

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 63.11459

63.11455(d), according to paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) The date, place, and time of inspections of control device ductwork, interior, and operation.

(ii) Person conducting the inspection.

(iii) Technique or method used to conduct the inspection.

(iv) Control device operating conditions during the time of the inspection.

(v) Results of the inspection and description of any corrective action taken.

(6) Records of all required monitoring data and supporting information including all calibration and maintenance records.

(7) For each bag leak detection system, the records specified in paragraphs (a)(7)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Records of the bag leak detection system output;

(ii) Records of bag leak detection system adjustments, including the date and time of the adjustment, the initial bag leak detection system settings, and the final bag leak detection system settings; and

(iii) The date and time of all bag leak detection system alarms, the time that procedures to determine the cause of the alarm were initiated, the cause of the alarm, an explanation of the actions taken, the date and time the cause of the alarm was alleviated, and whether the alarm was alleviated within 3 hours of the alarm.

(8) Records of any approved alternative monitoring method(s) or test procedure(s).

(b) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to § 63.10(b)(1).

(c) You must record the results of each inspection and maintenance action in a logbook (written or electronic format). You must keep the logbook onsite and make the logbook available to the permitting authority upon request.

(d) As specified in § 63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for a minimum of 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

You must keep each record onsite for at least 2 years after the date of each

occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to § 63.10(b)(1). You may keep the records offsite for the remaining three years.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS AND INFORMATION

§ 63.11458 What General Provisions apply to this subpart?

You must satisfy the requirements of the General Provisions in 40 CFR part 63, subpart A, as specified in Table 2 to this subpart.

§ 63.11459 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act, in § 63.2, and in this section as follows:

Air pollution control device (APCD) means any equipment that reduces the quantity of a pollutant that is emitted to the air.

Continuous furnace means a glass manufacturing furnace that operates continuously except during periods of maintenance, malfunction, control device installation, reconstruction, or rebuilding.

Cullet means recycled glass that is mixed with raw materials and charged to a glass melting furnace to produce glass. Cullet is not considered to be a raw material for the purposes of this subpart.

Electrostatic precipitator (ESP) means an APCD that removes PM from an exhaust gas stream by applying an electrical charge to particles in the gas stream and collecting the charged particles on plates carrying the opposite electrical charge.

Fabric filter means an APCD used to capture PM by filtering a gas stream through filter media.

Furnace stack means a conduit or conveyance through which emissions from the furnace melter are released to the atmosphere.

Glass manufacturing metal HAP means an oxide or other compound of any of the following metals included in the list of urban HAP for the Integrated Urban Air Toxics Strategy and for which Glass Manufacturing was listed as an area source category: arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, and nickel.

Glass melting furnace means a unit comprising a refractory-lined vessel in which raw materials are charged and melted at high temperature to produce molten glass.

Identical furnaces means two or more furnaces that are identical in design, including manufacturer, dimensions, production capacity, charging method, operating temperature, fuel type, burner configuration, and exhaust system configuration and design.

Particulate matter (PM) means, for purposes of this subpart, emissions of PM that serve as a measure of filterable particulate emissions, as measured by Methods 5 or 17 (40 CFR part 60, appendices A–3 and A–6), and as a surrogate for glass manufacturing metal HAP compounds contained in the PM including, but not limited to, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, and nickel.

Plant site means all contiguous or adjoining property that is under common control, including properties that are separated only by a road or other public right-of-way. Common control includes properties that are owned, leased, or operated by the same entity, parent entity, subsidiary, or any combination thereof.

Raw material means minerals, such as silica sand, limestone, and dolomite; inorganic chemical compounds, such as soda ash (sodium carbonate), salt cake (sodium sulfate), and potash (potassium carbonate); metal oxides and other metal-based compounds, such as lead oxide, chromium oxide, and sodium antimonate; metal ores, such as chromite and pyrolusite; and other substances that are intentionally added to a glass manufacturing batch and melted in a glass melting furnace to produce glass. Metals that are naturally-occurring trace constituents or contaminants of other substances are not considered to be raw materials. Cullet and material that is recovered from a furnace control device for recycling

into the glass formulation are not considered to be raw materials for the purposes of this subpart.

Research and development process unit means a process unit whose purpose is to conduct research and development for new processes and products and is not engaged in the manufacture of products for commercial sale, except in a de minimis manner.

§ 63.11460 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

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

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) 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 alternatives to the applicability requirements in §§ 63.11448 and 63.11449, the compliance date requirements in § 63.11450, and the emission limits specified in § 63.11451.

(2) Approval of a major change to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in § 63.90.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f) and as defined in § 63.90.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping under § 63.10(f) and as defined in § 63.90.

§ 63.11461 [Reserved]

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART SSSSSS OF PART 63—EMISSION LIMITS

As required in § 63.11451, you must comply with each emission limit that applies to you according to the following table: