DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Conversion of Custom Molded Shoes from Decentralized Schedule Contracting to Multiple Award Federal Supply Schedule Group 65, Part II, Section B

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is proposing to convert Custom Molded Shoes, currently under Decentralized Schedule Contracting, to Federal Supply Schedule Group 65, Part II Multiple Award Schedule (MAS). This proposed action is published in accordance with General Services Administration Handbook, Supply Operations, Chapter 38 (FSS P2901.2A), and Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) 38.2.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before May 1, 1991, and should include consideration of potential impact on small business concerns. Comments will be available for public inspection until May 13, 1991.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections regarding this change to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs (271A), Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20420. All written comments received will be available for public inspection only in the Veterans Service Unit, room 132 at the above address, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday (except holidays), until May 13, 1991.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carol J. Calhoun, Federal Supply Division (904C), Department of Veterans Affairs, Marketing Center, (708) 216–2514.

Dated: March 20, 1991.

Edward J. Derwinski,

Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 91–7513 Filed 3–29–91; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–M

Sunshine Act Meetings

Federal Register
Vol. 56, No. 62
Monday, April 1, 1991

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices of meetings published under the "Government in the Sunshine Act" (Pub. L. 94-409) 5 U.S.C. 552b(e)(3).

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Reauthorization Committee Hearing; Notice

TIME AND DATE: A hearing of the Board of Directors Reauthorization Committee will be held on April 19, 1991. The hearing will commence at 9 a.m.

PLACE: The Chicago Marriott Downtown Hotel, 540 North Michigan Avenue, The Purdue Wisconsin Room, Chicago, Illinois 60611, (312) 836–0100.

STATUS OF MEETING: Open.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Public Comment on Reauthorization of the Legal Services Corporation. Persons wishing to offer testimony at this hearing are requested to notify the Corporation by Monday, April 8, 1991. Written testimony to be presented to the Committee should also be submitted to the Corporation by Monday, April 8, 1991.

CONTACT PERSON FOR INFORMATION: Patricia Batie or Alan Severson, Executive Office, (202) 863–1839.

Date Issued: March 28, 1991.

Patricia D. Batie,

Corporation Secretary.

[FR Doc. 91–7732 Filed 3–28–91; 2:04 pm]

BILLING CODE 7050–01–M

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Reauthorization Committee Meeting; Notice

TIME AND DATE: A meeting of the Board of Directors Reauthorization Committee will be held on April 20, 1991. The meeting will commence at 9:00 a.m.

PLACE: The Chicago Marriott Downtown Hotel, 540 North Michigan Avenue, The Michigan/Michigan State Room, Chicago, Illinois 60611, (312) 836–0100.

STATUS OF MEETING: Open.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: .

1. Consideration of Public Comment and Possible Recommendation to the Board of Directors Regarding the Reauthorization of the Legal Services Corporation.

CONTACT PERSON FOR INFORMATION: Patricia D. Batie, Executive Office, (202) 863–1839.

Dated Issued: March 28, 1991.

Patricia D. Batie,

Corporation Secretary.

[FR Doc. 91–7733 Filed 3–28–91; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7050–01–M

RESOLUTION TRUST CORPORATION:

Notice of Agency Meeting

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Government in the Sunshine Act" (5 U.S.C. 552b), notice is hereby given that at 2:40 p.m. on Tuesday, March 26, 1991, the Board of Directors of the Resolution Trust Corporation met in closed session to consider a recommendation from the National Sales Center for a pilot test of a pre-approved participating buyer program for $300 million of RTC office properties.

In calling the meeting, the Board determined, on motion of Director C.C. Hope, Jr. (Appointive), seconded by Director Robert L. Clarke (Comptroller of the Currency), concurred in by Chairman L. William Seidman, Vice Chairman Andrew C. Hove, Jr. and Directive T. Timothy Ryan, Jr. (Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision), that Corporation business required its consideration of the matters on less than seven days' notice to the public; that no earlier notice of the meeting was practicable; that the public interest did not require consideration of the matters in a meeting open to public observation; and that the matters could be considered in a closed meeting by authority of subsections (c)(4), and (c)(9)(B) of the "Government in the Sunshine Act" (5 U.S.C. 552b).

The meeting was held in the Board Room of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Building located at 550 17th Street, N.W., Washington, DC.

Dated: March 27, 1991.

Resolution Trust Corporation.

John M. Buckley, Jr.,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 91–7688 Filed 3–28–91; 12:51 pm]

BILLING CODE 6714–01–M

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

DATE: Weeks of April 1, 8, 15, and 22, 1991.

PLACE: Commissioners' Conference Room, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland.

STATUS: Open and Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Week of April 1

Wednesday, April 3

10:00 a.m.
Periodic Briefing on Progress of Resolution of Generic Safety Issues (Public Meeting)

11:30 a.m.
Affirmation/Discussion and Vote (Public Meeting)
a. Appeal from a Licensing Board Order LBP–91–1 in the Shoreham Proceeding (Tentative)
b. Appeal of Licensing Board Decision LBP–91–02 on Standing to Intervene in the Turkey Point Proceeding (Tentative)

Week of April 8—Tentative

Friday, April 12

11:30 a.m.
Affirmation/Discussion and Vote (Public Meeting) (if needed)

Week of April 15—Tentative

Friday, April 19

11:30 a.m.
Affirmation/Discussion and Vote (Public Meeting) (if needed)

Week of April 22—Tentative

Tuesday, April 23

1:30 p.m.
Discussion/Possible Vote on Browns Ferry Unit 2 Restart

Wednesday, April 24

10:30 a.m.
Affirmation/Discussion and Vote (Public Meeting) (If needed)

Note: Affirmation sessions are initially scheduled and announced to the public on a time-reserved basis. Supplementary notice is provided in accordance with the Sunshine Act as specific items are identified and added to the meeting agenda. If there is no specific subject listed for affirmation, this means that no item has as yet been identified as requiring any Commission vote on this date.

To Verify the Status of Meetings Call (Recording)—(301) 492–0292

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: William Hill—(301) 492–1661.

Dated: March 27, 1991.

William M. Hill, Jr.,

Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 91–7717 Filed 3–28–91; 1:45 pm]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–M

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Reauthorization Committee Hearing; Notice

TIME AND DATE: A hearing of the Board of Directors Reauthorization Committee will be held on April 5, 1991. The meeting will commence at 9:00 a.m.

PLACE: The Pan Pacific Hotel San Franciso, 500 Post Street, The Olympic Room, San Francisco, California 94102, (415) 771–8600.

STATUS OF MEETING: Open.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Public Comment on Reauthorization of the Legal Services Corporation.

CONTACT PERSON FOR INFORMATION: Patricia D. Batie, Executive Office, (202) 863–1839.

Date Issued: March 27, 1991.

Patricia D. Batie,

Corporation Secretary.

[FR Doc. 91–7627 Filed 3–27–91; 4:08 pm]

BILLING CODE 7050–01–M

Corrections

Federal Register
Vol. 56, No. 62
Monday, April 1, 1991

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains editorial corrections of previously published Presidential, Rule, Proposed Rule, and Notice documents. These corrections are prepared by the Office of the Federal Register. Agency prepared corrections are issued as signed documents and appear in the appropriate document categories elsewhere in the issue.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Parts 611 and 663

[Docket No. 900941-0342]

RIN 0648-AC43

Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery

Correction

In rule document 90-30640 beginning on page 736 in the issue of Tuesday, January 8, 1991, make the following corrections:

1. On page 737, in the first column, in the heading, appearing after the third full paragraph, "Purposes" should read "Purpose".

§ 611.70 [Corrected]

2. On page 739, in the second column, under § 611.70(c)(1)(ii), in the second line, "percentages" should read "percentage".

3. On page 740, in the first column, in the same section, in paragraph (h)(1), in the tenth line, "Devices of" should read "Devices or".

§ 663.2 [Corrected]

4. On page 741, in the third column, in § 663.2(p), in the first line "*bottom*" should read "*bobbin*".

5. On page 742, in the 1st column, in § 663.2(w), under *Rockfish*, in the 19th line from the bottom, "Ocean" should read "ocean".

§ 663.6 [Corrected]

6. On page 743, in the 3rd column, in § 663.6(a), in the 11th line, "56"should read "65".

§ 663.7 [Corrected]

7. On page 744, in the first column, in § 663.7(b), in the eighth line, "or" should read "of".

Appendix to Part 663 [Corrected]

8. On page 752, in the first column, in the fifth line from the top, "in" should read "is".

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Social Security Administration

20 CFR Part 416

[Regulations No.16]

RIN C960-AD09

Supplemental Security Income; Determining Disability for a Child Under Age 18

Correction

In rule document 91-3123 beginning on page 5534 in the issue of Monday, February 11, 1991, make the following corrections:

1. On page 5550, in the table, under Low Estimate, on the 1st line, Federal SSI benefits, the entry under FY'93 "$334" should read "344".

§416.924 [Corrected]

2. On page 5554, in the 3rd column, in §416.924(b), in the 20th line from the top "will" should read "with".

§416.924 [Corrected]

3. On page 5555, in the 1st column, in §416.924(f), in the 14th line "or" should read "of".

§416.924a [Corrected]

4. On the same page, in the 1st column, in §416.924a(a), in the 14th line "or" should read "on".

§416.924a [Corrected]

5. On the same page, in the 2nd column, in §416.924a(b)(1), in the 10th line "finding" should read "findings".

§416.994a [Corrected]

6. On page 5563, in the 2nd column, in §416.994a(d), in the 19th line "your" should read "you".

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Social Security Administration

20 CFR Part 416

RIN 0960-AB36

[Regulations No. 4 and 16]

Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income; Determinations of Disability—Compliance and Other Changes Involving Administrative Requirements and Procedures

Correction

In rule document 91-5708 beginning on page 11012 in the issue of Thursday, March 14, 1991, make the following correction:

§ 416.1020 [Corrected]

On page 11022, in the first column, in § 416.1020(a), in the first line, "ares" should read "areas".

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-28889/February 15, 1991, International Series Release No. 231/ February 15, 1991]

List of Foreign Issuers Which Have Submitted Information Required by the Exemption Relating to Certain Foreign Securities

Correction

In notice document 91-4171 beginning on page 7424 in the issue of Friday, February 22, 1991, make the following correction:

On page 7424 the agency identification line appearing in the heading, should read as set forth above.

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 1

[INTL-0952-86]

RIN 1545-AM20

Allocation and Apportionment of Interest Expense

Corrections

In proposed rule document 91-5587, beginning on page 10397, in the issue of Tuesday, March 12, 1991, make the following corrections:

1. On page 10399, in the first column:

a. The ninth line from the top of the page should read "United States affiliated group's holdings of related CFC group indebtedness in each category.".

b. In the 1st full paragraph, the 14th line should read "classification of liabilities as indebtedness, the classification of certain loans between".

§ 1.861-10 [Corrected]

2. On page 10402, in the second column, in § 1.861-109(e)(9)(v), the ninth line should read "related group indebtedness or excess U.S. shareholde indebtedness, the indebtedness of the"

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

federal register

Monday
April 1, 1991

Part II

Environmental Protection Agency

40 CFR Part 61

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants; Amendment to Benzene Rule for Coke By-Product Recovery Plants; Proposed Rule

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 61

[AD-FRL-3837-1]

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants; Amendment to Benzene Rule for Coke By-Product Recovery Plants

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: On September 14, 1989, EPA published a final rule promulgating national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for benzene emissions from coke by-product recovery plants (54 FR 38044). On November 13, 1989, the American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute (ACCCI) filed a petition for review of the September 14, 1989 final benzene NESHAP with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. The EPA and ACCCI entered into a settlement agreement on May 17, 1990 with respect to that litigation. The record in the case was remanded to EPA, thereby permitting EPA to propose a revision to the benzene NESHAP under authority of section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) as in effect prior to November 15, 1990 (CAA Amendments of 1990 section 112(q)(1)). In accordance with the settlement, EPA is proposing to revise 40 CFR part 61, subpart L, the coke by-product recovery plant NESHAP, to add 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 proposed provisions would not change the stringency of the standards. The proposed provisions also include testing, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements for these alternative controls. No other changes to the September 14, 1989 benzene NESHAP are proposed in this notice.

DATES: *Comments.* Comments must be received on or before May 1, 1991.

Public Hearing. If requested, a public hearing will be held on April 23, 1991 from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Persons wishing to present oral testimony at the public hearing must notify EPA at the address below by April 19, 1991.

ADDRESSES: *Comments.* Comments should be submitted (in duplicate if possible) to: Air Docket (LE–131), Docket No. A–79–16, United States Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460.

Public hearing. If requested, a public hearing will be held at EPA's Office of Administration Auditorium, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711. Persons wishing to present oral testimony should notify Julia Stevens, Standards Development Branch, Emission Standards Division (MD–13), USEPA, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, telephone number (919) 541–5578.

Docket. Docket No. A–79–16 contains supporting information on the proposed rulemaking. The docket is available for public inspection and copying between 8:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the EPA's Air Docket Section, Waterside Mall, room M1500, 1st Floor, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information on the basis and content of this proposed rulemaking, contact Ms. Gail Lacy at (919) 541–5261, Standards Development Branch, Emission Standards Division (MD–13), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711. For further information on the emission testing aspects of this proposed rule, contact Mr. William Grimley at (919) 541–1065, Emission Measurement Branch, Technical Support Division (MD–19) at the above address.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background and Applicability

On September 14, 1989, EPA published a final NESHAP under the authority of section 112 of the CAA, as amended, to control benzene emissions from coke by-product recovery plants (54 FR 38044). The rule is contained in subpart L of 40 CFR part 61. On November 13, 1989 ACCCI filed a petition for review of the benzene NESHAP with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. The EPA and ACCCI entered into an agreement to settle this litigation. The agreement, submitted to the Court on May 22, 1990, is based on EPA's adding provisions to the NESHAP allowing the use of carbon adsorbers and vapor incinerators that achieve as much emission reduction as gas blanketing as an alternative means of compliance for sources subject to 40 CFR 61.132. The record in the case was remanded to EPA, thereby permitting EPA, in accordance with section 112(q) of the CAA Amendments of 1990, to revise the NESHAP on the basis of section 112 as in effect prior to November 15, 1990.

As a result, EPA is proposing to revise subpart L to add provisions for the use of carbon adsorbers and vapor incinerators to control sources subject to 40 CFR 61.132. These control devices would be alternatives to a gas-blanketing system, the control technology on which the standards were based. To comply with the proposed standards, carbon adsorbers and vapor incinerators would have to be designed and operated to achieve emission reductions equivalent to those achieved by gas-blanketing systems. The sources subject to § 61.132 are process vessels, tar-intercepting sumps, and storage tanks. Process vessels are defined in subpart L as tar decanters, flushing liquor circulation tanks, light-oil condensers, light-oil decanters, wash-oil decanters, and wash-oil circulation tanks.

This proposal includes detailed, step-by-step provisions designed to assure that each carbon adsorber and vapor incinerator achieves emission reductions equivalent to gas blanketing. These provisions are design, operational, testing, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

Emission Limitations

The standard in subpart L of 40 CFR part 61 for process vessels, tar-intercepting sumps, and storage tanks (§ 61.132) is based on the use of a gas-blanketing system. Gas-blanketing systems that would comply with § 61.132 are estimated to achieve at least 98 percent control of benzene emissions. Any alternative control technique must achieve an emission reduction equivalent to that achieved by the promulgated standard, as described in § 61.136 of subpart L. The gases entering and exiting carbon adsorbers and vapor incinerators can be feasibly measured (in contrast to the gas-blanketing system, for which an equipment standard was necessary). Therefore, the proposed rule would require that, to be in compliance with the NESHAP, each carbon adsorber and vapor incinerator achieve at least 98 percent control of benzene emissions.

To ensure that the emissions from the source are vented to the control device (i.e., the carbon adsorber or vapor incinerator), the proposed rule would require that the source be enclosed and sealed. The ductwork and connections would be required to operate with no detectable emissions. However, an access hatch, pressure relief device, vacuum relief device, and sampling port would be allowed on each source. The access hatch and sampling port would be required to have a gasketed cover that would be removed only when the hatch or port were in use. In addition,

the owner or operator would be permitted to leave open the portion of the liquid surface of a tar decanter needed to operate a sludge conveyor. The requirements described in this paragraph are already included in the rule under §§ 61.132 (a)(1), (a)(2) (i), and (ii), and (b). Therefore, the proposed provisions for carbon adsorbers and vapor incinerators reference these sections. Furthermore, the owner or operator of a carbon adsorber or vapor incinerator would be subject to any other requirements of subpart L for the referenced sections, such as recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

Compliance Testing

Compliance with the 98 percent reduction requirement would be determined by an emission test on each carbon adsorber and vapor incinerator. The test would be conducted in accordance with the testing provisions in § 61.13 of the General Provisions, subpart A of 40 CFR part 61. An initial compliance test would be required by the deadlines specified in § 61.13(a). However, if a waiver of compliance has been granted under § 61.11 of the General Provisions, the completion date for the initial compliance should be incorporated into the terms of the waiver. Compliance tests would also be required to be conducted at the request of EPA.

The compliance test would be required to be run under representative emission concentration and vent flow rate conditions, in addition to specific requirements discussed below. For sources with intermittent flow rates, typical emission surges should be included. An example is a storage tank that would have an emission surge during the loading process. The benzene concentrations should be measured at both the inlet and outlet of the control device, so that the percent reduction by the control device could be determined. The inlet and outlet samples of the emission stream should be taken simultaneously. The test should comprise three separate sampling runs; the measurements from these runs should be averaged to determine the percent reduction of benzene across the control device. Each run should consist of at least 1 hour of sampling.

All methods that would be required to be used for the compliance test are codified in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60. Method 1 or 1A, whichever is applicable, should be used for locating measurement sites. Method 2, 2A, or 2D, whichever is applicable, should be used for measuring vent flow rates. Method 18 should be used for determining the concentration of benzene in the samples. This method uses gas chromatography to separate benzene from the rest of the sample for the analysis specified in the method.

Requirements Specific To Vapor Incinerators

Monitoring: Monitoring the temperature of the vapor incinerator would be required to indicate the continuous performance of the incinerator. The monitor would be required to have an accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature being monitored expressed in degrees Celsius, or ±0.5 °C, whichever is greater. For all vapor incinerators other than catalytic incinerators, this monitor would be installed in the firebox. For catalytic incinerators, temperature monitors would be installed in the gas stream immediately before and after the catalyst bed.

The incinerator temperature would be required to be recorded during the compliance test and continuously thereafter. For any 3-hour period of operation during which the average combustion temperature was more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the average combustion temperature during the most recent emission test, the incinerator would be considered in exceedance of the parameter boundary. The owner or operator would be required to record and report the exceedance, as described later in this preamble.

The owner or operator also would be required to install and operate a flow indicator on each gas stream intended to be vented to the vapor incinerator. The flow indicator would be required to record, at least once every hour, whether or not there is flow to the incinerator.

Requirements Specific to Regenerative Carbon Adsorbers

A regenerative carbon adsorber is one in which the carbon beds are regenerated in the location where they were installed. Such an adsorber has several carbon beds as part of one control device. When one bed is saturated with compounds from the gas stream, the gas stream is directed to a fresh bed, and the spent bed is regenerated in place. Typically, these adsorbers are designed to switch beds every few hours.

Compliance testing: For emission testing performed to determine compliance with the percent reduction emission limit, the proposed rule would contain additional specifications to those described above. Each test run would be required to take place in one adsorption cycle, to include a minimum of 1 hour of sampling immediately preceding the initiation of carbon bed regeneration. This timing is important because it is when the emission potential is highest.

Operation: To ensure that benzene is not emitted during the regeneration of the carbon bed, during which the captured benzene is removed from the carbon, the rule would require that the benzene be recycled or destroyed in a manner that prevents benzene emissions to the atmosphere. Eventually the carbon bed itself would need to be replaced because of the long-term buildup of adsorbed materials that were not removed during the regeneration cycles. The adsorbed materials would be expected to include benzene. Therefore, the proposed rule also would require the prevention of benzene emissions during the regeneration, recycling or destruction of the carbon.

The proposed rule also would set a limit on the maximum concentration of emissions from a spent carbon bed before the gas stream is switched to a regenerated bed. This limit would be called the maximum concentration point. It could be either a benzene concentration or compound concentration level (provided that the conditions for monitoring organic compounds are met). The proposed rule would specify that the emissions from the source be vented to a regenerated carbon bed and the regeneration of the spent carbon bed be initiated no later than when the benzene concentration (or organic compound concentration level, if applicable) in the adsorber outlet vent reaches the maximum concentration point. The maximum concentration point is defined as being the concentration at the outlet of the carbon adsorber that corresponds to 2 percent of the inlet benzene concentration measured during the most recent emission test. The method for determining the maximum concentration point for each carbon adsorber will be described later in this section.

Monitoring: The proposed rule would require that the owner or operator install and operate continuously a monitoring device at the outlet of each regenerative carbon adsorber. The measurements from the monitoring device would be used for determining if the maximum concentration point has been exceeded.

The monitor could either be one that measures benzene concentration, or one that measures the concentration level of all organic compounds in the gas stream, provided measurement of organic compound levels reasonably indicates benzene concentrations. The qualities of

a reasonable indication are that the organic compound monitor readings increase predictably and measurably when benzene breaks through or is about to break through. This increase should be distinguishable from the typical variation in the organic measurements when all the benzene is being adsorbed. An example of an unreasonable indication would be if a low molecular weight compound like methane, which typically is not adsorbed well by activated carbon, were present in large enough quantities to cause the organic compound concentration levels to stay the same before and after the benzene has broken through.

To monitor benzene emissions, the owner or operator would be required to use a gas chromatographic method, following specifications in Method 18. To monitor organic compounds, the owner or operator would be required to use one of the following detection principles: infrared absorption, flame ionization, catalytic oxidation, photoionization, or thermal conductivity. The monitoring device would be required to meet certain requirements of Method 21 in 40 CFR part 60.

Determination of the maximum concentration point: The value of the maximum concentration point for a regenerative carbon adsorber would be required to be determined by a comparison of data from the monitor with data taken using Method 18 in 40 CFR part 60. The outlet of the carbon adsorber would be required to be measured simultaneously with Method 18 and the monitor. The sampling schedule should be designed to take frequent samples near the expected maximum concentration point. The maximum concentration point would be defined as the concentration, as indicated by the monitoring device, for the last data point at which the benzene concentration is less than 2 percent of the average value of the benzene concentration at the inlet to the carbon adsorber during the most recent emission test on the adsorber for determining compliance with the 98 percent emission limit.

If the maximum concentration point is expressed as a benzene concentration, the owner or operator would be given the option to determine it by calibrating the monitoring device with benzene at the concentration that is 2 percent of the average benzene concentration measured at the inlet to the carbon adsorber during the most recent compliance test. The reading on the monitoring device corresponding to the calibration concentration would then be the maximum concentration point. This option would replace the comparison of monitoring and Method 18 measurements. The reason for this option is that Method 18 specifications would be required to be followed when monitoring benzene concentrations.

The maximum concentration point would be determined initially in the same period that the compliance test has to be completed. It would also be required to be determined at the request of EPA or at any other time chosen by the owner or operator.

Requirements Specific to Non-regenerative Carbon Adsorbers

A non-regenerative carbon adsorber is one in which the spent carbon bed is either never regenerated or is moved from where it was installed for regeneration. Once the carbon bed in the carbon adsorber is saturated, it is replaced by a new bed. A common example is a carbon canister, which is totally replaced upon saturation. Typically a non-regenerative adsorber would be applied to a source with relatively low flow or organic concentration, so that the bed would need to be replaced only after several months of operation.

Operation: The proposed rule would specify when the carbon bed would need to be replaced with a fresh one. The scheduled replacement time would be the day that the bed reached the estimated 90 percent of its demonstrated bed life, measured in days from the date of the installation of the bed. However, if the emissions at the outlet of the adsorber reached or exceeded the concentration that had previously been determined to be the maximum concentration point before the scheduled replacement time, the bed would be required to be changed as soon as practicable (but no later than 16 hours) after the detection of the exceedance. The proposed rule would require that the spent carbon be regenerated, recycled or destroyed in a manner that prevents benzene emissions to the atmosphere.

Monitoring: To track the continued performance of the adsorber and check for exceedances of the maximum concentration point, the proposed rule would require periodic monitoring of the outlet emissions. A portable monitoring device would most likely be used for this purpose. Either benzene concentration or organic concentration levels could be monitored. However, to monitor organic compounds, the measurements must be reasonable indicators of benzene emissions. This condition is further described under the section for regenerative carbon adsorbers. The required monitoring techniques for benzene and for organic compounds would be essentially the same as those for regenerative adsorbers (i.e., Method 18 and Method 21).

The basic monitoring schedule would be as follows: Once during the first week after installation, and then once per month until 10 days before the scheduled replacement time. Ten days before the scheduled replacement time, daily monitoring would begin. This basic schedule would be used for each replacement carbon bed except for when it replaces one for which the maximum concentration point was exceeded before the scheduled replacement time. In that case, the rule would require that daily monitoring begin earlier to minimize the possibility that another exceedance of the maximum concentration point could be undetected for several days. There would be two different cases described below.

The first case would be when the exceedance of the maximum concentration point for a carbon adsorber is detected during the monthly monitoring or on the first day of daily monitoring. Once that bed is replaced, daily monitoring of the replacement carbon bed would be required to begin on the day after the last scheduled monthly monitoring before the exceedance was detected, or 10 days before the point in the cycle where the exceedance was detected, whichever is longer. For example, the scheduled replacement time for an adsorber is the 105th day after installation. According to the basic schedule, monthly monitoring is done on the 30th, 60th and 90th days, and daily monitoring begins on the 95th day. Assume an exceedance of the maximum concentration point is detected on the 90th day after installation. On the replacement carbon bed, daily monitoring would begin on the 61st day after installation (i.e., the day after the last scheduled monthly monitoring before the exceedance was detected). If instead, the exceedance were detected on the first bed on the 95th day, the daily monitoring of the replacement bed would begin on the 85th day after installation (i.e., 10 days before the point in the cycle where the exceedance was detected).

The second case for changing the monitoring schedule would be when an exceedance of the maximum concentration point is detected during the daily monitoring, other than the first day of the daily monitoring. For the replacement carbon bed, the owner or operator would be required to begin

daily monitoring 10 days before the exceedance was detected. Using the same example as above with a carbon bed for which the scheduled replacement time is the 105th day after installation, assume the maximum concentration point is detected on the 100th day after installation, during the scheduled daily monitoring. For the replacement bed, daily monitoring would begin on the 90th day after its installation (i.e., 10 days earlier than when the exceedance was detected on the previous bed).

If the owner or operator is monitoring on one of the special schedules described in the last two paragraphs, and the scheduled replacement time is reached without exceeding the maximum concentration point, the owner or operator would be permitted to return to the basic schedule on the subsequent carbon bed. Otherwise, the special schedule would continue to be followed. The determination of the demonstrated bed life is described in the next section.

Determination of the maximum concentration point and the demonstrated bed life: The maximum concentration point would be required to be determined for each non-regenerative carbon adsorber in a similar manner to regenerative carbon adsorbers. A series of simultaneous measurements of the outlet of the carbon adsorber using Method 18 and the monitoring device would be required to be taken, with frequent samples near the expected maximum concentration point. The maximum concentration point would be defined as the concentration as indicated by the monitoring device, for the last data point at which the benzene concentration is less than 2 percent of the inlet benzene concentration measured during the most recent compliance test on that adsorber.

The demonstrated bed life for a non-regenerative adsorber would be defined as the time, measured in days, from the installation of the carbon bed to the time when the maximum concentration point is reached during the determination of the maximum concentration point; it would remain unchanged until the next time the maximum concentration point for that adsorber is determined.

If the maximum concentration point is expressed as a benzene concentration, the owner or operator would be given the option to determine it by calibrating the monitoring device with benzene at a concentration that is 2 percent of the average benzene concentration measured at the inlet to the carbon adsorber during the most recent compliance test. The reading on the monitoring device corresponding to the calibration concentration would then be the maximum concentration point. However, if this operation were chosen, the owner or operator still would be required to do the series of measurements during the life of the bed, with frequent samples near the expected maximum concentration point, to determine the demonstrated bed life. To make these measurements, the owner or operator would be allowed to use only the monitoring device, instead of simultaneous monitoring and Method 18 samples. This is because monitoring devices that measure benzene concentration would be required to follow Method 18 specifications.

The proposed rule would require that the maximum concentration point be determined on the first carbon bed installed in each adsorber, at the request of EPA, and at any other time chosen by the owner or operator. In addition, a determination would be required after the maximum concentration point has been exceeded (before the scheduled replacement time) for three previous carbon beds in the adsorber since the most recent determination.

Recordkeeping and Reporting

The owner or operator would be required to keep records of the design of the control device and a plan for operation, maintenance, and remedial action for the life of the control device. Records of the compliance tests and measurements determining parameter limits for monitoring would be required to be kept for at least 2 years or until the next compliance test, whichever is longer. The parameter limits include the determinations of the maximum concentration point for carbon adsorbers and the firebox temperature for vapor incinerators. Any exceedance of a maximum concentration point or temperature boundary would be required to be recorded for at least 2 years, along with a brief description of the remedial action taken. Also, any period during which there is no flow to or flow is diverted from the vapor incinerator would be required to be recorded for at least 2 years.

The deadlines for reporting the emission test results are outlined in § 61.13 of the General Provisions. Exceedances of any maximum concentration points and the temperature boundaries would be required to be reported quarterly. The report would be required to include a brief description of the action taken to correct the exceedance. It would also be required to include periods without flow or during which flow was diverted from the vapor incinerator. Quarterly reporting is important to let enforcement groups know of any major problems that may not have been sufficiently corrected. However, in the event that no exceedances of a maximum concentration point or temperature boundary occur in a quarter for which no semiannual report is due under the remainder of subpart L, the reporting could be skipped for that quarter.

Miscellaneous

Docket: The docket is an organized and complete file of all the information submitted to or otherwise considered by EPA in the development of this rulemaking. The docketing system is intended to allow members of the public and industries involved to readily identify and locate documents so that they can effectively participate in the rulemaking process. Along with the statement of basis and purpose of the proposed and promulgated revisions, and EPA responses to significant comments, the contents of the docket, except for interagency review materials, will serve as the record in case of judicial review (section 307(d)(7)(A)).

Paperwork Reduction Act: The information collection provisions associated with the proposed rules have been submitted for approval to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Act (PRA) of 1980, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* Comments on these requirements should be submitted to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, OMB, 726 Jackson Place NW., Washington, DC 20503, marked "Attention: Desk Officer for EPA" as well as to Chief, Information Policy Branch (PM–223), USEPA, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460. The final rule will respond to any OMB or public comments on the information collection requirements.

During the first 3 years that the proposed rule would be in effect, the public reporting burden for collection of information, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information is estimated to be 190 hours per year per respondent. This paperwork burden is required for owners or operators who choose to use carbon adsorbers or vapor incinerators to comply with subpart L. However, the use of these alternative controls instead of gas-blanketing, the control on which 40 CFR 61.132 is based, is optional.

Public Hearing: A public hearing will be held, if requested, to discuss the proposed action, in accordance with section 307(d)(5) of the CAA. Persons wishing to make oral presentations

should contact EPA at the address given in the ADDRESSES section of the preamble. Any member of the public may file a written statement before, during, or within 30 days of the hearing. Written statements should be addressed to the Air Docket address given in the ADDRESSES section of this preamble and should refer to Docket No. A–79–16.

A verbatim transcript of the hearing and written statements will be available for public inspection and copying during normal working hours at the EPA's Air Docket in Washington, DC (see ADDRESSES section of this preamble).

Executive Order 12291: Under Executive Order 12291, EPA must judge whether a regulatory action is "major" and, therefore, subject to the requirement of a regulatory impact analysis. This proposed rule is not major because it is a technical amendment to allow alternative controls to be used to comply with an existing regulation and, therefore, results in none of the significant adverse economic effects described in the Order.

This rulemaking was submitted to OMB for review as required by Executive Order 12291. Any written comments from OMB to EPA and any EPA response to those comments are included in Docket No. A–79–16. The docket is available for public inspection at EPA's Air Docket listed under the ADDRESSES section of this notice.

Regulatory Flexibility Act: The Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) requires the identification of potentially adverse impacts of Federal regulations upon small business entities. The Act specifically requires the completion of a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis in those instances where small business impacts are possible. Because this proposed amendment imposes no adverse economic impacts, a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis has not been conducted.

Pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 605(b), I hereby certify that the proposed rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 61

Air pollution control, Asbestos, Benzene, Beryllium, Coke oven emissions, Hazardous substances, Incorporation by reference, Inorganic arsenic, Intergovernmental relations, Mercury, Radionuclides, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Vinyl chloride, Volatile hazardous air pollutants.

Dated: March 21, 1991.

William K. Reilly,

Administrator.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, title 40, chapter I, part 61 of the Code of Federal Regulations is proposed to be amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for part 61 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sections 101, 112, 114, 116, 301 of the Clean Air Act as amended (40 U.S.C. 7401, 7412, 7414, 7416, 7601).

2. Section 61.130 of subpart L is amended by revising the section heading and by adding paragraphs (c) and (d) to read as follows:

§ 61.130 Applicability, designation of sources, and delegation of authority.

* * * * *

(c) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 112 of the Act, the authorities contained in paragraph (d) of this section shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(d) Authorities that will not be delegated to States: § 61.136(d).

3. Section 61.131 of subpart L is amended by adding the following definitions in alphabetical order:

§ 61.131 Definitions.

* * * * *

Non-regenerative carbon adsorber means a series, over time, of non-regenerative carbon beds applied to a single source or group of sources, where non-regenerative carbon beds are carbon beds that are either never regenerated or are moved from their location for regeneration.

* * * * *

Regenerative carbon adsorber means a carbon adsorber applied to a single source or group of sources, in which the carbon beds are regenerated without being moved from their location.

* * * * *

Vapor incinerator means any enclosed combustion device that is used for destroying organic compounds and does not necessarily extract energy in the form of steam or process heat.

* * * * *

4. Section 61.139 of subpart L is revised to read as follows:

§ 61.139 Provisions for alternative means for process vessels, storage tanks, and tar-intercepting sumps.

(a) As an alternative means of emission limitation for a source subject to § 61.132(a)(2) or § 61.132(d), the owner or operator may route gases from the source through a closed vent system to a carbon adsorber or vapor incinerator that is at least 98 percent efficient at removing benzene from the gas stream.

(1) The provisions of § 61.132(a)(1) and § 61.132(a)(2) (i) and (ii) shall apply to the source.

(2) The seals on the source and closed vent system shall be designed and operated for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background and visual inspections, as determined by the methods specified in § 61.245(c).

(3) The provisions of § 61.132(b) shall apply to the seals and closed vent system.

(b) For each carbon adsorber, the owner or operator shall adhere to the following practices:

(1) Benzene captured by each carbon adsorber shall be recycled or destroyed in a manner that prevents benzene from being emitted to the atmosphere.

(2) Carbon removed from each carbon adsorber shall be regenerated or destroyed in a manner that prevents benzene from being emitted to the atmosphere.

(3) For each regenerative carbon adsorber, the owner or operator shall initiate regeneration of the spent carbon bed and vent the emissions from the source to a regenerated carbon bed no later than when the benzene concentration or organic vapor concentration level in the adsorber outlet vent reaches the maximum concentration point, as determined in § 61.139(h).

(4) For each non-regenerative carbon adsorber, the owner or operator shall replace the carbon at the scheduled replacement time, or as soon as practicable (but not later than 16 hours) after an exceedance of the maximum concentration point is detected, whichever is sooner.

(i) For each non-regenerative carbon adsorber, the scheduled replacement time means the day that is estimated to be 90 percent of the demonstrated bed life, as defined in § 61.139(h)(5).

(ii) For each non-regenerative carbon adsorber, an exceedance of the maximum concentration point shall mean any concentration greater than or equal to the maximum concentration point as determined in § 61.139(h).

(c) Compliance with the provisions of this section shall be determined as follows:

(1) For each carbon adsorber and vapor incinerator, the owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with the efficiency limit by a compliance test as specified in § 61.13 and § 61.139(g). If a waiver of compliance has been granted under § 61.11, the deadline for

conducting the initial compliance test shall be incorporated into the terms of the waiver. The benzene removal efficiency rate for each carbon adsorber and vapor incinerator shall be calculated as in the following equation:

$$E = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{bi}C_{bi} - \sum_{j=1}^{m} Q_{aj}C_{aj}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{bi}C_{bi}} \times 100$$

Where:

E = percent removal of benzene.

C_{aj} = concentration of benzene in vents after the control device, parts per million (ppm).

C_{bi} = concentration of benzene in vents before the control device, ppm.

Q_{aj} = volumetric flow rate in vents after the control device, standard cubic meters/minute (scm/min).

Q_{bi} = volumetric flow rate in vents before the control device, scm/min.

m = number of vents after the control device.

n = number of vents before the control device.

(2) Compliance with all other provisions in this section shall be determined by inspections or the review of records and reports.

(d) For each regenerative carbon adsorber, the owner or operator shall install and operate a monitoring device that continuously indicates and records either the concentration of benzene or the concentration level of organic compounds in the outlet vent of the carbon adsorber. The monitoring device shall be installed, calibrated, maintained and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

(1) Measurement of benzene concentration shall be made according to § 61.139(g)(2).

(2) All measurements of organic compound concentration levels shall be reasonable indicators of benzene concentration.

(i) The monitoring device for measuring organic compound concentration levels shall be based on one of the following detection principles: infrared absorption, flame ionization, catalytic oxidation, photoionization, or thermal conductivity.

(ii) The monitoring device shall meet the requirements of part 60, appendix A, Method 21, sections 2, 3, 4.1, 4.2, and 4.4. For the purpose of the application of Method 21 to this section, the words "leak definition" shall be the maximum concentration point, which would be estimated until it is established under § 61.139(h). The calibration gas shall either be benzene or methane and shall be at a concentration associated with 125 percent of the expected organic compound concentration level for the carbon adsorber outlet vent.

(e) For each non-regenerative carbon adsorber, the owner or operator shall monitor either the concentration of benzene or the concentration level of organic compounds at the outlet vent of the adsorber. The monitoring device shall be calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

(1) Measurements of benzene concentration shall be made according to § 61.139(g)(2). The measurement shall be conducted over at least one 5-minute interval during which flow into the carbon adsorber is expected to occur.

(2) All measurements of organic compound concentration levels shall be reasonable indicators of benzene concentration.

(i) The monitoring device for measuring organic compound concentration levels shall meet the requirements of § 61.139(d)(2) (i) and (ii).

(ii) The probe inlet of the monitoring device shall be placed at approximately the center of the carbon adsorber outlet vent. The probe shall be held there for at least 5 minutes during which flow into the carbon adsorber is expected to occur. The maximum reading during that period shall be used as the measurement.

(3) Monitoring shall be performed at least once within the first 7 days after replacement of the carbon bed occurs, and monthly thereafter until 10 days before the scheduled replacement time, at which point monitoring shall be done daily, except as specified in paragraphs (e)(4) and (e)(5) of this section.

(4) If an owner or operator detects an exceedance of the maximum concentration point during the monthly monitoring or on the first day of daily monitoring as prescribed in paragraph (e)(3) of this section, then, after replacing the bed, the owner or operator shall begin the daily monitoring of the replacement carbon bed on the day after the last scheduled monthly monitoring before the exceedance was detected, or 10 days before the exceedance was detected, whichever is longer.

(5) If an owner or operator detects an exceedance of the maximum concentration point during the daily monitoring as prescribed in paragraph (e)(3) of this section, except on the first day, then, after replacing the bed, the owner or operator shall begin the daily monitoring of the replacement carbon bed 10 days before the exceedance was detected.

(6) If the owner or operator is monitoring on the schedule required in paragraph (e)(4) or paragraph (e)(5) of this section, and the scheduled replacement time is reached without exceeding the maximum concentration point, the owner or operator may return to the monitoring schedule in paragraph (e)(3) of this section for subsequent carbon beds.

(f) For each vapor incinerator, the owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications the following equipment:

(1) A temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder and having an accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature being monitored expressed in degrees Celsius or ±0.5 °C, whichever is greater.

(i) Where a vapor incinerator other than a catalytic incinerator is used, the temperature monitoring device shall be installed in the firebox.

(ii) Where a catalytic incinerator is used, temperature monitoring devices shall be installed in the gas stream immediately before and after the catalyst bed.

(2) A flow indicator that provides a record of vent stream flow to the incinerator at least once every hour for each source. The flow indicator shall be installed in the vent stream from each source at a point closest to the inlet of each vapor incinerator and before being joined with any other vent stream.

(g) In conducting the compliance tests required in § 61.139(c), and measurements specified in § 61.139 (d)(1), (e)(1) and (h)(3)(ii), the owner or operator shall use as reference methods the test methods and procedures in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, or other methods as specified in this paragraph, except as specified in § 61.13.

(1) For compliance tests, as described in § 61.139(c)(1), the following provisions apply.

(i) All tests shall be run under representative emission concentration and vent flow rate conditions. For sources with intermittent flow rates, representative conditions shall include typical emission surges (for example, during the loading of a storage tank).

(ii) Each test shall consist of three separate runs. These runs will be averaged to yield the volumetric flow rates and benzene concentrations in the equation in § 61.139(c)(1). Each run shall be a minimum of 1 hour.

(A) For each regenerative carbon adsorber, each run shall take place in one adsorption cycle, to include a minimum of 1 hour of sampling immediately preceding the initiation of carbon bed regeneration.

(B) For each non-regenerative carbon adsorber, all runs can occur during one adsorption cycle.

(iii) The measurements during the runs shall be paired so that the inlet and outlet to the control device are measured simultaneously.

(iv) Method 1 or 1A shall be used as applicable for locating measurement sites.

(v) Method 2, 2A, or 2D shall be used as applicable for measuring vent flow rates.

(vi) Method 18 shall be used for determining the benzene concentrations (C_{aj} and C_{bi}. Either follow § 7.1, "Integrated Bag Sampling and Analysis," or § 7.2, "Direct Interface Sampling and Analysis Procedure." A separation column constructed of stainless steel, 1.83 m by 3.2 mm, containing 10 percent 1,2,3-tris (2-cyanoethoxy) propane (TECP) on 80/100 mesh Chromosorb P AW, with a column temperature of 80 °C, a detector temperature of 225 °C, and a flow rate of approximately 20 ml/min may produce adequate separations. The analyst can use other columns, provided that the precision and accuracy of the analysis of benzene standards is not impaired. The analyst shall have available for review information confirming that there is adequate resolution of the benzene peak.

(A) If § 7.1 is used, the sample rate shall be adjusted to maintain a constant proportion to vent flow rate.

(B) If § 7.2 is used, then each performance test run shall be conducted in intervals of 5 minutes. For each interval "t," readings from each measurement shall be recorded, and the flow rate (Q_{aj} or Q_{bi}) and the corresponding benzene concentration (C_{aj} or C_{bi}) shall be determined. The sampling system shall be constructed to include a mixing chamber of a volume equal to 5 times the sampling flow rate per minute. Each analysis performed by the chromatograph will then represent an averaged emission value for a 5-minute time period. The vent flow rate readings shall be timed to account for the total sample system residence time. A dual column, dual detector chromatograph can be used to achieve an analysis interval of 5 minutes. The individual benzene concentrations shall be vent flow rate weighted to determine sample run average concentrations. The individual vent flow rates shall be time averaged to determine sample run average flow rates.

(2) For testing the benzene concentration at the outlet vent of the carbon adsorber as specified under §§ 61.139 (d)(1), (e)(1) and (h)(3)(ii), the following provisions apply.

(i) The measurement shall be conducted over one 5-minute period.

(ii) The requirements in § 61.139(g)(1)(i) shall apply to the extent practicable.

(iii) The requirements in § 61.139(g)(1)(vii) shall apply. Section 7.2 of Method 18 shall be used as described in § 61.139(g)(1)(vi)(B) for benzene concentration measurements.

(h) For each carbon adsorber, the maximum concentration point shall be expressed either as a benzene concentration or organic compound concentration level, whichever is to be indicated by the monitoring device chosen under § 61.139 (d) or (e).

(1) For each regenerative carbon adsorber, the owner or operator shall determine the maximum concentration point at the following times:

(i) No later than the deadline for the initial compliance test as specified in § 61.139(c)(1);

(ii) At the request of the Administrator; and

(iii) At any time chosen by the owner or operator.

(2) For each non-regenerative carbon adsorber, the owner or operator shall determine the maximum concentration point at the following times:

(i) On the first carbon bed to be installed in the adsorber;

(ii) At the request of the Administrator;

(iii) On the next carbon bed after the maximum concentration point has been exceeded (before the scheduled replacement time) for each of three previous carbon beds in the adsorber since the most recent determination; and

(iv) At any other time chosen by the owner or operator.

(3) The maximum concentration point for each carbon adsorber shall be determined through the simultaneous measurement of the outlet of the carbon adsorber with the monitoring device and Method 18, except as allowed in paragraph (h)(4) of this section.

(i) Several data points shall be collected according to a schedule determined by the owner or operator. The schedule shall be designed to take frequent samples near the expected maximum concentration point.

(ii) Each data point shall consist of one 5-minute benzene concentration measurement using Method 18 as specified in § 61.139(g)(2), and of a simultaneous measurement by the monitoring device. The monitoring device measurement shall be conducted according to § 61.139 (d) or (e), whichever is applicable.

(iii) The maximum concentration point shall be the concentration level, as indicated by the monitoring device, for the last data point at which the benzene concentration is less than 2 percent of the average value of the benzene concentration at the inlet to the carbon adsorber during the most recent compliance test.

(4) If the maximum concentration point is expressed as a benzene concentration, the owner or operator may determine it by calibrating the monitoring device with benzene at a concentration that is 2 percent of the average benzene concentration measured at the inlet to the carbon adsorber during the most recent compliance test. The reading on the monitoring device corresponding to the calibration concentration shall be the maximum concentration point. This method of determination would affect the owner or operator as follows:

(i) For a regenerative carbon adsorber, the owner or operator is exempt from the provisions in paragraph (h)(3) of this section.

(ii) For a non-regenerative carbon adsorber, the owner or operator is required to collect the data points in paragraph (h)(3) of this section with only the monitoring device, and is exempt from the simultaneous Method 18 measurement.

(5) For each non-regenerative carbon adsorber, the demonstrated bed life shall be the carbon bed life, measured in days from the time the bed is installed until the maximum concentration point is reached, for the carbon bed that is used to determine the maximum concentration point.

(i) The following recordkeeping requirements are applicable to owners and operators of control devices subject to § 61.139. All records shall be kept updated and in a readily accessible location.

(1) The following information shall be recorded for each control device for the life of the control device:

(i) The design characteristics of the control device and a list of the source or sources vented to it.

(ii) A plan for proper operation, maintenance, and corrective action to achieve at least 98 percent control of benzene emissions.

(iii) The dates and descriptions of any changes in the design specifications or plan.

(iv) For each carbon adsorber, the plan in paragraph (i)(1)(ii) of this section shall include the method for handling captured benzene and removed carbon to comply with § 61.139(b) (1) and (2).

(v) For each carbon adsorber for which organic compounds are monitored as provided under § 61.139 (d) and (e), documentation to show that the

measurements of organic compound concentrations are reasonable indicators of benzene concentrations.

(2) For each compliance test as specified in § 61.139(c)(1), the date of the test, the results of the test, and other data needed to determine emissions shall be recorded as specified in § 61.13(g) for at least 2 years or until the next compliance test on the control device, whichever is longer.

(3) For each vapor incinerator, the average firebox temperature of the incinerator (or the average temperature upstream and downstream of the catalyst bed for a catalytic incinerator), measured and averaged over the most recent compliance test shall be recorded for at least 2 years or until the next compliance test on the incinerator, whichever is longer.

(4) For each carbon adsorber, for each determination of a maximum concentration point as specified in § 61.139(h), the date of the determination, the maximum concentration point, and data needed to make the determination shall be recorded for at least 2 years or until the next maximum concentration point determination on the carbon adsorber, whichever is longer.

(5) For each carbon adsorber, the dates of and data from the monitoring required in § 61.139 (d) and (e), the date and time of replacement of each carbon bed, the date of each exceedance of the maximum concentration point, and a brief description of the corrective action taken shall be recorded for at least 2 years. Also, the occurrences when the captured benzene or spent carbon are not handled as required in § 61.139(b) (1) and (2) shall be recorded for at least 2 years.

(6) For each vapor incinerator, the data from the monitoring required in § 61.139(f), the dates of all periods of operation during which the parameter boundaries established during the most recent compliance test are exceeded, and a brief description of the corrective action taken shall be recorded for at least 2 years. A period of operation during which the parameter boundaries are exceeded is a 3-hour period of operation during which the average combustion temperature is more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the average combustion temperature during the most recent performance test.

(7) For each vapor incinerator, records of the flow indication, as required in § 61.139(f)(2), and of all periods when the vent stream is diverted from the incinerator or has no flow rate, shall be recorded for at least 2 years.

(j) The following reporting requirements are applicable to owners or operators of control devices subject to § 61.139:

(1) Compliance tests shall be reported as specified in § 61.13(f).

(2) The following information shall be reported on a quarterly basis. Two of the quarterly reports shall be submitted as part of the semiannual reports required in § 61.138(f).

(i) For each carbon adsorber:

(A) The date and time of detection of each exceedance of the maximum concentration point and a brief description of the time and nature of the corrective action taken.

(B) The date of each time that the captured benzene or removed carbon was not handled as required in § 61.139(b) (1) and (2) and a brief description of the corrective action taken.

(C) The date of each determination of the maximum concentration point, as described in § 61.139(h), and a brief reason for the determination.

(ii) For each vapor incinerator:

(A) The date and duration of each exceedance of the boundary parameters recorded under § 61.139(i)(6) and a brief description of the corrective action taken.

(B) Each period recorded under § 61.139(i)(7) when the vent stream is diverted from the control device or has no flow rate.

(3) If, for a given quarter in which no semiannual report is due under § 61.138(f), there is no information to report under § 61.139(j)(2) (i)(A), (i)(B), (ii)(A), and (ii)(B), then the owner or operator may submit a statement to that effect along with the information to be reported under § 61.139(j)(2)(i)(C) in the next semiannual report, rather than submitting a report at the end of the quarter.

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