

TABLE 6 TO SUBPART IIIII OF PART 63.—EXAMPLES OF TECHNIQUES FOR EQUIPMENT PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION, LEAK DETECTION AND MERCURY VAPOR MEASUREMENTS—Continued

[As stated in Tables 1 and 2 of Subpart IIIII, examples of techniques for equipment problem identification, leak detection and mercury vapor measurements can be found in the following table]

To detect * * *	You could use * * *	Principle of detection * * *
3. Level of mercury vapor in the cell room and other areas.	d. Portable short-wave ultraviolet light, fluorescent background—visual indication.	Ultraviolet light is directed toward a fluorescent background positioned behind a suspected source of mercury emissions. Elemental mercury vapor absorbs the ultraviolet light, projecting a dark shadow image on the fluorescent background.
	e. Portable combustible gas meter.	See Item 2.b.
	a. Portable mercury vapor analyzer—ultraviolet light absorption detector.	See Item 2.c.
	b. Portable mercury vapor analyzer—gold film amalgamation detector.	
	c. Permanganate impingement .....	A known volume of gas sample is absorbed in potassium permanganate solution. Elemental mercury in the solution is determined using a cold vapor adsorption analyzer, and the concentration of mercury in the gas sample is calculated.

TABLE 7 TO SUBPART IIIII OF PART 63.—REQUIRED ELEMENTS OF WASHDOWN PLANS

[As stated in § 63.8192, your written washdown plan must address the elements contained in the following table]

For each of the following areas * * *	You must establish the following as part of your plan * * *
1. Center aisles of cell rooms .....	A description of the manner of washdown of the area, and the washdown frequency for the area.
2. Electrolyzers	
3. End boxes and areas under end boxes	
4. Decomposers and areas under decomposers	
5. Caustic baskets and areas around caustic baskets	
6. Hydrogen system piping	
7. Basement floor of cell rooms	
8. Tanks	
9. Pillars and beams in cell rooms	
10. Mercury cell repair areas	
11. Maintenance shop areas	
12. Work tables	
13. Mercury thermal recovery units	
14. Storage areas for mercury-containing wastes	

TABLE 8 TO SUBPART IIIII OF PART 63.—REQUIREMENTS FOR CELL ROOM MONITORING PROGRAM

[As stated in § 63.8192(g)(1), your mercury monitoring system must meet the requirements contained in the following table]

If you utilize an * * *	Your * * *	Must * * *
1. Extractive cold vapor spectroscopy system ..	a. Mercury vapor analyzer .....	Be capable of continuously monitoring the elemental mercury concentration with a detection level at least two times lower than the baseline mercury concentration in the cell room.
	b. Sampling system .....	Obtain measurements at three or more locations along the center aisle of the cell room at a height sufficient to ensure that sample is representative of the entire cell room. One sampling location must be above the midpoint of the center aisle, and the other two an equidistance between the midpoint and the end of the cells.
2. Open path differential optical absorption spectroscopy system.	a. Mercury vapor analyzer .....	Be capable of continuously monitoring the elemental mercury concentration with a detection level at least two times lower than the baseline mercury concentration in the cell room.
	b. Path .....	Be directed along the center aisle at a height sufficient to ensure that the sample is representative of the entire cell room.