

sources (e.g., blowing stills) for which testing of the control device inlet is impractical.

Saturators (including wet loopers) and coaters at existing roofing manufacturing lines must meet PM emission limits based on the type of substrate used in manufacturing. At existing, reconstructed, and new asphalt roofing manufacturing lines, saturators (including wet loopers) and coaters must meet an opacity limit, and the emission capture system for these equipment must meet a visible emissions standard. The final rule also provides the option for Group 2 asphalt storage tanks, saturators (including wet loopers), and coaters at existing and new asphalt roofing manufacturing lines and coating mixers, sealant applicators, and adhesive applicators at existing asphalt roofing manufacturing lines to comply with either the THC or the combustion efficiency standards instead of the PM and opacity standards.

#### *E. When Must I Comply?*

Existing sources must comply with the final rule no later than May 1, 2006. The 3-year period is necessary to allow owners and operators sufficient time to design, purchase, and install emissions capture systems and air pollution control equipment. New or reconstructed sources must comply with the final rule at startup or April 29, 2003, whichever is later.

If your asphalt processing facility or asphalt roofing manufacturing line is located at a facility that is an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP after April 29, 2003, then any portion of the existing facility that is a new affected source or a reconstructed affected source must comply with all requirements of the final rule applicable to new sources upon startup after the facility becomes a major source or by April 29, 2003, whichever is later. All other parts of any facility to which the final rule applies must be in compliance with this subpart by 3 years after becoming a major source.

#### *F. What Are the Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements?*

You must conduct a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the final rule emission limits unless you are using the results from an acceptable previously-conducted emission test to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations in the final rule, or you are using a control device that the EPA has already determined achieves the required HAP destruction efficiency.

If you choose to use the results from a previously-conducted emissions test, you must demonstrate to the Administrator's (or delegated authority) satisfaction that no changes have been made to the process since the time of the emissions test, the operating conditions and test methods used during testing conform to the requirements of the final rule, and the control device and process parameter values established during the previously-conducted emission test are used to demonstrate continuous compliance with the final rule.

An initial performance test is not required for boilers or process heaters with a design heat input capacity of 44 megawatts (MW) or greater or where the emissions are introduced into the flame zone of the boiler or process heater. Performance testing is also not required for flares that meet the design and operating requirements of 40 CFR 63.11(b). An initial performance test is not required for boilers and process heaters larger than 44 MW because they operate at high temperatures and residence times. When vent streams are introduced into the flame zone of these boilers and process heaters, over 98 percent reduction or an outlet concentration of 20 parts per million per volume (ppmv) is achieved. Therefore, a performance test is not necessary. We are not requiring performance testing of flares because percent reduction and outlet concentration cannot feasibly be measured at flares. The operating conditions in § 63.11 assure that the flare will be operated properly and achieve the requisite degree of destruction of organic HAP.

As specified in 40 CFR 63.7(e), performance tests must be conducted within the range of normal operating conditions. To ensure that compliance can be achieved over the entire range of operating conditions, the performance tests must be conducted under the operating conditions that reflect the highest rate of asphalt processing or roofing production reasonably expected to be achieved by the facility. For example, performance tests of roofing manufacturing line equipment must be conducted while operating under normal conditions and while manufacturing the roofing product that is expected to result in the greatest amount of HAP emissions.

For each performance test, you must conduct a minimum of three 1-hour test runs. Compliance is determined based on the average of the three test runs. To measure PM, you must use EPA test method 5A; for THC emissions, you must use EPA test method 25A.

For the THC destruction efficiency and combustion efficiency standards, you must measure emissions of THC, carbon monoxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) to demonstrate compliance. For the THC outlet concentration you must measure emissions of THC to demonstrate compliance. You must use EPA test method 10 to measure CO emissions and EPA test method 3A to measure CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The EPA test methods are contained in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60. You must demonstrate compliance with the PM emission limit, THC percent reduction standard, THC outlet concentration standard, THC destruction efficiency standard, and the combustion efficiency standard using the instructions and equations in the performance test requirement section of the final rule.

The final rule also contains opacity and visible emission standards for saturators (including wet loopers) and coaters and their emissions capture systems at existing, new, and reconstructed asphalt roofing manufacturing lines and an opacity standard for certain asphalt storage tanks at existing, new, and reconstructed asphalt processing facilities and roofing manufacturing lines. Opacity and visible emission compliance determinations must be made using EPA test methods 9 and 22 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60, respectively.

The final rule allows you to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission standards by monitoring control device operating parameters or by using continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) to directly measure emissions. Although the final rule does not require continuous monitoring of opacity, you can use continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS) if you choose to do so since the opacity standard applies at all times.

If you choose to conduct parameter monitoring, you must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) to monitor the control device parameters. During the performance test, you must continuously monitor and record control device parameters and establish the monitoring parameter value(s) that constitute compliance with the emission limits if you plan to use parameter monitoring to demonstrate compliance following the initial performance test. If you use a combustion device to comply with the standards, you must record the average operating temperature. The temperature monitoring device must be installed at the exit of the combustion