specified in paragraph (i)(12)(i) of this section are not followed or for which the equipment opened exceeds the type and size limits established in the records specified in this paragraph, identification of the maintenance vent, the process units or equipment associated with the maintenance vent, the date of maintenance vent opening, and records used to estimate the total quantity of VOC in the equipment at the time the maintenance vent was opened to the atmosphere. ■ n. Added paragraph (i)(12)(vi). (vi) If complying with the requirements of § 63.643(c)(1)(v), identification of the maintenance vent, the process units or equipment associated with the maintenance vent, records documenting actions taken to comply with other applicable alternatives and why utilization of this alternative was required, the date of maintenance vent opening, the equipment pressure and lower explosive limit of the vapors in the equipment at the time of discharge, an indication of whether active purging was performed and the pressure of the equipment during the installation or removal of the blind if active purging was used, the duration the maintenance vent was open during the blind installation or removal process, and records used to estimate the total quantity of VOC in the equipment at the time the maintenance vent was opened

	to the atmosphere for each applicable maintenance vent opening. ■ 11. Section 63.657 was amended by revising paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii), (a)(2)(i) and (ii), (b)(5), and (e) § 63.657 Delayed coking unit decoking operation standards. (a) * * * (1) * * * (i) An average vessel pressure of 2 psig or less determined on a rolling 60- event average; or (ii) An average vessel temperature of 220 degrees Fahrenheit or less determined on a rolling 60-event average. (2) * * * (i) A vessel pressure of 2.0 psig or less for each decoking event; or (ii) A vessel temperature of 218 degrees Fahrenheit or less for each decoking event. * * * * * (b) * * * (5) The output of the pressure monitoring system must be reviewed each day the unit is operated to ensure that the pressure readings fluctuate as expected between operating and cooling/decoking cycles to verify the pressure taps are not plugged. Plugged pressure taps must be unplugged or otherwise repaired prior to the next operating cycle. * * * * * (e) The owner or operator of a delayed coking unit using the ''water overflow'' method of coke cooling prior to complying with the applicable requirements in paragraph (a) of this section must meet the requirements in either paragraph (e)(1) or (e)(2) of this section or, if applicable, the requirements in paragraph (e)(3) of this section. The owner or operator of a delayed coking unit using the ''water overflow'' method of coke cooling subject to this paragraph shall determine the coke drum vessel temperature as specified in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section and shall not otherwise drain or vent the coke drum until the coke drum vessel temperature is at or below the applicable limits in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) or (a)(2)(ii) of this section. (1) The overflow water must be directed to a separator or similar disengaging device that is operated in a manner to prevent entrainment of gases from the coke drum vessel to the overflow water storage tank. Gases from the separator or disengaging device must be routed to a closed blowdown system or otherwise controlled following the requirements for a Group 1 miscellaneous process vent. The liquid from the separator or disengaging device must be hardpiped to the overflow water storage tank or similarly transported to prevent exposure of the overflow water to the atmosphere. The overflow water storage tank may be an open or uncontrolled fixed-roof tank provided that a submerged fill pipe (pipe outlet below existing liquid level in the tank) is used to transfer overflow water to the tank. (2) The overflow water must be directed to a storage vessel meeting the requirements for storage vessels in subpart SS of this part. (3) Prior to November 26, 2020, if the equipment needed to comply with paragraphs (e)(1) or (2) of this section are not installed and operational, you must comply with all of the requirements in paragraphs (e)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section. (i) The temperature of the coke drum, measured according to paragraph (c) of this section, must be 250 degrees Fahrenheit or less prior to initiation of water overflow and at all times during the water overflow. (ii) The overflow water must be hardpiped to the overflow water storage tank or similarly transported to prevent exposure of the overflow water to the atmosphere. (iii) The overflow water storage tank may be an open or uncontrolled fixedroof tank provided that all of the following requirements are met. (A) A submerged fill pipe (pipe outlet below existing liquid level in the tank) is used to transfer overflow water to the tank. (B) The liquid level in the storage tank is at least 6 feet above the submerged fill pipe outlet at all times during water overflow. (C) The temperature of the contents in the storage tank remain below 150 degrees Fahrenheit at all times during water overflow. ■ 12. Section 63.658 was amended by revising paragraphs (c)(1), (2) and (3), (d)(1) introductory text and (d)(2), (e) introductory text,

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	(e)(3)(iv), (f)(1)(i) introductory text, and (f)(1)(i)(B). (c) * * * (1) As it pertains to this subpart, known sources of VOCs, as used in Section 8.2.1.3 in Method 325A of appendix A of this part for siting passive monitors, means a wastewater treatment unit, process unit, or any emission source requiring control according to the requirements of this subpart, including marine vessel loading operations. For marine vessel loading operations, one passive monitor should be sited on the shoreline adjacent to the dock. For this subpart, an additional monitor is not required if the only emission sources within 50 meters of the monitoring boundary are equipment leak sources satisfying all of the conditions in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section. (i) The equipment leak sources in organic HAP service within 50 meters of the monitoring boundary are limited to valves, pumps, connectors, sampling connections, and open-ended lines. If compressors, pressure relief devices, or agitators in organic HAP service are present within 50 meters of the monitoring boundary, the additional passive monitoring location specified in Section 8.2.1.3 in Method 325A of appendix A of this part must be used. (ii) All equipment leak sources in gas or light liquid service (and in organic HAP service), including valves, pumps, connectors, sampling connections and open-ended lines, must be monitored using EPA Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7 no less frequently than quarterly with no provisions for skip period monitoring, or according to the provisions of § 63.11(c) Alternative Work practice for monitoring equipment for leaks. For the purpose of this provision, a leak is detected if the instrument reading equals or exceeds the applicable limits in paragraphs (c)(1)(ii)(A) through (E) of this section: (A) For valves, pumps or connectors at an existing source, an instrument reading of 10,000 ppmv. (B) For valves or connectors at a new source, an instrument reading of 500 ppmv. (C) For pumps at a new source, an instrument reading of 2,000 ppmv. (D) For sampling connections or openended lines, an instrument reading of 500 ppmv above background. (E) For equipment monitored according to the Alternative Work practice for monitoring equipment for leaks, the leak definitions contained in § 63.11 (c)(6)(i) through (iii). (iii) All equipment leak sources in organic HAP service, including sources in gas, light liquid and heavy liquid service, must be inspected using visual, audible, olfactory, or any other detection method at least monthly. A leak is detected if the inspection identifies a potential leak to the atmosphere or if there are indications of liquids dripping. (iv) All leaks identified by the monitoring or inspections specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(ii) or (iii) of this section must be repaired no later than 15 calendar days after it is detected with no provisions for delay of repair. If a repair is not completed within 15 calendar days, the additional passive monitor specified in Section 8.2.1.3 in Method 325A of appendix A of this part must be used. (2) The owner or operator may collect one or more background samples if the owner or operator believes that an offsite upwind source or an onsite source excluded under § 63.640(g) may influence the sampler measurements. If the owner or operator elects to collect one or more background samples, the owner or operator must develop and submit a site-specific monitoring plan for approval according to the requirements in paragraph (i) of this section. Upon approval of the sitespecific monitoring plan, the background sampler(s) should be operated co-currently with the routine samplers. (3) If there are 19 or fewer monitoring locations, the owner or operator shall collect at least one co-located duplicate sample per sampling period and at least one field blank per sampling period. If there are 20 or more monitoring locations, the owner or operator shall collect at least two co-located duplicate samples per sampling period and at least one field blank per sampling period. The co-located duplicates may be collected at any of the perimeter sampling locations. * * * * * (d) * * * (1) If a near-field source correction is used as provided in paragraph (i)(2) of this section or if an alternative test method is used that provides timeresolved measurements, the owner or operator shall: * * * * * (2) For cases other than those specified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the owner or operator shall collect and record sampling period average temperature and barometric pressure using either an on-site meteorological station in accordance with Section 8.3.1 through

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	8.3.3 of Method 325A of appendix A of this part or, alternatively, using data from a United States Weather Service (USWS) meteorological station provided the USWS meteorological station is within 40 kilometers (25 miles) of the refinery. * * * * * (e) The owner or operator shall use a sampling period and sampling frequency as specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section. * * * * * (3) * * * (iv) If every sample at a monitoring site that is monitored at the frequency specified in paragraph (e)(3)(iii) of this section is at or below 0.9 mg/m3 for 2 years (i.e., 4 consecutive semiannual samples), only one sample per year is required for that monitoring site. For yearly sampling, samples shall occur at least 10 months but no more than 14 months apart. * * * * * (f) * * * (1) * * * (i) Except when near-field source correction is used as provided in paragraph (i) of this section, the owner or operator shall determine the highest and lowest sample results for benzene concentrations from the sample pool and calculate Dc as the difference in these concentrations. Co-located samples must be averaged together for the purposes of determining the benzene concentration for that sampling location, and, if applicable, for determining Dc. The owner or operator shall adhere to the following procedures when one or more samples for the sampling period are below the method detection limit for benzene: * * * * * (B) If all sample results are below the method detection limit, the owner or operator shall use the method detection limit as the highest sample result and zero as the lowest sample result when calculating c 13. Section 63.660 was amended by revising the introductory text, paragraph (b) introductory text, paragraphs (b)(1) and (e), and paragraph (i)(2) introductory text, and adding paragraph (i)(2)(iii) On and after the applicable compliance date for a Group 1 storage vessel located at a new or existing source as specified in § 63.640(h), the owner or operator of a Group 1 storage vessel storing liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 76.6 kilopascals (11.1 pounds per square inch) that is part of a new or existing source shall comply with either the requirements in subpart WW or SS of this part according to the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (i) of this section and the owner or operator of a Group 1 storage vessel storing liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 76.6 kilopascals (11.1 pounds per square inch) that is part of a new or existing source shall comply with the requirements in subpart SS of this part according to the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (i) of this section. * * * * * (b) A floating roof storage vessel complying with the requirements of subpart WW of this part may comply with the control option specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section and, if equipped with a ladder having at least one slotted leg, shall comply with one of the control options as described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section. If the floating roof storage vessel does not meet the requirements of § 63.1063(a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(viii) as of June 30, 2014, these requirements do not apply until the next time the vessel is completely emptied and degassed, or January 30, 2026, whichever occurs first. (1) In addition to the options presented in §§ 63.1063(a)(2)(viii)(A) and (B) and 63.1064, a floating roof storage vessel may comply with § 63.1063(a)(2)(viii) using a flexible enclosure device and either a gasketed or welded cap on the top of the guidepole. * * * * * (e) For storage vessels previously subject to requirements in § 63.646, initial inspection requirements in § 63.1063(c)(1) and (c)(2)(i) (i.e., those related to the initial filling of the storage vessel) or in § 63.983(b)(1)(i)(A), as applicable, are not required. Failure to perform other inspections and monitoring required by this section shall constitute a violation of the applicable standard of this subpart. * * * * * (i) * * * (2) If a closed vent system contains a bypass line, the owner or operator shall comply with the provisions of either §

	63.983(a)(3)(i) or (ii) or paragraph (iii) of this section for each closed vent system that contains bypass lines that could divert a vent stream either directly to the atmosphere or to a control device that does not comply with the requirements in subpart SS of this part. Except as provided in paragraphs (i)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section, use of the bypass at any time to divert a Group 1 storage vessel either directly to the atmosphere or to a control device that does not comply with the requirements in subpart SS of this part is an emissions standards violation. Equipment such as low leg drains and equipment subject to § 63.648 are not subject to this paragraph (i)(2). * * * * * (iii) Use a cap, blind flange, plug, or a second valve for an open-ended valves or line following the requirements specified in § 60.482–6(a)(2), (b) and (c). 14. Section 63.670 was amended by: ■ a. Revising paragraph (f); (f) Dilution operating limits for flares with perimeter assist air. Except as provided in paragraph (f)(1) of this section, for each flare actively receiving perimeter assist air, the owner or operator shall operate the flare to maintain the net heating value dilution parameter (NHVdil) at or above 22 British thermal units per square foot (Btu/ft2) determined on a 15-minute block period basis when regulated material is being routed to the flare for at least 15-minutes. The owner or operator shall monitor and calculate NHVdil as specified in paragraph (n) of this section. (1) If the only assist air provided to a specific flare is perimeter assist air intentionally entrained in lower and/or upper steam at the flare tip and the effective diameter is 9 inches or greater, the owner or operator shall comply only with the NHVcz operating limit in paragraph (e) of this section for that flare. ■ b. Revised paragraphs (h) introductory text, (h)(1), and (i) introductory text; * * * * (h) Visible emissions monitoring. The owner or operator shall conduct an initial visible emissions demonstration using an observation period of 2 hours using Method 22 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7. The initial visible emissions demonstration should be conducted the first time regulated materials are routed to the flare. Subsequent visible emissions observations must be conducted using either the methods in paragraph (h)(1) of this section or, alternatively, the methods in paragraph (h)(2) of this section. The owner or operator must record and report any instances where visible emissions are observed for more than 5 minutes during any 2 consecutive hours as specified in § 63.655(g)(11)(ii). (1) At least once per day for each day regulated material is routed to the flare, conduct visible emissions observations using an observation period of 5 minutes using Method 22 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7. If at any time the owner or operator sees visible emissions while regulated material is routed to the flare, even if the minimum required daily visible emission monitoring has already been performed, the owner or operator shall immediately begin an observation period of 5 minutes using Method 22 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7. If visible emissions are observed for more than one continuous minute during any 5-minute observation period, the observation period using Method 22 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7 must be extended to 2 hours or until 5-minutes of visible emissions are observed. Daily 5-minute Method 22 observations are not required to be conducted for days the flare does not receive any regulated material. * * * * * (i) Flare vent gas, steam assist and air assist flow rate monitoring. The owner or operator shall install, operate, calibrate, and maintain a monitoring system capable of continuously measuring, calculating, and recording the volumetric flow rate in the flare header or headers that feed the flare as well as any flare supplemental gas used. Different flow monitoring methods may be used to measure different gaseous streams that make up the flare vent gas provided that the flow rates of all gas streams that contribute to the flare vent gas are

	determined. If assist air or assist steam is used, the owner or operator shall install, operate, calibrate, and maintain a monitoring system capable of continuously measuring, calculating, and recording the volumetric flow rate of assist air and/or assist steam used with the flare. If pre-mix assist air and perimeter assist are both used, the owner or operator shall install, operate, calibrate, and maintain a monitoring system capable of separately measuring, calculating, and recording the volumetric flow rate of premix assist air and perimeter assist air used with the flare. Flow monitoring system requirements and acceptable alternatives are provided in paragraphs (i)(1) through (6) of this section. ■ c. Added paragraphs (i)(5) and (6); (5) Continuously monitoring fan speed or power and using fan curves is an acceptable method for continuously monitoring assist air flow rates. (6) For perimeter assist air intentionally entrained in lower and/or upper steam, the monitored steam flow rate and the maximum design air-to steam volumetric flow ratio of the entrainment system may be used to determine the assist air flow rate. ■ d. Revised paragraph (j)(6) introductory text; (j) * * * (6) Direct compositional or net heating value monitoring is not required for gas streams that have been demonstrated to have consistent composition (or a fixed minimum net heating value) according to the methods in paragraphs (j)(6)(i) through (iii) of this section. ■ e. Revised the definition of the Qcum term in the equation in paragraph (k)(3); (k) * * * (3) * * * * * * * * Qcum = Cumulative volumetric flow over 15- minute block average period, standard cubic feet. ■ f. Revised paragraph (m)(2) introductory text; (m) * * * (2) Owners or operators of flares that use the feed-forward calculation methodology in paragraph (l)(5)(i) of this section and that monitor gas composition or net heating value in a location representative of the cumulative vent gas stream and that directly monitor flare supplemental gas flow additions to the flare must determine the 15-minute block average NHVcz using the following equation. ■ g. Revised the definitions of the QNG2, QNG1, and NHVNG terms in the equation in paragraph (m)(2); QNG2 = Cumulative volumetric flow of flare supplemental gas during the 15-minute block period, scf. QNG1 = Cumulative volumetric flow of flare supplemental gas during the previous 15-minute block period, scf. For the first 15-minute block period of an event, use the volumetric flow value for the current 15-minute block period, i.e., QNG1 = QNG2. NHVNG = Net heating value of flare supplemental gas for the 15-minute block period determined according to the requirements in paragraph (j)(5) of this section, Btu/scf. ■ h. Revised paragraph (n)(2) introductory text; (n) * * * (2) Owners or operators of flares that use the feed-forward calculation methodology in paragraph (l)(5)(i) of this section and that monitor gas composition or net heating value in a location representative of the cumulative vent gas stream and that directly monitor flare supplemental gas flow additions to the flare must determine the 15-minute block average NHVdil using the following equation only during periods when perimeter assist air is used. For 15-minute block periods when there is no cumulative volumetric flow of perimeter assist air, the 15-minute block average NHVdil parameter does not need to be calculated. * * *

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	■ i. Revised the definitions of the QNG2, QNG1, and NHVNG terms in the equation in paragraph (n)(2); and QNG2 = Cumulative volumetric flow of flare supplemental gas during the 15-minute block period, scf. QNG1 = Cumulative volumetric flow of flare supplemental gas during the previous 15-minute block period, scf. For the first 15-minute block period of an event, use the volumetric flow value for the current 15-minute block period, i.e., QNG1 = QNG2. NHVNG = Net heating value of flare supplemental gas for the 15-minute block period determined according to the requirements in paragraph (j)(5) of this section, Btu/scf. ■ j. Revised paragraphs (o) introductory text, (o)(1)(ii)(B), (o)(1)(iii)(B), and (o)(3)(i). (o) Emergency flaring provisions. The owner or operator of a flare that has the potential to operate above its smokeless capacity under any circumstance shall comply with the provisions in paragraphs (o)(1) through (7) of this section. (1) * * * (ii) * * * (B) Implementation of prevention measures listed for pressure relief devices in § 63.648(j)(3)(ii)(A) through (E) for each pressure relief device that can discharge to the flare. * * * * * (iii) * * * (B) The smokeless capacity of the flare based on a 15-minute block average and design conditions. Note: A single value must be provided for the smokeless capacity of the flare. * * * * * (3) * * * (i) The vent gas flow rate exceeds the smokeless capacity of the flare based on a 15-minute block average and visible emissions are present from the flare for more than 5 minutes during any 2 consecutive hours during the release event. 15. Table 6 to Subpart CC is amended by revising the entries ‘‘63.6(f)(3)’’, ‘‘63.6(h)(8)’’, 63.7(a)(2)’’, ‘‘63.7(f)’’, ‘‘63.7(h)(3)’’, and ‘‘63.8(e)’’ ■ 16. Table 11 to subpart CC is amended by revising items (2)(iv), (3)(iv) and (4)(v) **83 FR No. 227 (November 26, 2018)**
40 CFR 63.1175--63.1199 (Subpart DDD)	No Changes
63.7480--63.7575 (Subpart DDDDD)	No Changes
40 CFR 63.741-63.759 (Subpart GG)	No Change
63.8380--63.8515 (Subpart JJJJJ)	No Changes
63.8530--63.8665	No Changes

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(Subpart KKKKK)	
40 CFR 63.1340--63.1359 (Subpart LLL)	Section 63.1349 was amended by adding paragraph (b)(6)(v)(H) to read as follows: § 63.1349 Performance testing requirements. * * * * * (b) * * * (6) * * * (v) * * * (H) Paragraph (b)(6)(v) of this section expires on July 25, 2017 at which time the owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with paragraphs (b)(6)(i), (ii), or (iii). Section 63.1350 was amended by revising paragraph (l)(4) introductory text to read as follows: § 63.1350 Monitoring requirements. * * * * * (l) * * * (4) If you monitor continuous performance through the use of an HCl CPMS according to paragraphs (b)(6)(v)(A) through (H) of § 63.1349, for any exceedance of the 30-kiln operating day HCl CPMS average value from the established operating limit, you must: **82 FR No.161** ■ 2. Section 63.1341 was amended by: ■ a. Removed the definition of ‘‘affirmative defense’’; and ■ b. Revised the definitions of ‘‘dioxins and furans (D/F),’’ ‘‘in-line coal mill,’’ and ‘‘TEQ.’’ Dioxins and furans (D/F) means tetra-, penta-, hexa-, hepta-, and octachlorinated dibenzo dioxins and furans. * * * * * In-line coal mill means a coal mill using kiln exhaust gases in their process. A coal mill with a heat source other than the kiln or a coal mill using exhaust gases from the clinker cooler is not an in-line coal mill. * * * * * TEQ means the international method of expressing toxicity equivalents for dioxins and furans as defined in U.S. EPA, Interim Procedures for Estimating Risks Associated with Exposures to Mixtures of Chlorinated Dibenzo-pdioxins and -dibenzofurans (CDDs and CDFs) and 1989 Update, March 1989. The 1989 Toxic Equivalency Factors (TEFs) used to determine the dioxin and furan TEQs are listed in Table 2 to subpart LLL of Part 63. 3. Section 63.1343 was amended by removing paragraph (d) and Table 2. ■ 4. Section 63.1348 was amended by: ■ a. Added a sentence after the first sentence in paragraph (a) introductory text; a) Initial Performance Test Requirements. * * * Any affected source that was unable to demonstrate compliance before the compliance date due to being idled, or that had demonstrated compliance but was idled during the normal window for the next compliance test, must demonstrate compliance within 180 days after coming out of the idle period. ■ b. Revised paragraph (a)(3)(i), the second sentence in paragraph (a)(3)(iv), and paragraphs (a)(4)(ii), (a)(7)(ii), (b)(3)(ii), and (b)(4); (3) D/F compliance. (i) If you are subject to limitations on D/F emissions under § 63.1343(b), you must demonstrate initial compliance with the D/F emissions standards by using the performance test methods and procedures in § 63.1349(b)(3). The owner or operator of a kiln with an inline raw mill must demonstrate initial compliance by conducting separate performance tests while the raw mill is operating and the raw mill is not operating. Determine the D/F TEQ concentration for each run and calculate the arithmetic average of the TEQ

	concentrations measured for the three runs to determine continuous compliance. * * * * * (iv) * * * Compliance is demonstrated if the system is maintained within ±5 percent accuracy during the performance test determined in accordance with the procedures and criteria submitted for review in your monitoring plan required in § 63.1350(p). (4) * * * (ii) Total Organic HAP Emissions Tests. If you elect to demonstrate compliance with the total organic HAP emissions limit under § 63.1343(b) in lieu of the THC emissions limit, you must demonstrate compliance with the total organic HAP emissions standards by using the performance test methods and procedures in § 63.1349(b)(7). * * * * * (7) * * * (ii) Perform required emission monitoring and testing of the kiln exhaust prior to the reintroduction of the coal mill exhaust, and also testing the kiln exhaust diverted to the coal mill. All emissions must be added together for all emission points, and must not exceed the limit per each pollutant as listed in § 63.1343(b). (b) * * * (3) * * * (ii) Bag Leak Detection System (BLDS). If you install a BLDS on a raw mill or finish mill in lieu of conducting the daily visible emissions testing, you must demonstrate compliance using a BLDS that is installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with the requirements of § 63.1350(f)(4)(ii). (4) D/F Compliance. If you are subject to a D/F emissions limitation under § 63.1343(b), you must demonstrate compliance using a continuous monitoring system (CMS) that is installed, operated and maintained to record the temperature of specified gas streams in accordance with the ■ c. Added a heading to paragraph (b)(5); and ■ d. Revised paragraph (b)(5)(i). (5) Activated Carbon Injection Compliance. (i) If you use activated carbon injection to comply with the D/ F emissions limitation under § 63.1343(b), you must demonstrate compliance using a CMS that is installed, operated, and maintained to record the rate of activated carbon injection in accordance with the 5. Section 63.1349 was amended by: ■ a. Revised paragraphs (b)(1)(vi), (b)(3)(iv), (b)(4)(i), (b)(6)(i)(A), (b)(7)(viii)(A), (b)(8)(vi), and (b)(8)(vii)(B); (b)(1) * * * (vi) For each performance test, conduct at least three separate test runs under the conditions that exist when the affected source is operating at the level reasonably expected to occur. Conduct each test run to collect a minimum sample volume of 2 dscm for determining compliance with a new source limit and 1 dscm for determining compliance with an existing source limit. Calculate the time weighted average of the results from three consecutive runs, including applicable sources as required by paragraph (b)(1)(viii) of this section, to determine compliance. You need not determine the particulate matter collected in the impingers ''back half'' of the Method 5 or Method 5I particulate sampling train to demonstrate compliance with the PM standards of this subpart. This shall not preclude the permitting authority from requiring a determination of the ''back half'' for other purposes. For kilns with inline raw mills, testing must be conducted while the raw mill is on and while the raw mill is off. If the exhaust streams of a kiln with an inline raw mill and a clinker cooler are comingled, then the comingled exhaust stream must be tested with the raw mill on and the raw mill off. (3) * * * (iv) The run average temperature must be calculated for each run, and the average of the run average temperatures must be determined and included in the performance test report and will determine the applicable temperature limit in accordance with § 63.1346(b). (4) * * * (i) If you are subject to limitations on THC emissions, you must operate a CEMS in accordance with the requirements in § 63.1350(i). For the purposes of conducting the accuracy and quality assurance evaluations for CEMS, the THC span value (as propane) is

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	50 to 60 ppmvw and the reference method (RM) is Method 25A of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter. (6) * * * (i)(A) If the source is equipped with a wet scrubber, tray tower or dry scrubber, you must conduct performance testing using Method 321 of appendix A to this part unless you have installed a CEMS that meets the requirements § 63.1350(l)(1). For kilns with inline raw mills, testing must be conducted for the raw mill on and raw mill off conditions. (7) * * * (viii) * * * (A) Determine the THC CEMS average values in ppmvw, and the average of your corresponding three total organic HAP compliance test runs, using Equation 12. (8) * * * (vi) If your kiln has an inline kiln/raw mill, you must conduct separate performance tests while the raw mill is operating (''mill on'') and while the raw mill is not operating (''mill off''). Using the fraction of time the raw mill is on and the fraction of time that the raw mill is off, calculate this limit as a weighted average of the SO2 levels measured during raw mill on and raw mill off compliance testing with Equation 17. (vii) * * * (B) Determine your SO2 CEMS instrument average ppm, and the average of your corresponding three HCl compliance test runs, using Equation 18. ■ b. Removed and reserved paragraph (d). ■ 10. Added table 2 to subpart LLL. **83 FR No. 143 (July 25, 2018)**
40 CFR 63.1500--63.1520 (Subpart RRR)	No Change
40 CFR 63.1560--63.1579 (Subpart UUU)	18. Section 63.1564 was amended by revising the introductory text of paragraphs (b)(4)(iii), (c)(3), and (c)(4) and revising paragraph (c)(5)(iii) to read as follows: (4) * * * (iii) If you elect Option 3 in paragraph (a)(1)(v) of this section, the Ni lb/hr emission limit, compute your Ni emission rate using Equation 5 of this section and your site-specific Ni operating limit (if you use a continuous opacity monitoring system) using Equations 6 and 7 of this section as follows: * * * (3) If you use a continuous opacity monitoring system and elect to comply with Option 3 in paragraph (a)(1)(v) of this section, determine continuous compliance with your site-specific Ni operating limit by using Equation 11 of this section as follows: (4) If you use a continuous opacity monitoring system and elect to comply with Option 4 in paragraph (a)(1)(vi) of this section, determine continuous compliance with your site-specific Ni operating limit by using Equation 12 of this section as follows: (5) * * * (iii) Calculating the inlet velocity to the primary internal cyclones in feet per second (ft/sec) by dividing the average volumetric flow rate (acfm) by the cumulative cross-sectional area of the primary internal cyclone inlets (ft2) and by 60 seconds/minute (for unit conversion). 19. Section 63.1565 was amended by revising paragraph (a)(5)(ii) to read as follows: § 63.1565 What are my requirements for organic HAP emissions from catalytic cracking units? (a) * * * (5) * * * (ii) You can elect to maintain the oxygen (O2) concentration in the exhaust gas from your catalyst regenerator at or

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	above 1 volume percent (dry basis) or 1 volume percent (wet basis with no moisture correction). ■ 20. Section 63.1569 was amended by revising paragraph (c)(2) to read as follows: § 63.1569 What are my requirements for HAP emissions from bypass lines? * * * * * (c) * * * (2) Demonstrate continuous compliance with the work practice standard in paragraph (a)(3) of this section by complying with the procedures in your operation, maintenance, and monitoring plan. 21. Section 63.1571 was amended by revising the introductory text of paragraphs (a), (a)(5) and (a)(6), and by revising the introductory text of paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) (a) When must I conduct a performance test? You must conduct initial performance tests and report the results by no later than 150 days after the compliance date specified for your source in § 63.1563 and according to the provisions in § 63.7(a)(2) and § 63.1574(a)(3). If you are required to do a performance evaluation or test for a semi-regenerative catalytic reforming unit catalyst regenerator vent, you may do them at the first regeneration cycle after your compliance date and report the results in a followup Notification of Compliance Status report due no later than 150 days after the test. You must conduct additional performance tests as specified in paragraphs (a)(5) and (6) of this section and report the results of these performance tests according to the provisions in § 63.1575(f). * * * * * (5) Periodic performance testing for PM or Ni. Except as provided in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) and (ii) of this section, conduct a periodic performance test for PM or Ni for each catalytic cracking unit at least once every 5 years according to the requirements in Table 4 of this subpart. You must conduct the first periodic performance test no later than August 1, 2017 or within 150 days of startup of a new unit. * * * * * (6) One-time performance testing for Hydrogen Cyanide (HCN). Conduct a performance test for HCN from each catalytic cracking unit no later than August 1, 2017 or within 150 days of startup of a new unit according to the applicable requirements in paragraphs (a)(6)(i) and (ii) of this section. * * * * * (d) * * * (1) If you must meet the HAP metal emission limitations in § 63.1564, you elect the option in paragraph (a)(1)(v) in § 63.1564 (Ni lb/hr), and you use continuous parameter monitoring systems, you must establish an operating limit for the equilibrium catalyst Ni concentration based on the laboratory analysis of the equilibrium catalyst Ni concentration from the initial performance test. Section 63.1564(b)(2) allows you to adjust the laboratory measurements of the equilibrium catalyst Ni concentration to the maximum level. You must make this adjustment using Equation 1 of this section as follows: * * * * * (2) If you must meet the HAP metal emission limitations in § 63.1564, you elect the option in paragraph (a)(1)(vi) in § 63.1564 (Ni per coke burn-off), and you use continuous parameter monitoring systems, you must establish an operating limit for the equilibrium catalyst Ni concentration based on the laboratory analysis of the equilibrium catalyst Ni concentration from the initial performance test. Section 63.1564(b)(2) allows you to adjust the laboratory measurements of the equilibrium catalyst Ni concentration to the maximum level. You must make this adjustment using Equation 2 of this section as follows: 22. Section 63.1572 was amended by revising paragraphs (c)(1) and (d)(1) (c) * * * (1) You must install, operate, and maintain each continuous parameter monitoring system according to the requirements in Table 41 of this subpart. You must also meet the equipment specifications in Table 41 of this subpart if pH strips or colormetric tube sampling

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	systems are used. You must meet the requirements in Table 41 of this subpart for BLD systems. Alternatively, before August 1, 2017, you may install, operate, and maintain each continuous parameter monitoring system in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's specifications or other written procedures that provide adequate assurance that the equipment will monitor accurately. * * * * * (d) * * * (1) Except for monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or collect data at all required intervals) at all times the affected source is operating. 23. Section 63.1573 was amended by revising paragraph (a)(1) introductory text. (a) * * * (1) You may use this alternative to a continuous parameter monitoring system for the catalytic regenerator exhaust gas flow rate for your catalytic cracking unit if the unit does not introduce any other gas streams into the catalyst regeneration vent (i.e., complete combustion units with no additional combustion devices). You may also use this alternative to a continuous parameter monitoring system for the catalytic regenerator atmospheric exhaust gas flow rate for your catalytic reforming unit during the coke burn and rejuvenation cycles if the unit operates as a constant pressure system during these cycles. You may also use this alternative to a continuous parameter monitoring system for the gas flow rate exiting the catalyst regenerator to determine inlet velocity to the primary internal cyclones as required in § 63.1564(c)(5) regardless of the configuration of the catalytic regenerator exhaust vent downstream of the regenerator (i.e., regardless of whether or not any other gas streams are introduced into the catalyst regeneration vent). Except, if you only use this alternative to demonstrate compliance with § 63.1564(c)(5), you shall use this procedure for the performance test and for monitoring after the performance test. You shall: Section 63.1574 was amended by revising paragraph (a)(3)(ii) to read as follows: (a) * * * (3) * * * (ii) For each initial compliance demonstration that includes a performance test, you must submit the notification of compliance status no later than 150 calendar days after the compliance date specified for your affected source in § 63.1563. For data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT website (https://www.epa.gov/ electronic-reporting-air-emissions/ electronic-reporting-tool-ert) at the time of the test, you must submit the results in accordance with § 63.1575(k)(1)(i) by the date that you submit the Notification of Compliance Status, and you must include the process unit(s) tested, the pollutant(s) tested, and the date that such performance test was conducted in the Notification of Compliance Status. For performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems (CMS) measuring relative accuracy test audit (RATA) pollutants that are supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT website at the time of the evaluation, you must submit the results in accordance with § 63.1575(k)(2)(i) by the date that you submit the Notification of Compliance Status, and you must include the process unit where the CMS is installed, the parameter measured by the CMS, and the date that the performance evaluation was conducted in the Notification of Compliance Status. All other performance test and performance evaluation results (i.e., those not supported by EPA's ERT) must be reported in the Notification of Compliance Status. 25. Section 63.1575 is amended by: ■ a. Revising paragraphs (f)(1), (k)(1) introductory text and (k)(2) introductory text; (f) * * * (1) A copy of any performance test or performance evaluation of a CMS done during the reporting period on any affected unit, if applicable. The report must be included in the next semiannual compliance report. The copy must include a complete report for each test method used for a particular kind of emission point tested. For additional tests performed for a similar emission point using the same

	method, you must submit the results and any other information required, but a complete test report is not required. A complete test report contains a brief process description; a simplified flow diagram showing affected processes, control equipment, and sampling point locations; sampling site data; description of sampling and analysis procedures and any modifications to standard procedures; quality assurance procedures; record of operating conditions during the test; record of preparation of standards; record of calibrations; raw data sheets for field sampling; raw data sheets for field and laboratory analyses; documentation of calculations; and any other information required by the test method. For data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT website (https://www.epa.gov/ electronic-reporting-air-emissions/ electronic-reporting-tool-ert) at the time of the test, you must submit the results in accordance with paragraph (k)(1)(i) of this section by the date that you submit the compliance report, and instead of including a copy of the test report in the compliance report, you must include the process unit(s) tested, the pollutant(s) tested, and the date that such performance test was conducted in the compliance report. For performance evaluations of CMS measuring relative accuracy test audit (RATA) pollutants that are supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT website at the time of the evaluation, you must submit the results in accordance with paragraph (k)(2)(i) of this section by the date that you submit the compliance report, and you must include the process unit where the CMS is installed, the parameter measured by the CMS, and the date that the performance evaluation was conducted in the compliance report. All other performance test and performance evaluation results (i.e., those not supported by EPA's ERT) must be reported in the compliance report. * * * * * (k) * * * (1) Unless otherwise specified by this subpart, within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test as required by this subpart, you must submit the results of the performance tests following the procedure specified in either paragraph (k)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section. * * * * * (2) Unless otherwise specified by this subpart, within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS performance evaluation required by § 63.1571(a) and (b), you must submit the results of the performance evaluation following the procedure specified in either paragraph (k)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section. ■ b. Adding paragraph (l). (l) Extensions to electronic reporting deadlines. (1) If you are required to electronically submit a report through the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) in the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX), and due to a planned or actual outage of either the EPA's CEDRI or CDX systems within the period of time beginning 5 business days prior to the date that the submission is due, you will be or are precluded from accessing CEDRI or CDX and submitting a required report within the time prescribed, you may assert a claim of EPA system outage for failure to timely comply with the reporting requirement. You must submit notification to the Administrator in writing as soon as possible following the date you first knew, or through due diligence should have known, that the event may cause or caused a delay in reporting. You must provide to the Administrator a written description identifying the date(s) and time(s) the CDX or CEDRI were unavailable when you attempted to access it in the 5 business days prior to the submission deadline; a rationale for attributing the delay in reporting beyond the regulatory deadline to the EPA system outage; describe the measures taken or to be taken to minimize the delay in reporting; and identify a date by which you propose to report, or if you have already met the reporting requirement at the time of the notification, the date you reported. In any circumstance, the report must be submitted electronically as soon as possible after the outage is resolved. The decision to accept the claim of EPA system outage and allow an extension to the reporting deadline is solely within the discretion of the Administrator.

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	26. Section 63.1576 was amended by revising paragraph (a)(2)(i) to read as follows: (a) * * * (2) * * * (i) Record the date, time, and duration of each startup and/or shutdown period for which the facility elected to comply with the alternative standards in § 63.1564(a)(5)(ii) or § 63.1565(a)(5)(ii) or § 63.1568(a)(4)(ii) or (iii). ■ 27. Table 3 to Subpart UUU was amended by revising the table heading and entries for items 2.c, 6, 7, 8 and 9 ■ 28. Table 4 to Subpart UUU of Part 63 was amended by revising the entries for items 9.c and 10.c ■ 29. Table 5 to Subpart UUU was amended by revising the entry for item 3 ■ 30. Table 6 to Subpart UUU was amended by revising the entries for items 1.a.ii and 7 ■ 31. Table 10 to Subpart UUU was amended by revising the entry for item 3 ■32. Table 43 to Subpart UUU was amended by revising the entry for item 2 ■ 33. Table 44 to Subpart UUU was amended by revising the entries ‘‘63.6(f)(3)’’, ‘‘63.6(h)(7)(i)’’, ‘‘63.6(h)(8)’’, ‘‘63.7(a)(2)’’, ‘‘63.7(g)’’, ‘‘63.8(e)’’, ‘‘63.10(d)(2)’’, ‘‘63.10(e)(1)– (2)’’, and ‘‘63.10(e)(4)’’ **83 FR No. 227 (November 26, 2018)**
63.9980--63.10042 (Subpart UUUUU)	17. Revise Table 5 to Subpart UUUUU of part 63 **83 FR No. 220 (November 14, 2018)**