by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section and written documentation of, and a report of corrective maintenance required as a result of, quarterly calibrations of the monitoring devices required in § 60.683(c). For the purpose of these reports, exceedances are defined as any monitoring data that are less than 70 percent of the lowest value or greater than 130 percent of the highest value of each operating parameter recorded during the most recent performance test.

(e) The requirements of this section remain in force until and unless the Agency, in delegating enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such State. In that event, affected facilities within the State will be relieved of the obligation to comply with this section, provided that they comply with the requirements established by the State.

### § 60.685 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in § 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in § 60.8(b).

(b) The owner or operator shall conduct performance tests while the product with the highest loss on ignition (LOI) expected to be produced by the affected facility is being manufactured.

(c) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standard in § 60.682 as follows:

(1) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E=(C_t\ Q_{sd})/(P_{avg}\ K)$$

where:

E=emission rate of particulate matter, kg/Mg (lb/ton).

$C_t$=concentration of particulate matter, g/dscm (g/dscf).

$Q_{sd}$=volumetric flow rate of effluent gas, dscm/hr (dscf/hr).

$P_{avg}$=average glass pull rate, Mg/hr (ton/hr).

K=conversion factor, 1000 g/kg (453.6 g/lb).

(2) Method 5E shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration ($C_t$) and the volumetric flow rate ($Q_{sd}$) of the effluent gas. The sampling time and sample volume shall be at least 120 minutes and 2.55 dscm (90 dscf).

(3) The average glass pull rate ($P_{avg}$) for the manufacturing line shall be the arithmetic average of three glass pull rate ($P_i$) determinations taken at intervals of at least 30 minutes during each run.

The individual glass pull rates ($P_i$) shall be computed using the following equation:

$$P_i=K'\ L_s\ W_m\ M\ [1.0-(LOI/100)]$$

where:

$P_i$=glass pull rate at interval ''i'', Mg/hr (ton/hr).

$L_s$=line speed, m/min (ft/min).

$W_m$=trimmed mat width, m (ft).

M=mat gram weight, g/m$^2$ (lb/ft$^2$).

LOI=loss on ignition, weight percent.

K′=conversion factor, $6\times10^{-5}$ (min-Mg)/(hr-g) [$3\times10^{-2}$ (min-ton)/(hr-lb)].

(i) ASTM Standard Test Method D2584–68 (Reapproved 1979) (incorporated by reference—see § 60.17), shall be used to determine the LOI for each run.

(ii) Line speed ($L_s$), trimmed mat width ($W_m$), and mat gram weight (M) shall be determined for each run from the process information or from direct measurements.

(d) To comply with § 60.684(d), the owner or operator shall record measurements as required in § 60.684 (a) and (b) using the monitoring devices in § 60.683 (a) and (b) during the particulate matter runs.

[54 FR 6680, Feb. 14, 1989]

## Subpart QQQ—Standards of Performance for VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems

SOURCE: 53 FR 47623, Nov. 23, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

### § 60.690 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a)(1) The provisions of this subpart apply to affected facilities located in petroleum refineries for which construction, modification, or reconstruction is commenced after May 4, 1987.

(2) An individual drain system is a separate affected facility.