

TABLE 1-3. PART 60 AND 63 RULES PROPOSED AFTER NOVEMBER 15, 1990

Source category	Subpart	Affected facility
<b>New Source Performance Standards--40 CFR 60</b>		
Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	Cc	Existing landfills
Municipal Waste Combustor Emissions	Cb, Eb	Medical waste combustors
Medical Waste Incinerators	Ec, Ce	Medical waste incinerators
Phosphate Fertilizer Industry	X	Granular triple superphosphate production
Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	WWW	New, modified MSW Landfills
SOCMI Wastewater	YYY	New, modified, and reconstructed facilities
<b>National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants--40 CFR 63</b>		
HON	F,G,H,I, J, K	Process vents storage vessels, transfer racks, wastewater streams, and equipment leaks used to produce one or more of 396 SOCMI chemicals
Coke Oven Batteries and Source Categories	L	Coke Oven Batteries
Dry Cleaning	M	Dry Cleaning Machines (at major and area sources)
Chromium Electroplating	N	Electroplating or Anodizing Tank
Ethylene Oxide	O	Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers and Fumigators
Sterilizers Industrial Process Cooling Towers	Q	Industrial Process Cooling Towers using Chromium
Gasoline Distribution	R	Total Bulk Terminal and Breakout Station
Pulp and Paper	S	Pulp and Paper and Paperboard
Halogenated Solvent Cleaning	A,T	Halogenated Solvent Cleaning Machines at Major and Area Sources
Polymers and Resins Group I	U	Existing and new facilities that manufacture elastomers
Epoxy Resins Production and Non-nylon Polyamides Production	W	Existing and new facilities that manufacture polymers and resins
Secondary Lead Smelters	X	New and existing sec. lead smelters
Marine Tank Vessel Loading and Unloading Operations	Y	New and existing marine tank vessel loading and unloading operations
Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing and Phosphate Fertilizers Production	AA	New and existing major sources in phosphoric acid manufacturing and phosphate fertilizer production plants
Petroleum Refineries	CC	Petroleum Refinery Processes
Offsite Waste Recovery Operations	DD	Offsite Waste and Recovery Operations



determination is not expected. Figure 1-3 provides examples of how precontrol device emissions can be estimated. Figure 1-4 lists some technical references that may be useful for estimating emissions for the purpose of determining CAM applicability.

#### **1.2.1.2 Exemptions to Part 64**

Section 64.2(b) lists several specific exemptions to the CAM rule. These exemptions are summarized in Table 1-2. First, certain emission limitations or standards are exempted, including: new source performance standards (NSPS) or national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) proposed after November 15, 1990, stratospheric ozone requirements, Acid Rain Program requirements, requirements that apply solely under an emissions trading program that allows emission credit trading or selling, requirements that cap total emissions in accordance with § 70.4(b)(12), and limits or standards for which the Part 70 or 71 permit specifies a continuous compliance determination method that does not use an assumed control factor.

Table 1-3 includes NSPS and NESHAP proposed after November 15, 1990. This table does not include rules that were amended after Nov. 15, 1990. It includes only those NSPS and NESHAP with an original proposal date after Nov. 15, 1990. Whether emission standards amended after Nov. 15, 1990 are exempt from CAM would depend on the nature of the amendment and whether the amended rule includes monitoring requirements that satisfy CAM. Currently, only one such rule has been identified. An amendment to subpart L of Part 61 (National Emission Standard for Benzene Emissions from Coke By-Product Recovery Plants) was published in the *Federal Register* on September 19, 1991, that added provisions for the use of carbon adsorbers and vapor incinerators as alternative means of complying with the standards for process vessels, storage tanks, and tar-intercepting sumps. The added provisions include testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements for the alternative controls. Therefore, emissions units subject to the amended part of this rule are exempt from the CAM rule.

The term “continuous compliance determination method” is defined in § 64.1 of the rule. A continuous compliance determination method is a method which (1) is used to determine compliance with an emission limitation or standard on a continuous basis, consistent with the averaging period established for the emission limitation or standard, and (2) either provides data in units of the standard or is correlated directly with the compliance limit. Table 1-4 lists examples of continuous compliance determination methods and identifies some specific regulations that incorporate these continuous compliance determination methods. Note that for a monitoring method to be a continuous compliance method it must incorporate items (1) and (2)