sampling location of the wet crumb or stripped latex.

A sample must be taken once per grade per day or once per batch per day. The sample must be analyzed to determine the residual HAP content, and the corresponding weight of rubber or latex processed in the stripper must be recorded. This information is then used to calculate a weekly weighted average. A weekly weighted average that is above the limitation is a violation of the standard, as is a failure to sample and analyze at least 75 percent of the samples required during the week. The EPA has developed test methods that would be used to determine compliance with the standard, which are proposed separately in today's Federal Register. Records of each test result would be required, along with the corresponding weight of the polymer processed in the stripper. Records of the weekly weighted averages must also be maintained.

An owner or operator complying using stripping can also demonstrate compliance by continuously monitoring stripper operating parameters. If using this approach, the owner or operator must establish stripper operating parameters for each grade of polymer processed in the stripper, along with the corresponding residual HAP content of that grade. The parameters that must be monitored include, at a minimum, temperature, pressure, steaming rates (for steam strippers), and some parameter that is indicative of residence time. The HAP content of the grade must be determined initially using the proposed residual HAP test methods discussed above. The owner or operator can elect to establish a single set of stripper operating parameters for multiple grades. As discussed in section V of today's notice, the EPA is requesting comments on the use of predictive computer modeling in place of stripper parameter monitoring.

A difference in the demonstration of compliance by sampling, and the demonstration of compliance by monitoring stripping parameters, is that the monitoring option is entirely based on a grade or batch. To further explain, if a particular grade of polymer is processed in the stripped continuously for 32 hours, a sample of that grade is required to be taken each operating day, if the sampling compliance demonstration option is selected. However, if the stripping parameter monitoring option is selected, the entire length of time the grade is being processed in the stripper is treated as a

single unit.

During the operation of the stripper, the parameters must be continuously

monitored, with a reading of each parameter taken at least once every 15 minutes. If, during the processing of a grade, all hourly average parameter values are in accordance with the established levels, the owner or operator can use the HAP content determined initially in the calculation of the weekly weighted average, and sampling is not required. However, if one hourly average value for any parameter is not in accordance with the established operating parameter, a sample must be taken and the HAP content determined using the proposed test methods to be used in calculating the weekly weighted average.

Records of the initial residual HAP content results, along with the corresponding stripper parameter monitoring results for the sample, must be maintained. The hourly average monitoring results are required to be maintained, along with the results of any HAP content tests conducted due to exceedance of the established parameter monitoring levels. Records must also be kept of the weight of polymer processed in each grade, and the weekly weighted average values.

If complying with the residual HAP limitations using stripping technology, and demonstrating compliance by monitoring stripper parameters, there are three ways a facility can be in violation of the standard. First, a weekly weighted average that is above the limitation is a violation of the standard, as is a failure to sample and analyze a sample for a grade with an hourly average parameter value not in accordance with the established monitoring parameter levels. The third way for a facility to be out of compliance is if the stripper monitoring data are not sufficient for at least 75 percent of the grades produced during the week. Stripper data are considered insufficient if monitoring parameters are obtained for less than 75 percent of the 15 minute periods during the processing of a grade.

b. Compliance Using Add-On Control. If add-on control is the method of compliance selected, there are two levels of compliance. Initial compliance is based on a source test, and continuous compliance is based on the daily average of parameter monitoring results for the control or recovery device.

The initial performance test must consist of three 1-hour runs or three complete batch cycles, if the duration of the batch cycle is less than 1 hour. The test runs must be conducted during processing of "worst-case" grade, which means the grade with the highest residual HAP content leaving the

stripper. The "uncontrolled" residual HAP content in the latex or wet crumb rubber must be determined, using the proposed test methods, after the stripper. Then, when the crumb for which the uncontrolled residual HAP was determined is being processed in the back-end unit operation being controlled, the inlet and outlet emissions for the control or recovery device must be determined using Method 18. The uncontrolled HAP content is then adjusted to account for the reduction in emissions by the control or recovery device, and compared to the levels in the standard. For initial compliance, the adjusted residual HAP content level for each test run must be less than the level in today's proposed standards.

During the initial test, the appropriate parameter must be monitored, and an enforceable "level" established as a maximum or minimum operating parameter based on this monitoring. As with continuous front-end process vents, the level is established as the average of the maximum (or minimum) point values for the three test runs.

Continuous monitoring must be conducted on the control or recovery device, and compliance is based on the daily average of the monitoring results. The monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting provisions are the same as the process vent provisions in the HON, which are required for continuous frontend process vents in today's proposed standard.

c. Carbon disulfide limitations for styrene butadiene rubber by emulsion producers. Today's proposed regulation would reduce carbon disulfide (CS₂) emissions from styrene butadiene rubber producers using an emulsion process by limiting the concentration of CS₂ in the dryer vent stacks to 10 ppmv. Sulfur-containing shortstopping agents used to produce certain grades of rubber have been determined to be the source of CS₂ in the dryer stacks. Owners or operators would be required to develop standard operating procedures for each grade that uses a sulfur-containing shortstopping agent. These standard operating procedures would specify the type and amount of agent added, and the point in the process where the agent is added. One standard operating procedure can be used for more than one grade if possible.

For each standard operating procedure, the owner or operator would be required to conduct a performance test to measure the concentration of CS₂ in the dryer stack(s). A particular standard operating procedure would be acceptable if the average CS₂ concentration for the three required test