runs was less than 10 ppmv. The facility would be in compliance with this section of the proposed regulation if the appropriate standard operating procedure is followed whenever a sulfur-containing shortstopping agent is used. Facilities that route dryer vents to a combustion device would be exempt from this section of the regulation.

4. Wastewater Operations

For all subcategories, the wastewater provisions are identical to the wastewater provisions in subparts F and G. The proposed rule applies to any organic HAP-containing water, raw material, intermediate, product, by-product, co-product, or waste material that exits any elastomer production process unit equipment and has either (1) a total volatile organic HAP concentration of 5 ppmw or greater and a flow rate of 0.02 *f*pm or greater; or (2) a total volatile organic HAP concentration of 10,000 ppmw or greater at any flow rate. ''Wastewater,'' as defined in § 63.101 of subpart F, encompasses both maintenance wastewater and process wastewater. The process wastewater provisions also apply to organic HAP-containing residuals that are generated from the management and treatment of Group 1 wastewater streams. Examples of process wastewater streams include, but are not limited to, wastewater streams exiting process unit equipment (e.g., decanter water, such as condensed steam used in the process), feed tank drawdown, vessel washout/cleaning that is part of the routine batch cycle, and residuals recovered from waste management units. Examples of maintenance wastewater streams are those generated by descaling of heat exchanger tubing bundles, cleaning of distillation column traps, and draining of pumps into an individual drain system. Wastewater streams generated downstream of the stripper (i.e., back-end wastewater streams) located at facilities that are subject to a back-end emission limitation, are exempt from the wastewater requirements.

a. *Maintenance wastewater.* For maintenance wastewater, the proposed rule incorporates the requirements of § 63.105 of subpart F for maintenance wastewater. This requires owners or operators to prepare a description of procedures that will be used to manage HAP-containing wastewater created during maintenance activities, and to implement these procedures.

b. *Process wastewater.* The Group 1/Group 2 approach is also used for the HON process wastewater provisions, with Group 1 process wastewater streams requiring control. For existing sources, a Group 1 wastewater stream is one with an average flow rate greater than or equal to 10 liters per minute and a total VOHAP average concentration greater than or equal to 1,000 parts per million by weight. For new sources, a Group 1 wastewater stream is one with an average flow rate greater than or equal to 0.02 liter per minute and an average concentration of 10 parts per million by weight or greater.

An owner or operator may determine the VOHAP concentration and flow rate of a wastewater stream either (1) at the point of generation; or (2) downstream of the point of generation. If wastewater stream characteristics are determined downstream of the point of generation, an owner or operator must make corrections for losses by air emissions; reduction of VOHAP concentration or changes in flow rate by mixing with other water or wastewater streams; and reduction in flow rate or VOHAP concentration by treating or otherwise handling the wastewater stream to remove or destroy HAP. An owner or operator can determine the flow rate and VOHAP concentration for the point of generation by (1) sampling; (2) using engineering knowledge; or (3) using pilot-scale or bench-scale test data. Both the applicability determination and the Group 1/Group 2 determination must reflect the wastewater characteristics before losses due to volatilization, a concentration differential due to dilution, or a change in VOHAP concentration or flow rate due to treatment.

There are instances where an owner or operator can bypass the group determination. An owner or operator is allowed to designate a wastewater stream or mixture of wastewater streams to be a Group 1 wastewater stream without actually determining the flow rate and VOHAP concentration for the point of generation. Using this option, an owner or operator can simply declare that a wastewater stream or mixture of wastewater streams is a Group 1 wastewater stream and that the emissions from the stream(s) are controlled from the point of generation through treatment. An owner or operator is required to determine the wastewater stream characteristics (i.e., VOHAP concentration and flow rate) for the designated Group 1 wastewater stream in order to establish the treatment requirements in section 63.138. Also, an owner or operator who elects to use the process unit alternative in § 63.138(d) of subpart G or the 95-percent biological treatment option in section 63.138(e) of subpart G is not required to make a Group 1/Group 2 determination.

Controls must be applied to Group 1 wastewater streams, unless the source complies with the source-wide mass flow rate provisions of §§ 63.138(c)(5) or (c)(6) of subpart G; or implements process changes that reduce emissions as specified in § 63.138(c)(7) of subpart G. Control requirements include (1) suppressing emissions from the point of generation to the treatment device; (2) recycling the wastewater stream or treating the wastewater stream to the required Fr values for each HAP as listed in table 9 of subpart G (The required Fr values in table 9 of subpart G are based on steam stripping); (3) recycling any residuals or treating any residuals to destroy the total combined HAP mass flow rate by 99 percent or more; and (4) controlling the air emissions generated by treatment processes. While emission controls are not required for Group 2 wastewater streams, owners or operators may opt to include them in management and treatment options.

Suppression of emissions from the point of generation to the treatment device will be achieved by using covers and enclosures and closed vent systems to collect organic HAP vapors from the wastewater and convey them to treatment devices. Air emissions routed through closed-vent systems from covers, enclosures, and treatment processes must be reduced by 95 percent for combustion or recovery devices; or to a level of 20 ppmv for combustion devices.

The treatment requirements are designed to reduce the HAP content in the wastewater prior to placement in units without air emissions controls, and thus to reduce the HAP emissions to the atmosphere. The final rule provides several compliance options, including percent reduction, effluent concentration limitations, and mass removal.

For demonstrating compliance with the various requirements, owners or operators have a choice of using a specified design, conducting performance tests, or documenting engineering calculations. Appropriate compliance, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping provisions are included in the regulation.

5. Equipment Leaks

The equipment leak provisions in the proposed rule refer directly to the requirements contained in subpart H. In fact, many of the elastomer facilities are already subject to subpart H requirements through subpart I. Following is a summary of the subpart H requirements.