

## Environmental Protection Agency

## § 61.42

(1) By May 28, 2014 in the case of an existing source or a new source which has an initial startup date preceding February 27, 2014; or

(2) Within 90 days of startup in the case of a new source which did not have an initial startup date preceding February 27, 2014.

(b) The Administrator shall be notified at least 30 days prior to an emission test so that he may at his option observe the test.

(c) Samples shall be taken over such a period or periods as are necessary to accurately determine the maximum emissions which will occur in any 24-hour period. Where emissions depend upon the relative frequency of operation of different types of processes, operating hours, operating capacities, or other factors, the calculation of maximum 24-hour-period emissions will be based on that combination of factors which is likely to occur during the subject period and which result in the maximum emissions. No changes in the operation shall be made, which would potentially increase emissions above that determined by the most recent source test, until a new emission level has been estimated by calculation and the results reported to the Administrator.

(d) All samples shall be analyzed and beryllium emissions shall be determined within 30 days after the source test. All determinations shall be reported to the Administrator by a registered letter dispatched before the close of the next business day following such determination.

(e) Records of emission test results and other data needed to determine total emissions shall be retained at the source and made available, for inspection by the Administrator, for a minimum of 2 years.

[38 FR 8826, Apr. 6, 1973, as amended at 50 FR 46294, Nov. 7, 1985; 79 FR 11275, Feb. 27, 2014]

### § 61.34 Air sampling.

(a) Stationary sources subject to § 61.32(b) shall locate air sampling sites in accordance with a plan approved by the Administrator. Such sites shall be located in such a manner as is calculated to detect maximum concentrations of beryllium in the ambient air.

(b) All monitoring sites shall be operated continuously except for a reasonable time allowance for instrument maintenance and calibration, for changing filters, or for replacement of equipment needing major repair.

(c) Filters shall be analyzed and concentrations calculated within 30 days after filters are collected. Records of concentrations at all sampling sites and other data needed to determine such concentrations shall be retained at the source and made available, for inspection by the Administrator, for a minimum of 2 years.

(d) Concentrations measured at all sampling sites shall be reported to the Administrator every 30 days by a registered letter.

(e) The Administrator may at any time require changes in, or expansion of, the sampling network.

## Subpart D—National Emission Standard for Beryllium Rocket Motor Firing

### § 61.40 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to rocket motor test sites.

### § 61.41 Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Act, in subpart A of this part, or in this section as follows:

(a) *Rocket motor test site* means any building, structure, facility, or installation where the static test firing of a beryllium rocket motor and/or the disposal of beryllium propellant is conducted.

(b) *Beryllium propellant* means any propellant incorporating beryllium.

### § 61.42 Emission standard.

(a) Emissions to the atmosphere from rocket-motor test sites shall not cause time-weighted atmospheric concentrations of beryllium to exceed 75 microgram minutes per cubic meter ( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{min}/\text{m}^3$ ) ( $4.68 \times 10^{-9}$  pound minutes per cubic foot ( $\text{lb}\cdot\text{min}/\text{ft}^3$ )) of air within the limits of 10 to 60 minutes, accumulated during any 2 consecutive weeks, in any area in which an adverse effect to public health could occur.