

the requirements in §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 5 of appendix B to part 60. The owner or operator shall use Methods 15 or 15A of appendix A-5 to part 60 for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 15A of appendix A-5 to part 60.

(3) The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable quality assurance procedures in appendix F to part 60 for each reduced sulfur monitor.

(e) *Flow monitoring for flares.* The owner or operator of an affected flare subject to §60.102a(g)(3) shall install, operate, calibrate, and maintain CPMS to measure and record the exhaust gas flow rate. The owner or operator of a modified flare shall install this instrument by no later than 1 year after the flare becomes an affected flare subject to this subpart.

(1) The CPMS must be able to correct for the temperature and pressure of the system and output flow in standard conditions as defined in §60.2.

(2) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the manufacturer's specifications and requirements.

(f) *Excess emissions.* For the purpose of reports required by §60.7(c), periods of excess emissions for fuel gas combustion devices subject to the emissions limitations in §60.102a(g) are defined as specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section. NOTE: Determine all averages as the arithmetic average of the applicable 1-hour averages, e.g., determine the rolling 3-hour average as the arithmetic average of three contiguous 1-hour averages.

(1) All rolling 3-hour periods during which the average concentration of SO<sub>2</sub> as measured by the SO<sub>2</sub> continuous monitoring system required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section exceeds 20 ppmv, and all rolling 365-day periods during which the average concentration as measured by the SO<sub>2</sub> continuous monitoring system required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section exceeds 8 ppmv; or

(2) All rolling 3-hour periods during which the average concentration of H<sub>2</sub>S as measured by the H<sub>2</sub>S continuous

monitoring system required under paragraph (a)(2) of this section exceeds 162 ppmv, all days in which the concentration of H<sub>2</sub>S as measured by daily stain tube sampling required under paragraph (b)(3)(iii) of this section exceeds 162 ppmv, and all rolling 365-day periods during which the average concentration as measured by the H<sub>2</sub>S continuous monitoring system under paragraph (a)(2) of this section exceeds 60 ppmv.

(3) All rolling 24-hour periods during which the average concentration of NO<sub>x</sub> as measured by the NO<sub>x</sub> continuous monitoring system required under paragraph (c) of this section exceeds 40 ppmv.

(4) All rolling 30-day periods during which the average flow rate to an affected flare as measured by the monitoring system required under paragraph (e) of this section exceeds 250,000 scfd.

**§ 60.108a Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.**

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the emissions limitations in §60.102a shall comply with the notification, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in §60.7 and other requirements as specified in this section.

(b) Each owner or operator subject to an emissions limitation in §60.102a shall notify the Administrator of the specific monitoring provisions of §§60.105a, 60.106a, and 60.107a with which the owner or operator seeks to comply. Notification shall be submitted with the notification of initial startup required by §60.7(a)(3).

(c) The owner or operator shall maintain the following records:

(1) A copy of the flare management plan and each root cause analysis of a discharge;

(2) Records of information to document conformance with bag leak detection system operation and maintenance requirements in §60.105a(c).

(3) Records of bag leak detection system alarms and actions according to §60.105a(c).

(4) For each FCCU and fluid coking unit subject to the monitoring requirements in §60.105a(b)(1), records of the average coke burn-off rate and hours of operation.

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(5) For each fuel gas stream to which one of the exemptions listed in § 60.107a(a)(3) applies, records of the specific exemption determined to apply for each fuel stream. If the owner or operator applies for the exemption described in § 60.107a(a)(3)(iv), the owner or operator must keep a copy of the application as well as the letter from the Administrator granting approval of the application.

(6) The owner or operator shall record and maintain records of discharges greater than 500 lb/day SO<sub>2</sub> from any affected fuel gas combustion device or sulfur recovery plant and discharges to an affected flare in excess of 500,000 scfd. These records shall include:

(i) A description of the discharge.

(ii) For discharges greater than 500 lb/day SO<sub>2</sub>, the date and time the discharge was first identified and the duration of the discharge.

(iii) The measured or calculated cumulative quantity of gas discharged over the discharge duration. If the discharge duration exceeds 24 hours, record the discharge quantity for each 24-hour period. Engineering calculations are allowed for fuel gas combustion devices other than flares.

(iv) For discharges greater than 500 lb/day SO<sub>2</sub>, the measured or estimated concentration of H<sub>2</sub>S, TRS and SO<sub>2</sub> of the stream discharged. Process knowledge can be used to make these estimates for fuel gas combustion devices other than flares.

(v) For discharges greater than 500 lb/day SO<sub>2</sub>, the cumulative quantity of H<sub>2</sub>S and SO<sub>2</sub> released into the atmosphere. For releases controlled by flares, assume 99 percent conversion of reduced sulfur to SO<sub>2</sub>. For other fuel gas combustion devices, assume 99 percent conversion of H<sub>2</sub>S to SO<sub>2</sub>.

(vi) Results of any root-cause analysis conducted as required in § 60.103a(a)(4) and § 60.103a(b).

(d) Each owner or operator subject to this subpart shall submit an excess emissions report for all periods of excess emissions according to the requirements of § 60.7(c) except that the report shall contain the information specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) The date that the exceedance occurred;

(2) An explanation of the exceedance;

(3) Whether the exceedance was concurrent with a startup, shutdown, or malfunction of an affected facility or control system; and

(4) A description of the action taken, if any.

(5) A root-cause summary report that provides the information described in paragraph (e)(6) of this section for all discharges for which a root-cause analysis was required by § 60.103a(a)(4) and § 60.103a(b).

(6) For any periods for which monitoring data are not available, any changes made in operation of the emission control system during the period of data unavailability which could affect the ability of the system to meet the applicable emission limit. Operations of the control system and affected facility during periods of data unavailability are to be compared with operation of the control system and affected facility before and following the period of data unavailability.

(7) A written statement, signed by a responsible official, certifying the accuracy and completeness of the information contained in the report.

### § 60.109a Delegation of authority.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA or a delegated authority such as a State, local, or tribal agency. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or tribal agency within your State.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency, the approval authorities contained in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(1) Approval of a major change to test methods under § 60.8(b). A "major change to test method" is defined in 40 CFR 63.90.

(2) Approval of a major change to monitoring under § 60.13(i). A "major change to monitoring" is defined in 40 CFR 63.90.