

monitor and difficult-to-monitor valves if a written plan that requires, respectively, monitoring of unsafe-to-monitor as frequently as practicable during safe to monitor periods and at least annual leak monitoring of difficult-to-monitor valves. Under both sections, valves in gas/vapor service and in light liquid service may be monitored less frequently if the criteria of the skip period leak detection and repair provisions are met and maintained. Both sections allow certain equipment be exempt from the leak monitoring program. These are: any pressure relief valve connected to a flare header or operating vapor recovery device, any equipment in vacuum service, any compressor with a degassing vent connected to an operating VOC control device. Also exempted from a leak detection and repair is any pump with dual seals at a natural gas/gasoline processing facility and any pump with dual mechanical seals with a barrier fluid system at refineries. Under section 26 pumps in heavy liquid service at refineries must be leak checked using the method of section 46 only if evidence of a leak is found by sight, sound or smell. Under section 29 pumps in heavy liquid service are exempted from the leak detection and repair provisions. Under section 26 pressure relief valves at refineries must be leak checked after each overpressure relief. Under section 29 pressure relief valves must be leak checked within 5 days unless monitored by non-plant personnel. In the latter case, monitoring must be done the next time monitoring personnel are on site or within 30 days whichever is less.

EPA's Evaluation: The regulations listed above are approvable as SIP revisions because they conform to EPA guidance and comply with the requirements of the Act. EPA has determined that the RACT standards are no less stringent than the applicable CTG. Because the standards set under section 25 are RACT, section 25 in combination with the applicable portions of sections 1 to 9 and 41 to 48 is approvable to replace Series 23 in the West Virginia SIP.

State Submittal: Sections 27 and 28 regulate storage of petroleum liquids. Both sections apply to any petroleum liquid storage tank over 40,000 gallons capacity. Section 27 applies to such tanks that are equipped with an external floating roof. Section 28 applies to such tanks that are of fixed roof construction. Section 27 prohibits storage of petroleum liquid in an external floating roof tank unless the tank is equipped a continuous secondary seal from the floating roof to the tank wall, the seals

are maintained so that there are no visible holes or tears and the seals are intact and uniformly in place. Section 27 also sets design and operation and maintenance criteria for openings in the external floating roof and for gaps in vapor-mounted primary seals. Section 27 requires routine, semi-annual inspections of the roof and seal and requires annual measurement of the seal gap in vapor-mounted primary seals. Section 28 prohibits storage of petroleum liquid in a fixed roof tank unless the tank is equipped an internal floating roof equipped with closure seal(s) between the roof edge and tank wall, and the seal(s) are maintained so that there are no visible holes or tears. Section 28 also sets design, operational and maintenance criteria for openings, drains and vents.

EPA's Evaluation: The regulations listed above are approvable as SIP revisions because they conform to EPA guidance and comply with the requirements of the Act. EPA has determined that the RACT standards are no less stringent than the applicable CTG and other EPA guidance. Because the standards set under section 28 are RACT, section 28 in combination with the applicable portions of sections 1 to 9 and 41 to 48 is approvable to replace Series 21 in the West Virginia SIP.

State Submittal: Section 31 prohibits the manufacturing, storage, mixing, storage, use and application of cutback asphalt during the period from April 1 to October 31 of every year. Exemptions for long-life stockpiling or use solely as a penetrating prime coat may be granted by the Chief of the West Virginia Office of Air Quality. Section 31 also prohibits the manufacturing, storage, mixing, storage, use and application of emulsified asphalt containing VOC during the period from April 1 to October 31 of every year.

EPA's Evaluation: The regulation listed above is approvable as SIP revisions because it conforms to EPA guidance and complies with the requirements of the Act. EPA has determined that the RACT standards are no less stringent than the applicable CTG.

State Submittal: Section 36 covers drycleaning facilities using perchloroethylene. Section 36 requires a carbon adsorption system for the dryer exhaust. An emission limit of 100 parts per million (volumetric) of VOC is established for the exhaust of this control device. Coin-operated facilities, and facilities with inadequate space or inadequate steam capacity to desorb adsorbers are exempt from the requirement for a carbon adsorption system. Section 36 sets the standards

recommended in the CTG to minimize VOC emissions from leaks, from treatment, handling and disposal of filters, and from wet wastes from solvent stills.

EPA's Evaluation: The regulation listed above is approvable as SIP revisions because it conforms to EPA guidance and complies with the requirements of the Act. EPA has determined that the RACT standards are no less stringent than the applicable CTG.

State Submittal: Section 39 covers air oxidation processes in the synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI). SOCMI is defined as production, either as a final product or as an intermediate, of any of the chemicals listed in 40 CFR 60.489. Covered are vent streams from air oxidation reactors and from combinations of air oxidation reactors and recovery systems. Section 39 requires VOC emissions from these vent streams be no more than 20 parts per million (volumetric, dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen) or be reduced by 98 percent whichever is less stringent or be burned in a flare that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 60.18. Vent streams that have a total resource effectiveness (TRE) index value greater than 1.0 are required only to maintain the TRE index value greater than 1.0, to recalculate the TRE index value after any process change and to install monitoring devices on the final recovery device.

EPA's Evaluation: The regulation listed above is approvable as SIP revisions because it conforms to EPA guidance and complies with the requirements of the Act. EPA has determined that the RACT standards are no less stringent than the applicable CTG.

State Submittal: Sections 41 to 48 comprise the test and compliance methods applicable to more than one of the source categories of sections 10 to 40. Section 48 specifies the quality control procedures for continuous emission monitors. Each section requires that adaptations to specified methods or alternative test methods must be approved by the Chief of the West Virginia Office of Air Quality (the Chief) and the U.S. EPA.

A. Section 41 requires that the methods of sections 42 to 47 be used and sets the general requirements for test plans and testing quality assurance programs. Test plans must be submitted to the Chief at least 30 days prior to the testing, preliminary results within 30 days after completion and the final report within 60 days of the completion of the testing.