State of Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Street Address:
Lazarus Gov. Center
122 S. Front Street
Columbus, OH 43215

TELE: (614) 644-3020 **FAX:** (614) 644-2329

Mailing Address:
Lazarus Gov. Center
P.O. Box 1049
Columbus, OH 43216-1049

08/10/04

RE: Proposed Title V Chapter 3745-77 Permit
05-46-00-0117
HONDA OF AMERICA, EAST LIBERTY PLANT TVP017

Attn: Genevieve Damico AR-18J
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region V
77 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

Dear Ms. Damico:

The proposed issuance of the Title V permit for HONDA OF AMERICA, EAST LIBERTY PLANT, has been created in Ohio EPA's State Air Resources System (STARS) on 08/10/04, for review by USEPA. This proposed action is identified in STARS as 3-Title V Proposed Permit T+C covering the facility specific terms and conditions, and Title V Proposed Permit covering the general terms and conditions. This proposed permit will be processed for issuance as a final action after forty-five (45) days from USEPA's receipt of this certified letter if USEPA does not object to the proposed permit. Please contact me at (614) 644-3631 by the end of the forty-five (45) day review period if you wish to object to the proposed permit.

Very truly yours,

Michael W. Ahern

Michael W. Ahern, Supervisor
Field Operations and Permit Section
Division of Air Pollution Control

cc: Southwest District Office
File, DAPC PMU

State of Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

PROPOSED TITLE V PERMIT

Issue Date: 08/10/04	Effective Date: To be entered upon final issuance	Expiration Date: To be entered upon final issuance

This document constitutes issuance of a Title V permit for Facility ID: 05-46-00-0117 to:
HONDA OF AMERICA, EAST LIBERTY PLANT
11000 St. Rt. 347
East Liberty, OH 43319-9407

Emissions Unit ID (Company ID)/Emissions Unit Activity Description

B004 (Hot Water Boiler No. 1)
Natural gas/No. 2 oil-fired 16.875 MMBTU/hr hot water boiler

B005 (Hot Water Boiler No. 2)
Natural gas/No. 2 oil-fired 16.875 MMBTU/hr hot water boiler

B006 (Hot Water Boiler No. 3)
Natural gas/No. 2 oil-fired 16.875 MMBTU/hr hot water boiler

F096 (Roadways and Parking Areas)
Paved and unpaved roadways and parking areas at East Liberty (ELP) and MEI

K001 (EDP Coating Line)
E-Coat dip tanks and series of rinse stages and natural gas-fired bake oven and thermal oxidizer

K002 (Sealer/Deadener Coating Line)
Robotic and manual sealer and deadener application equipment, natural gas-fired air supply houses, bake oven and thermal oxidizer

K003 (Guidecoat Line)
Primer/Surfacer coating booths with manual and robotic application equipment, and natural gas-fired air supply houses, bake ovens and thermal oxidizer

K005 (Topcoat Coating Line A)
Topcoat coating line A with robotic and manual spray equipment, natural gas-fired air supply houses, bake oven, and thermal oxidizer.

K006 (Topcoat Coating Line B)
Topcoat coating line B with robotic and manual spray equipment, natural gas-fired air supply houses, bake oven, and thermal oxidizer.

K007 (Primary Topcoat On-Line Repair)
Topcoat on-line repair booth (manual spray), natural gas-fired air supply houses, bake oven, and thermal oxidizer.

K008 (Secondary Topcoat On-Line Repair)
Topcoat on-line repair coating booth, air supply hoses and thermal oxidizer.

K009 (Wax/Polish Coating Line)
Coating booths with manual wax application equipment and natural gas-fired air supply houses

K011 (Final Repair)
Coating booths and area including manual coating applicators for final off-line repair and infrared bake ovens/lamps

K012 (Specialty Topcoat Coating and On-Line Repair)
Topcoat coating and on-line repair booths, natural gas-fired air supply house, bake oven, and thermal oxidizer.

K013 (Assembly Miscellaneous Coating Line)
Application of primer on metal sufaces for the installation of fixed quarter and windshield glass.

K015 (Plastic Coating Line)
Plastic Parts Coating Line including primer booth, basecoat booth, clearcoat booth, paint mix room, flash-off areas, cure oven, burners associated with air supply houses and thermal incinerator

K024 (Spray Melt Sheet Operation)
Liquid applied sound deadener operation

P021 (Plastic Parts Painting Miscellaneous Solvent Usage)
Miscellaneous solvent cleaning and solvent wiping of plastic parts. Solvent-moistened Rags; Used Rag Containers.

P025 (Injection Mold Machine MHI 5)
injection molding machine for plastic parts

P026 (Injection Mold Machine MHI 6)
injection molding machine for plastic parts

You will be contacted approximately eighteen (18) months prior to the expiration date regarding the renewal of this permit. If you are not contacted, please contact the appropriate Ohio EPA District Office or local air agency listed below. This permit and the authorization to operate the air contaminant sources (emissions units) at this facility shall expire at midnight on the expiration date shown above. If a renewal permit is not issued prior to the expiration date, the permittee may continue to operate pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-08(E) and in accordance with the terms of this permit beyond the expiration date, provided that a complete renewal application is submitted no earlier than eighteen (18) months and no later than one-hundred eighty (180) days prior to the expiration date.

Described below is the current Ohio EPA District Office or local air agency that is responsible for processing and administering your Title V permit:

Southwest District Office
401 East Fifth Street
Dayton, OH 45402-2911
(513) 285-6357

OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

_____

Christopher Jones
Director

PART I - GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section

1. Monitoring and Related Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

a. Except as may otherwise be provided in the terms and conditions for a specific emissions unit, i.e., in Section A.III of Part III of this Title V permit, the permittee shall maintain records that include the following, where applicable, for any required monitoring under this permit:

i. The date, place (as defined in the permit), and time of sampling or measurements.
ii. The date(s) analyses were performed.
iii. The company or entity that performed the analyses.
iv. The analytical techniques or methods used.
v. The results of such analyses.
vi. The operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement.
(Authority for term: OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(b)(i))

b. Each record of any monitoring data, testing data, and support information required pursuant to this permit shall be retained for a period of five years from the date the record was created. Support information shall include all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit. Such records may be maintained in computerized form.
(Authority for term: OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(b)(ii))

c. The permittee shall submit required reports in the following manner:

i. **All reporting required in accordance with OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(c) for deviations caused by malfunctions shall be submitted in the following manner:**

Any malfunction, as defined in OAC rule 3745-15-06(B)(1), shall be promptly reported to the Ohio EPA in accordance with OAC rule 3745-15-06. In addition, to fulfill the OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(c) deviation reporting requirements for malfunctions, written reports that identify each malfunction that occurred during each calendar quarter (including each malfunction reported only verbally in accordance with OAC rule 3745-15-06) shall be submitted by January 31, April 30, July 31, and October 31 of each year in accordance with General Term and Condition A.1.c.ii below; and each report shall cover the previous calendar quarter.

In accordance with OAC rule 3745-15-06, a malfunction constitutes a violation of an emission limitation (or control requirement) and, therefore, is a deviation of the federally enforceable permit requirements. Even though verbal notifications and written reports are required for malfunctions pursuant to OAC rule 3745-15-06, the written reports required pursuant to this term must be submitted quarterly to satisfy the prompt reporting provision of OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(c).

In identifying each deviation caused by a malfunction, the permittee shall specify the emission limitation(s) (or control requirement(s)) for which the deviation occurred, describe each deviation, and provide the magnitude and duration of each deviation. For a specific malfunction, if this information has been provided in a written report that was submitted in accordance with OAC rule 3745-15-06, the permittee may simply reference that written report to identify the deviation. Nevertheless, all malfunctions, including those reported only verbally in accordance with OAC rule 3745-15-06, must be reported in writing on a quarterly basis.

Any scheduled maintenance, as referenced in OAC rule 3745-15-06(A)(1), that results in a deviation from a federally enforceable emission limitation (or control requirement) shall be reported in the same manner as described above for malfunctions.
(Authority for term: OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(c))

ii. **Except as may otherwise be provided in the terms and conditions for a specific emissions unit, i.e., in Section A.IV of Part III of this Title V permit or, in some cases, in Part II of this Title V permit, all reporting required in accordance with OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(c) for deviations of the emission limitations, operational restrictions, and control device operating parameter limitations shall be submitted in the following manner:**

Written reports of (a) any deviations from federally enforceable emission limitations, operational restrictions, and control device operating parameter limitations, (b) the probable cause of such deviations, and (c) any corrective actions or preventive measures taken, shall be promptly made to the appropriate Ohio EPA District Office or local air agency. Except as provided below, the written reports shall be submitted by January 31, April 30, July 31, and October 31 of each year; and each report shall cover the previous calendar quarter.

In identifying each deviation, the permittee shall specify the emission limitation(s), operational restriction(s), and/or control device operating parameter limitation(s) for which the deviation occurred, describe each deviation, and provide the estimated magnitude and duration of each deviation.

These written reports shall satisfy the requirements (in part) of OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(c) pertaining to the submission of monitoring reports every six months and to the prompt reporting of all deviations. OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(c) is not fully satisfied until the permittee addresses all other deviations of the federally enforceable requirements specified in the permit.

If an emissions unit has a deviation reporting requirement for a specific emission limitation, operational restriction, or control device operating parameter limitation that is not on a quarterly basis (e.g., within 30 days following the end of the calendar month, or within 30 or 45 days after the exceedance occurs), that deviation reporting requirement overrides the reporting requirements specified in this General Term and Condition for that specific emission limitation, operational restriction, or control device parameter limitation. Following the provisions of that non-quarterly deviation reporting requirement will also satisfy the requirements (in part) of OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(c) pertaining to the submission of monitoring reports every six months and to the prompt reporting of all deviations, and additional quarterly deviation reports for that specific emission limitation, operational restriction, or control device parameter limitation are not required pursuant to this General Term and Condition.

See B.6 below if no deviations occurred during the quarter.
(Authority for term: OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(c))

iii. **All reporting required in accordance with the OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(c) for other deviations of the federally enforceable permit requirements which are not reported in accordance with General Term and Condition A.1.c.ii above shall be submitted in the following manner:**

Written reports that identify all other deviations of the federally enforceable requirements contained in this permit, including the monitoring, record keeping, and reporting requirements, which are not reported in accordance with General Term and Condition A.1.c.ii above shall be

submitted to the appropriate Ohio EPA District Office or local air agency by January 31 and July 31 of each year; and each report shall cover the previous six calendar months.

In identifying each deviation, the permittee shall specify the federally enforceable requirement for which the deviation occurred, describe each deviation, and provide the magnitude and duration of each deviation.

These semi-annual written reports shall satisfy the reporting requirements of OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(c) for any deviations from the federally enforceable requirements contained in this permit that are not reported in accordance with General Term and Condition A.1.c.ii above.

If no such deviations occurred during a six-month period, the permittee shall submit a semi-annual report which states that no such deviations occurred during that period.
(Authority for term: OAC rules 3745-77-07(A)(3)(c)(i) and (ii))

iv. Each written report shall be signed by a responsible official certifying that, "based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the report (including any written malfunction reports required by OAC rule 3745-15-06 that are referenced in the deviation reports) are true, accurate, and complete."
(Authority for term: OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(c)(iv))

v. Reports of any required monitoring and/or record keeping information shall be submitted to the appropriate Ohio EPA District Office or local air agency.
(Authority for term: OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(c))

2. Scheduled Maintenance

Any scheduled maintenance of air pollution control equipment shall be performed in accordance with paragraph (A) of OAC rule 3745-15-06. Except as provided in OAC rule 3745-15-06(A)(3), any scheduled maintenance necessitating the shutdown or bypassing of any air pollution control system(s) shall be accompanied by the shutdown of the emissions unit(s) that is (are) served by such control system(s). Any scheduled maintenance, as defined in OAC rule 3745-15-06(A)(1), that results in a deviation from a federally enforceable emission limitation (or control requirement) shall be reported in the same manner as described for malfunctions in General Term and Condition A.1.c.i above.
(Authority for term: OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(c))

3. Risk Management Plans

If applicable, the permittee shall develop and register a risk management plan pursuant to section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq. ("Act"); and, pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 68.215(a), the permittee shall submit either of the following:

a. a compliance plan for meeting the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 68 by the date specified in 40 C.F.R. 68.10(a) and OAC 3745-104-05(A); or

b. as part of the compliance certification submitted under 40 C.F.R. 70.6(c)(5), a certification statement that the source is in compliance with all requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 68 and OAC Chapter 3745-104, including the registration and submission of the risk management plan.

(Authority for term: OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(4))

4. Title IV Provisions

If the permittee is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 72 concerning acid rain, the permittee shall ensure that any affected emissions unit complies with those requirements. Emissions exceeding any allowances that are lawfully held under Title IV of the Act, or any regulations adopted thereunder, are prohibited.
(Authority for term: OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(5))

5. Severability Clause

A determination that any term or condition of this permit is invalid shall not invalidate the force or effect of any other term or condition thereof, except to the extent that any other term or condition depends in whole or in part for its operation or implementation upon the term or condition declared invalid.
(Authority for term: OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(6))

6. General Requirements

a. The permittee must comply with all terms and conditions of this permit. Any noncompliance with the federally enforceable terms and conditions of this permit constitutes a violation of the Act, and is grounds for enforcement action or for permit revocation, revocation and reissuance, or modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application.

b. It shall not be a defense for the permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the federally enforceable terms and conditions of this permit.

c. This permit may be modified, reopened, revoked, or revoked and reissued, for cause, in accordance with A.10 below. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or revocation, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any term and condition of this permit.

d. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

e. The permittee shall furnish to the Director of the Ohio EPA, or an authorized representative of the Director, upon receipt of a written request and within a reasonable time, any information that may be requested to determine whether cause exists for modifying, reopening or revoking this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the Director or an authorized representative of the Director, copies of records required to be kept by this permit. For information claimed to be confidential in the submittal to the Director, if the Administrator of the U.S. EPA requests such information, the permittee may furnish such records directly to the Administrator along with a claim of confidentiality.

(Authority for term: OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(7))

7. Fees

The permittee shall pay fees to the Director of the Ohio EPA in accordance with ORC section 3745.11 and OAC Chapter 3745-78.
(Authority for term: OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(8))

8. Marketable Permit Programs

No revision of this permit is required under any approved economic incentive, marketable permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in this permit.
(Authority for term: OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(9))

9. Reasonably Anticipated Operating Scenarios

The permittee is hereby authorized to make changes among operating scenarios authorized in this permit without notice to the Ohio EPA, but, contemporaneous with making a change from one operating scenario to another, the permittee must record in a log at the permitted facility the scenario under which the permittee is operating. The permit shield provided in these general terms and conditions shall apply to all operating scenarios authorized in this permit.
(Authority for term: OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(10))

10. Reopening for Cause

This Title V permit will be reopened prior to its expiration date under the following conditions:

a. Additional applicable requirements under the Act become applicable to one or more emissions units covered by this permit, and this permit has a remaining term of three or more years. Such a reopening shall be completed not later than eighteen (18) months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions has been extended pursuant to paragraph (E)(1) of OAC rule 3745-77-08.

b. This permit is issued to an affected source under the acid rain program and additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable. Upon approval by the Administrator, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the permit, and shall not require a reopening of this permit.

c. The Director of the Ohio EPA or the Administrator of the U.S. EPA determines that the federally applicable requirements in this permit are based on a material mistake, or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms and conditions of this permit related to such federally applicable requirements.

d. The Administrator of the U.S. EPA or the Director of the Ohio EPA determines that this permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.

(Authority for term: OAC rules 3745-77-07(A)(12) and 3745-77-08(D))

11. Federal and State Enforceability

Only those terms and conditions designated in this permit as federally enforceable, that are required under the Act, or any of its applicable requirements, including relevant provisions designed to limit the potential to emit of a source, are enforceable by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA, the State, and citizens under the Act. All other terms and conditions of this permit shall not be federally enforceable and shall be enforceable under State law only.

(Authority for term: OAC rule 3745-77-07(B))

12. Compliance Requirements

a. Any document (including reports) required to be submitted and required by a federally applicable requirement in this Title V permit shall include a certification by a responsible official that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

b. Upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the permittee shall allow the Director of the Ohio EPA or an authorized representative of the Director to:

i. At reasonable times, enter upon the permittee's premises where a source is located or the emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit.

ii. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit, subject to the protection from disclosure to the public of confidential information consistent with paragraph (E) of OAC rule 3745-77-03.

iii. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit.

iv. As authorized by the Act, sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with the permit and applicable requirements.

c. The permittee shall submit progress reports to the appropriate Ohio EPA District Office or local air agency concerning any schedule of compliance for meeting an applicable requirement. Progress reports shall be submitted semiannually, or more frequently if specified in the applicable requirement or by the Director of the Ohio EPA. Progress reports shall contain the following:

i. Dates for achieving the activities, milestones, or compliance required in any schedule of compliance, and dates when such activities, milestones, or compliance were achieved.
ii. An explanation of why any dates in any schedule of compliance were not or will not be met, and any preventive or corrective measures adopted.

d. Compliance certifications concerning the terms and conditions contained in this permit that are federally enforceable emission limitations, standards, or work practices, shall be submitted to the Director (the appropriate Ohio EPA District Office or local air agency) and the Administrator of the U.S. EPA in the following manner and with the following content:

i. Compliance certifications shall be submitted annually on a calendar year basis. The annual certification shall be submitted on or before April 30th of each year during the permit term.
ii. Compliance certifications shall include the following:
(a) An identification of each term or condition of this permit that is the basis of the certification.
(b) The permittee's current compliance status.
(c) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent.
(d) The method(s) used for determining the compliance status of the source currently and over the required reporting period.
(e) Such other facts as the Director of the Ohio EPA may require in the permit to determine the compliance status of the source.
iii. Compliance certifications shall contain such additional requirements as may be specified pursuant to sections 114(a)(3) and 504(b) of the Act.

(Authority for term: OAC rules 3745-77-07(C)(1),(2),(4) and (5) and ORC section 3704.03(L))

13. Permit Shield

a. Compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit (including terms and conditions established for alternate operating scenarios, emissions trading, and emissions averaging, but excluding terms and conditions for which the permit shield is expressly prohibited under OAC rule 3745-77-07) shall be deemed compliance with the applicable requirements identified and addressed in this permit as of the date of permit issuance.

b. This permit shield provision shall apply to any requirement identified in this permit pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(F)(2), as a requirement that does not apply to the source or to one or more emissions units within the source.

(Authority for term: OAC rule 3745-77-07(F))

14. Operational Flexibility

The permittee is authorized to make the changes identified in OAC rule 3745-77-07(H)(1)(a) to (H)(1)(c) within the permitted stationary source without obtaining a permit revision, if such change is not a modification under any provision of Title I of the Act [as defined in OAC rule 3745-77-01(JJ)], and does not result in an exceedance of the emissions allowed under this permit (whether expressed therein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions), and the permittee provides the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and the appropriate Ohio EPA District Office or local air agency with written notification within a minimum of seven days in advance of the proposed changes, unless the change is associated with, or in response to, emergency conditions. If less than seven days notice is provided because of a need to respond more quickly to such emergency conditions, the permittee shall provide notice to the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and the appropriate District Office of the Ohio EPA or local

air agency as soon as possible after learning of the need to make the change. The notification shall contain the items required under OAC rule 3745-77-07(H)(2)(d).
(Authority for term: OAC rules 3745-77-07(H)(1) and (2))

15. Emergencies

The permittee shall have an affirmative defense of emergency to an action brought for noncompliance with technology-based emission limitations if the conditions of OAC rule 3745-77-07(G)(3) are met. This emergency defense provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.
(Authority for term: OAC rule 3745-77-07(G))

16. Off-Permit Changes

The owner or operator of a Title V source may make any change in its operations or emissions at the source that is not specifically addressed or prohibited in the Title V permit, without obtaining an amendment or modification of the permit, provided that the following conditions are met:

a. The change does not result in conditions that violate any applicable requirements or that violate any existing federally enforceable permit term or condition.

b. The permittee provides contemporaneous written notice of the change to the Director and the Administrator of the U.S. EPA. Such written notice shall describe each such change, the date of such change, any change in emissions or pollutants emitted, and any federally applicable requirement that would apply as a result of the change.

c. The change shall not qualify for the permit shield under OAC rule 3745-77-07(F).

d. The permittee shall keep a record describing all changes made at the source that result in emissions of a regulated air pollutant subject to an applicable requirement, but not otherwise regulated under the permit, and the emissions resulting from those changes.

e. The change is not subject to any applicable requirement under Title IV of the Act or is not a modification under any provision of Title I of the Act.

Paragraph (I) of rule 3745-77-07 of the Administrative Code applies only to modification or amendment of the permittee's Title V permit. The change made may require a permit to install under Chapter 3745-31 of the Administrative Code if the change constitutes a modification as defined in that Chapter. Nothing in paragraph (I) of rule 3745-77-07 of the Administrative Code shall affect any applicable obligation under Chapter 3745-31 of the Administrative Code.
(Authority for term: OAC rule 3745-77-07(I))

17. Compliance Method Requirements

Nothing in this permit shall alter or affect the ability of any person to establish compliance with, or a violation of, any applicable requirement through the use of credible evidence to the extent authorized by law. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to waive any defenses otherwise available to the permittee, including but not limited to, any challenge to the Credible Evidence Rule (see 62 Fed. Reg. 8314, Feb. 24, 1997), in the context of any future proceeding.
(This term is provided for informational purposes only.)

18. Insignificant Activities

Each insignificant activity that has one or more applicable requirements shall comply with those applicable requirements.
(Authority for term: OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(1))

19. Permit to Install Requirement

Prior to the "installation" or "modification" of any "air contaminant source," as those terms are defined in OAC rule 3745-31-01, a permit to install must be obtained from the Ohio EPA pursuant to OAC Chapter 3745-31.
(Authority for term: OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(1))

20. Air Pollution Nuisance

The air contaminants emitted by the emissions units covered by this permit shall not cause a public nuisance, in violation of OAC rule 3745-15-07.
(Authority for term: OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(1))

21. Permanent Shutdown of an Emissions Unit

The permittee may notify Ohio EPA of any emissions unit that is permanently shut down by submitting a certification by the responsible official of the date on which the emissions unit was permanently shut down. Authorization to operate the affected part or activity of the stationary source shall cease upon the date certified by the responsible official that the emissions unit was permanently shut down.

If an emissions unit is permanently shut down (i.e., that has been physically removed from service or has been altered in such a way that it can no longer operate without a subsequent "modification" or "installation" as defined in OAC Chapter 3745-31 and therefore ceases to meet the definition of an "emissions unit" as defined in OAC rule 3745-77-01(O)), rendering existing permit terms and conditions irrelevant, the permittee shall not be required, after the date of the certification and submission to Ohio EPA, to meet any monitoring, record keeping, reporting, or testing requirements, applicable to that emissions unit, except for any residual requirements, such as the quarterly deviation reports, semi-annual deviation reports and annual compliance certification covering the period during which the emissions unit last operated. All records relating to the shutdown emissions unit, generated while the emissions unit was in operation, must be maintained in accordance with law.

No emissions unit certified by the responsible official as being permanently shut down may resume operation without first applying for and obtaining a permit to install pursuant to OAC Chapter 3745-31.

B. *State Only Enforceable Section*

1. Reporting Requirements Related to Monitoring and Record Keeping Requirements

The permittee shall submit required reports in the following manner:

a. Reports of any required monitoring and/or record keeping information shall be submitted to the appropriate Ohio EPA District Office or local air agency.

b. Except as otherwise may be provided in the terms and conditions for a specific emissions unit, quarterly written reports of (i) any deviations (excursions) from emission limitations, operational restrictions, and control device operating parameter limitations that have been detected by the testing, monitoring, and record keeping requirements specified in this permit, (ii) the probable cause of such deviations, and (iii) any corrective actions or preventive measures which have been or will be taken, shall be submitted to the appropriate Ohio EPA District Office or local air agency. In identifying each deviation, the permittee shall specify the applicable requirement for which the deviation occurred, describe each deviation, and provide the magnitude and duration of each deviation. If no deviations occurred during a calendar quarter, the permittee shall submit a quarterly report, which states that no deviations occurred during that quarter. The reports shall be submitted quarterly, i.e., by January 31, April 30, July 31, and October 31 of each year and shall cover the previous calendar quarters. (These quarterly reports shall exclude deviations resulting from malfunctions reported in accordance with OAC rule 3745-15-06.)

2. Records Retention Requirements

Each record of any monitoring data, testing data, and support information required pursuant to this permit shall be retained for a period of five years from the date the record was created. Support information shall include, but not be limited to, all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit. Such records may be maintained in computerized form.

3. Inspections and Information Requests

The Director of the Ohio EPA, or an authorized representative of the Director, may, subject to the safety requirements of the permittee and without undue delay, enter upon the premises of this source at any reasonable time for purposes of making inspections, conducting tests, examining records or reports pertaining to any emission of air contaminants, and determining compliance with any applicable State air pollution laws and regulations and the terms and conditions of this permit. The permittee shall furnish to the Director of the Ohio EPA, or an authorized representative of the Director, upon receipt of a written request and within a reasonable time, any information that may be requested to determine whether cause exists for modifying, reopening or revoking this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. Upon verbal or written request, the permittee shall also furnish to the Director of the Ohio EPA, or an authorized representative of the Director, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

4. Scheduled Maintenance/Malfunction Reporting

Any scheduled maintenance of air pollution control equipment shall be performed in accordance with paragraph (A) of OAC rule 3745-15-06. The malfunction of any emissions units or any associated air pollution control system(s) shall be reported to the appropriate Ohio EPA District Office or local air agency in accordance with paragraph (B) of OAC rule 3745-15-06. Except as provided in that rule, any scheduled maintenance or malfunction necessitating the shutdown or bypassing of any air pollution control system(s) shall be accompanied by the shutdown of the emissions unit(s) that is (are) served by such control system(s).

5. Permit Transfers

Any transferee of this permit shall assume the responsibilities of the prior permit holder. The appropriate Ohio EPA District Office or local air agency must be notified in writing of any transfer of this permit.

6. Additional Reporting Requirements When There Are No Deviations of Federally Enforceable Emission Limitations, Operational Restrictions, or Control Device Operating Parameter Limitations (See Section A of This Permit)

If no emission limitation (or control requirement), operational restriction and/or control device parameter limitation deviations occurred during a calendar quarter, the permittee shall submit a quarterly report, which states that no deviations occurred during that quarter. The reports shall be submitted by January 31, April 30, July 31, and October 31 of each year; and each report shall cover the previous calendar quarter.

The permittee is not required to submit a quarterly report which states that no deviations occurred during that quarter for the following situations:

a. where an emissions unit has deviation reporting requirements for a specific emission limitation, operational restriction, or control device parameter limitation that override the deviation reporting requirements specified in General Term and Condition A.1.c.ii;

b. where an uncontrolled emissions unit has no monitoring, record keeping, or reporting requirements and the emissions unit's applicable emission limitations are established at the potentials to emit; and

c. where the company's responsible official has certified that an emissions unit has been permanently shut down.

Part II - Specific Facility Terms and Conditions

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section

1. The fuels employed at this facility, excluding the vehicle filling operation, shall not exceed the following:

a. 1500 million cubic feet of natural gas, as a rolling, 12-month summation;

b. 1.0 million gallons of No. 2 fuel oil, as a rolling, 12-month summation; and

c. 0.5%, by weight, sulfur content for the No. 2 fuel oil employed.

2. The permittee shall maintain monthly records of the following information for the facility:

a. the natural gas usage, in million cubic feet;

b. the No. 2 fuel oil usage, in gallons;

c. the percent sulfur content, by weight, for the No. 2 fuel oil employed;

d. the rolling, 12-month summation of the monthly natural gas usage rates; and

e. the rolling, 12-month summation of the monthly No. 2 fuel oil usage rates.

3. For each shipment of oil received for burning, the permittee shall maintain records of the total quantity of oil received, the permittee's or oil supplier's analyses for sulfur content and heat content. A shipment may be comprised of multiple tank truck loads from the same supplier's batch and the quality of the oil for those loads may be represented by a single batch analysis from the supplier.

4. The permittee shall collect or require the oil supplier to collect a representative grab sample for each shipment of oil that is received for burning. The permittee shall perform or require the supplier to perform the analyses for sulfur content and heat content in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 19, or the appropriate ASTM methods (such as ASTM method D240 (for heat content) and ASTM method D4294 (for sulfur content)), or equivalent methods as approved by the Director.

5. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all exceedances of the rolling, 12-month natural gas usage limitation of 1500 million cubic feet, the rolling, 12-month No. 2 fuel oil usage limitation of 1.0 million gallons, and/or the No. 2 fuel oil sulfur content limitation of 0.5%, by weight. These reports shall be due by the date described in Part 1 - General Terms and Conditions of this permit under section A.1.

6. Compliance with the emission limitation(s) in Section A.1. of these terms and conditions shall be determined in accordance with the following method(s):

6.a Sulfur Content Limitation:
0.5%, by weight sulfur content

Applicable Compliance Method:
The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the sulfur content limitation above based on the record keeping requirements established in sections II.A.3. and 4. above.

6.b Operational Restrictions:
1500 million cubic feet of natural gas/rolling, 12-month summation
1.0 million gallons of no. 2 fuel oil/rolling, 12-month summation

Applicable Compliance Method:
The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the operational restrictions above based on the record keeping requirements established in sections II.A.2. above.

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section (continued)

7. The following insignificant emissions units are located at this facility:

B001 - No. 1 steam boiler (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
B002 - No. 2 steam boiler (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
B003 - No. 3 steam boiler (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
B007 - air handler No. 25 (PTI 05-10022, issued 5/19/99);
B409 - emergency generator #3 (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03;
G001 - AF gasoline/diesel dispensing (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
G002 - AF gasoline dispensing (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
K018 - WE rust prevention (PTI 05-7914, issued on 7/24/96);
P001 - pretreatment/phosphate process (PTI 05-7923, issued 4/17/96);
P002 - body line paint effluent system (PTI 05-7923, issued 4/17/96);
P003 - EDP sanding (PTI 05-7923, issued 4/17/96);
P004 - surfacer sanding (PTI 05-7923, issued 4/17/96)
P006 - process welding and related operations (PTI 05-7923, issued 4/17/96);
P014 - on-line repair sanding (PTI 05-7923, issued 4/17/96);
P015 - final inspection dynamometer (PTI 05-10022, issued 4/26/00);
P016 - topcoat inspection sanding (PTI 05-7923, issued 4/17/96);
P017 - inspection sanding (PTI 05-7923, issued 4/17/96);
P018 - WE sealer wipe (PTI 05-6431, issued 8/28/01);
P020 - BPA polish (PTI 05-10278, issued on 12/22/99);
P023 - stamping transfer press (PTI 05-9074, issued 6/3/99);

T001 - non-volatile material storage tank and dispensing (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
T002 - volatile material storage tank and dispensing (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
T005 - non-volatile material storage tank and dispensing (PTI 05-7923, issued 4/17/96);
T006 - non-volatile material storage tank and dispensing (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
T007 - non-volatile material storage tank and dispensing (PTI 05-7923, issued 4/17/96);
T008 - non-volatile material storage tank and dispensing (PTI 05-7923, issued 4/17/96);
T009 - non-volatile material storage tank and dispensing (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
T010 - virgin solvent storage tank (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
T011 - virgin solvent storage tank (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
T012 - BPA spent solvent storage tank and loading rack (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
T013 - non-voltl. material storage tank and dispensing (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
T014 - non-voltl. material storage tank and dispensing (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section (continued)

Z001 - No. 4 steam boiler (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z005 - PA spent solvent storage tank and loading rack (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03) (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z006 - fire pump No. 1 (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z007 - fire pump No. 2 (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z008 - emergency generator No. 1 (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z014 - ST cold cleaner (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z018 - Bonderite storage tank (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z019 - muriatic acid storage tank (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z023 - air handler No. 24 (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z025 - air handler No. 26 (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z026 - air handler No. 27 (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z036 - generator No. 2 (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z050 - dock door heater #14 (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z051 - MOS cold cleaner (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z052 - MS parts washer (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z071 - PA cold cleaner - final repair (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z073 - PA cold cleaner - final repair (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z079 - PA cold cleaner - cavity wax booth/inner (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z084 - PA cold cleaner - clearcoat B booth/interior check (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z088 - PA cold cleaner - basecoat B booth/operating area (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z089 - PA cold cleaner - basecoat A booth/operating area (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z090 - PA cold cleaner - clearcoat A booth/interior check (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z094 - PA cold cleaner - primer booth/interior check (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z099 - PA cold cleaner - maintenance cage (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z100 - PA cold cleaner - maintenance cage (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);

Z101 - PA cold cleaner - maintenance cage (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z102 - PA cold cleaner - maintenance oil storage (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z103 - PA cold cleaner - MPW conveyor cleaning (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z104 - PA cold cleaner - MPW conveyor cleaning (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z106 - PA cold cleaner - paint mix (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z107 - PA cold cleaner - paint mix (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z115 - cold cleaner - AF maintenance cage (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z119 - cold cleaner 1 - maintenance cage (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z120 - cold cleaner 2 - maintenance cage (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z121 - cold cleaner 3 - maintenance cage (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z122 - cold cleaner 1 - paint mix room (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z123 - cold cleaner 2 - paint mix room (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z124 - AQ cold cleaner - shop area (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z125 - cold cleaner - paint OTP maintenance cage (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z126 - cold cleaner - MPW cage (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03);
Z127 - paint gun washer and recycler (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03); and
Z130 - ELP gas plaza (exempt per OAC rule 3745-31-03)

Each insignificant emissions unit at this facility must comply with all applicable State and federal regulations, and well as any emission limitations and/or control requirements contained within the identified permit to install for the emissions unit. Insignificant emissions units listed above that are not subject to specific permit to install requirements are subject to one or more applicable requirements contained in the federally-approved versions of OAC Chapters 3745-17, 3745-18, and/or 3745-21.

8. For the purposes of this permit, references to particulate emissions (PE) refers to the definition in OAC rule 3745-17-01(B)(11). Per OAC rule 3745-17-11, PE is defined as, "particulate matter measurable by the applicable test methods in 'Appendix A' of 40 CFR Part 60 'Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources,' as such appendix existed on July 1, 1996."

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section (continued)

9. The following emissions units located at this facility are subject to 40 CFR, Part 63, Subpart PPPP-- Plastic Parts Surface Coating (see attached):

K015

All of the requirements of Subpart PPPP are specified in Attachment A. Ordinarily, these requirements would be incorporated into Part II of this Title V permit; however, incorporating Subpart PPPP (which is only available in PDF format) into Part II of this Title V permit was not possible. Numerous difficulties were encountered in attempting to copy and paste from a PDF format into STARS format.

10. The following emissions units located at this facility are subject to 40 CFR, Part 63, Subpart IIII-- Automobile & Light Duty Trucks (surface coating) (see attached):

K001, K002, K003, K005, K006, K007, K008, K009, K011, K012, K013, and K024

All of the requirements of Subpart IIII are specified in Attachment B. Ordinarily, these requirements would be incorporated into Part II of this Title V permit; however, incorporating Subpart IIII (which is only available in PDF format) into Part II of this Title V permit was not possible. Numerous difficulties were encountered in attempting to copy and paste from a PDF format into STARS format.

B. State Only Enforceable Section

1. The following insignificant emissions units located at this facility are exempt from permit requirements because they are not subject to any applicable requirements or because they meet the "de minimis" criteria established in OAC rule 3745-15-05:

T003 - non-volatile material storage tank and dispensing;
T004 - non-volatile material storage tank and dispensing;
Z022 - refrigerant pressurized storage tank distn. system;
Z027 - wastewater treatment plant;
Z028 - water plant lime silo;
Z029 - paint test lab;
Z045 - AQ portable refrigerant recovery system;
Z049 - BPA paint mini-spray booth;
Z116 - AQ vehicle emission test lab;
Z128 - anti-spatter blue coat;
Z129 - reject repair area;
Z131 - silo 1;
Z132 - silo 2;
Z133 - silo 3; and
Z134 - silo 4.

Part III - Terms and Conditions for Emissions Units

Emissions Unit ID: Hot Water Boiler No. 1 (B004)

Activity Description: Natural gas/No. 2 oil-fired 16.875 MMBTU/hr hot water boiler

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
natural gas/No. 2 oil-fired 16.875 mmBtu/hr; hot water boiler No. 1 (B004)	OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (PTI # 05-3835)	0.60 ton particulate emissions (PE) per year 5.54 tons nitrogen oxides (NOx) per year 4.65 tons carbon monoxide (CO) per year The requirements of this rule also include compliance with the requirements of OAC rules 3745-17-07(A), 3745-17-10(B), 3745-18-06(D), 3745-21-08(B) and 3745-23-06(B).
	OAC rule 3745-17-10(B)(1)	0.020 lb PE per mmBtu of actual heat input
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)	Visible PE from the stack shall not exceed 20 percent opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.
	OAC rule 3745-18-06 (D)	1.6 lbs SO2/mmBtu of actual heat input.
	OAC rules 3745-21-08(B) and 3745-23-06(B)	See A.I.2.a below.

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

2.a The permittee has satisfied the "best available control techniques and operating practices" and "latest available control techniques and operating practices" required pursuant to OAC rules 3745-21-08 and 3745-23-06, respectively by committing to comply with the best available technology requirements established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) in permit to install No. 05-3835.

On November 5, 2002, OAC rule 3745-21-08 was revised to delete paragraph (B); therefore, paragraph (B) is no longer part of the State regulations. However, that rule revision has not yet been submitted to the U.S. EPA as a revision to Ohio's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Therefore, until the SIP revision occurs and the U.S. EPA approves the revisions to OAC rule 3745-21-08, the requirement to satisfy the "best available control techniques and operating practices" still exists as part of the federally-approved SIP for Ohio.

II. Operational Restrictions

1. The permittee shall burn only natural gas and/or No. 2 oil fuel oil in this emissions unit.

2. The quality of the no. 2 fuel oil burned in this emissions unit shall have a sulfur content that is sufficient to comply with the allowable SO2 emission limitation specified in Section A.I above.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the fuel quality limitation of this permit are contained in Part II - Specific Facility Terms and Conditions, sections II.A.3, 4 and 5. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. For each day during which the permittee burns a fuel other than natural gas and/or No. 2 fuel oil, the permittee shall maintain a record of the type and quantity of fuel burned in this emissions unit.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements (continued)

2. The permittee shall maintain monthly records of the following information for this emissions units:

a. the amount of No. 2 fuel oil consumed, in gallons;

b. the amount of natural gas consumed, in million cubic feet;

c. the PE rate, in tons, calculated as follows:

i. for natural gas consumption, mulitply A.III.2.b by the emission factor of 1.9 lbs PE/mm cu. ft. (from AP-42, Table 1.4-2, revised 7/98);

ii. for No. 2 fuel oil consumption, multiply A.III.2.a by the emission factor of 2 lbs PE/1000 gallons (from AP-42, Table 1.3-1, revised 9/98); and

iii. sum A.III.2.c.i + A.III.2.c.ii, and then divide by 2000.

d. the NOx emission rate, in tons, calculated as follows:

i. for natural gas consumption, mulitply A.III.2.b by the emission factor of 100 lbs NOx/mm cu. ft. (from AP-42, Table 1.4-1, revised 7/98);

ii. for No. 2 fuel oil consumption, multiply A.III.2.a by the emission factor of 20 lbs NOx/1000 gallons (from AP-42, Table 1.3-1, revised 9/98); and

iii. sum A.III.2.d.i and A.III.2.d.ii, and then divide by 2000.

e. the CO emission rate, in tons, calculated as follows:

i. for natural gas consumption, mulitply A.III.2.b by the emission factor of 84 lbs CO/mm cu. ft. (from AP-42, Table 1.4-1, revised 7/98);

ii. for No. 2 fuel oil consumption, multiply A.III.2.a by the emission factor of 5 lbs CO/1000 gallons (from AP-42, Table 1.3-1, revised 9/98); and

iii. sum A.III.2.e.i and A.III.2.e.ii, and then divide by 2000.

3. Based on the oil analyses required in sections II.A.3 and 4 of this permit, the permittee shall calculate the sulfur dioxide emission rate (in lbs/mmBtu) for this emissions unit. (The sulfur dioxide emission rate shall be calculated in accordance with the formula specified in OAC rule 3745-18-04(F).)

4. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following monitoring and record keeping requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-3835: A.III.1 thru 3. The monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the monitoring and record keeping requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying monitoring and record keeping requirements in the Permit to Install.

IV. Reporting Requirements

1. The permittee shall notify the Director (Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office), in writing, of any record that shows a deviation of the allowable sulfur dioxide emission limitation (1.6 lb/mmBtu), as shown by the calculated sulfur dioxide emission rates from Section A.III.3 above. The notification shall include a copy of such record and shall be sent to the Director (Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office) within 45 days after the deviation occurs.

2. The permittee shall submit deviation (excursion) reports that identify each day when a fuel other than natural gas and/or number two fuel oil was burned in this emissions unit. Each report shall be submitted within 30 days after the deviation occurs.

IV. Reporting Requirements (continued)

3. The permittee shall submit annual reports that summarize the actual annual PE, NOx and CO emissions for this emissions unit. The submission of the annual fee emission report shall fullfill this reporting requirement. The annual fee emission report is due by April 15 of each year and covers the previous calendar year.

4. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following reporting requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the reporting requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-3835: A.III.1 thru 3. The monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the monitoring and record keeping requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying monitoring and record keeping requirements in the Permit to Install.

V. Testing Requirements

1. Compliance with the emission limitations in Section A.1. of these terms and conditions shall be determined in accordance with the following method(s):

1.a Emission Limitation:
0.020 lb PE/mmBtu of actual heat input

Applicable Compliance Method:
When burning natural gas, compliance may be determined by multiplying the maximum hourly natural gas usage rate (16,875 cu.ft/hr) by the emission factor of 1.9 lbs PE/mm cu. ft. (from AP-42, Volume I, Fifth Edition, Table 1.4-2, revised 7/98), and then dividing by the heat input capacity (mmBtu/hr).

When firing No.2 oil, compliance may be determined by multiplying the maximum hourly No. 2 fuel oil usage rate (125 gallon/hr) by the emission factor of 2.0 lbs PE/1000 gallon (from AP-42, Volume I, Fifth Edition, Table 1.3-1, revised 9/98), and then dividing by the heat input capacity (mmBtu/hr).

If required, compliance with the limitation above shall be demonstrated in accordance with OAC rule 3745-17-03(B)(9).

1.b Emission Limitation:
Visible PE from the stack shall not exceed 20 percent opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Applicable Compliance Method:
If required, compliance shall be determined through visible emissions observations performed in accordance with OAC rule 3745-17-03(B)(1).

1.c Emission Limitation:
1.6 lb SO2/mmBtu of actual heat input

Applicable Compliance Method:
When firing No.2 oil, compliance with the allowable sulfur dioxide emission limitation shall be demonstrated by the record keeping requirements in Section A.III.3 of this permit.

When firing natural gas, compliance with this emission limitation shall be assumed due to the negligible sulfur content, by weight, in the fuel.

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the SO2 emission limitation above in accordance with the methods specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 6C.

1.d Emission Limitation:
0.60 TPY of PE

Applicable Compliance Method:
The permittee shall demonstrate compliance based on the record keeping requirements established in section A.III.2 of this permit and shall be the summation of the 12 calendar month PE rates.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.e Emission Limitation:
5.54 TPY of NOx

Applicable Compliance Method:
The permittee shall demonstrate compliance based on the record keeping requirements established in section A.III.2 of this permit and shall be the summation of the 12 calendar month NOx emission rates..

1.f Emission Limitation:
4.65 TPY of CO

Applicable Compliance Method:
The permittee shall demonstrate compliance based on the record keeping requirements established in section A.III.2 of this permit and shall be the summation of the 12 calendar month CO emission rates.

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

B. State Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

None

II. Operational Restrictions

None

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

None

IV. Reporting Requirements

None

V. Testing Requirements

None

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

Part III - Terms and Conditions for Emissions Units

Emissions Unit ID: Hot Water Boiler No. 2 (B005)

Activity Description: Natural gas/No. 2 oil-fired 16.875 MMBTU/hr hot water boiler

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
natural gas/No. 2 oil-fired 16.875 mmBtu/hr; hot water boiler No. 2 (B005)	OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (PTI # 05-3835)	0.60 ton particulate emissions (PE) per year 5.54 tons nitrogen oxides (NOx) per year 4.65 tons carbon monoxide (CO) per year The requirements of this rule also include compliance with the requirements of OAC rules 3745-17-07(A), 3745-17-10(B), 3745-18-06(D), 3745-21-08(B) and 3745-23-06(B).
	OAC rule 3745-17-10(B)(1)	0.020 lb PE per mmBtu of actual heat input
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)	Visible PE from the stack shall not exceed 20 percent opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.
	OAC rule 3745-18-06 (D)	1.6 lbs SO2/mmBtu of actual heat input.
	OAC rules 3745-21-08(B) and 3745-23-06(B)	See A.I.2.a below.

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

2.a The permittee has satisfied the "best available control techniques and operating practices" and "latest available control techniques and operating practices" required pursuant to OAC rules 3745-21-08 and 3745-23-06, respectively by committing to comply with the best available technology requirements established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) in permit to install No. 05-3835.

On November 5, 2002, OAC rule 3745-21-08 was revised to delete paragraph (B); therefore, paragraph (B) is no longer part of the State regulations. However, that rule revision has not yet been submitted to the U.S. EPA as a revision to Ohio's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Therefore, until the SIP revision occurs and the U.S. EPA approves the revisions to OAC rule 3745-21-08, the requirement to satisfy the "best available control techniques and operating practices" still exists as part of the federally-approved SIP for Ohio.

II. Operational Restrictions

1. The permittee shall burn only natural gas and/or No. 2 oil fuel oil in this emissions unit.

2. The quality of the no. 2 fuel oil burned in this emissions unit shall have a sulfur content that is sufficient to comply with the allowable SO2 emission limitation specified in Section A.I above.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the fuel quality limitation of this permit are contained in Part II - Specific Facility Terms and Conditions, sections II.A.3, 4 and 5. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. For each day during which the permittee burns a fuel other than natural gas and/or No. 2 fuel oil, the permittee shall maintain a record of the type and quantity of fuel burned in this emissions unit.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements (continued)

2. The permittee shall maintain monthly records of the following information for this emissions units:

a. the amount of No. 2 fuel oil consumed, in gallons;

b. the amount of natural gas consumed, in million cubic feet;

c. the PE rate, in tons, calculated as follows:

i. for natural gas consumption, mulitply A.III.2.b by the emission factor of 1.9 lbs PE/mm cu. ft. (from AP-42, Table 1.4-2, revised 7/98);

ii. for No. 2 fuel oil consumption, multiply A.III.2.a by the emission factor of 2 lbs PE/1000 gallons (from AP-42, Table 1.3-1, revised 9/98); and

iii. sum A.III.2.c.i + A.III.2.c.ii, and then divide by 2000.

d. the NOx emission rate, in tons, calculated as follows:

i. for natural gas consumption, mulitply A.III.2.b by the emission factor of 100 lbs NOx/mm cu. ft. (from AP-42, Table 1.4-1, revised 7/98);

ii. for No. 2 fuel oil consumption, multiply A.III.2.a by the emission factor of 20 lbs NOx/1000 gallons (from AP-42, Table 1.3-1, revised 9/98); and

iii. sum A.III.2.d.i and A.III.2.d.ii, and then divide by 2000.

e. the CO emission rate, in tons, calculated as follows:

i. for natural gas consumption, mulitply A.III.2.b by the emission factor of 84 lbs CO/mm cu. ft. (from AP-42, Table 1.4-1, revised 7/98);

ii. for No. 2 fuel oil consumption, multiply A.III.2.a by the emission factor of 5 lbs CO/1000 gallons (from AP-42, Table 1.3-1, revised 9/98); and

iii. sum A.III.2.e.i and A.III.2.e.ii, and then divide by 2000.

3. Based on the oil analyses required in sections II.A.3 and 4 of this permit, the permittee shall calculate the sulfur dioxide emission rate (in lbs/mmBtu) for this emissions unit. (The sulfur dioxide emission rate shall be calculated in accordance with the formula specified in OAC rule 3745-18-04(F).)

4. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following monitoring and record keeping requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-3835: A.III.1 thru 3. The monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the monitoring and record keeping requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying monitoring and record keeping requirements in the Permit to Install.

IV. Reporting Requirements

1. The permittee shall notify the Director (Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office), in writing, of any record that shows a deviation of the allowable sulfur dioxide emission limitation (1.6 lb/mmBtu), as shown by the calculated sulfur dioxide emission rates from Section A.III.3 above. The notification shall include a copy of such record and shall be sent to the Director (Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office) within 45 days after the deviation occurs.

2. The permittee shall submit deviation (excursion) reports that identify each day when a fuel other than natural gas and/or number two fuel oil was burned in this emissions unit. Each report shall be submitted within 30 days after the deviation occurs.

IV. Reporting Requirements (continued)

3. The permittee shall submit annual reports that summarize the actual annual PE, NOx and CO emissions for this emissions unit. The submission of the annual fee emission report shall fullfill this reporting requirement. The annual fee emission report is due by April 15 of each year and covers the previous calendar year.

4. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following reporting requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the reporting requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-3835: A.III.1 thru 3. The monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the monitoring and record keeping requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying monitoring and record keeping requirements in the Permit to Install.

V. Testing Requirements

1. Compliance with the emission limitations in Section A.1. of these terms and conditions shall be determined in accordance with the following method(s):

1.a Emission Limitation:
0.020 lb PE/mmBtu of actual heat input

Applicable Compliance Method:
When burning natural gas, compliance may be determined by multiplying the maximum hourly natural gas usage rate (16,875 cu.ft/hr) by the emission factor of 1.9 lbs PE/mm cu. ft. (from AP-42, Volume I, Fifth Edition, Table 1.4-2, revised 7/98), and then dividing by the heat input capacity (mmBtu/hr).

When firing No.2 oil, compliance may be determined by multiplying the maximum hourly No. 2 fuel oil usage rate (125 gallon/hr) by the emission factor of 2.0 lbs PE/1000 gallon (from AP-42, Volume I, Fifth Edition, Table 1.3-1, revised 9/98), and then dividing by the heat input capacity (mmBtu/hr).

If required, compliance with the limitation above shall be demonstrated in accordance with OAC rule 3745-17-03(B)(9).

1.b Emission Limitation:
Visible PE from the stack shall not exceed 20 percent opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Applicable Compliance Method:
If required, compliance shall be determined through visible emissions observations performed in accordance with OAC rule 3745-17-03(B)(1).

1.c Emission Limitation:
1.6 lb SO2/mmBtu of actual heat input

Applicable Compliance Method:
When firing No.2 oil, compliance with the allowable sulfur dioxide emission limitation shall be demonstrated by the record keeping requirements in Section A.III.3 of this permit.

When firing natural gas, compliance with this emission limitation shall be assumed due to the negligible sulfur content, by weight, in the fuel.

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the SO2 emission limitation above in accordance with the methods specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 6C.

1.d Emission Limitation:
0.60 TPY of PE

Applicable Compliance Method:
The permittee shall demonstrate compliance based on the record keeping requirements established in section A.III.2 of this permit and shall be the summation of the 12 calendar month PE rates.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.e Emission Limitation:
5.54 TPY of NOx

Applicable Compliance Method:
The permittee shall demonstrate compliance based on the record keeping requirements established in section A.III.2 of this permit and shall be the summation of the 12 calendar month NOx emission rates..

1.f Emission Limitation:
4.65 TPY of CO

Applicable Compliance Method:
The permittee shall demonstrate compliance based on the record keeping requirements established in section A.III.2 of this permit and shall be the summation of the 12 calendar month CO emission rates.

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

B. State Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

None

II. Operational Restrictions

None

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

None

IV. Reporting Requirements

None

V. Testing Requirements

None

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

Part III - Terms and Conditions for Emissions Units

Emissions Unit ID: Hot Water Boiler No. 3 (B006)

Activity Description: Natural gas/No. 2 oil-fired 16.875 MMBTU/hr hot water boiler

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
natural gas/No. 2 oil-fired 16.875 mmBtu/hr; hot water boiler No. 3 (B006)	OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (PTI # 05-3835)	0.60 ton particulate emissions (PE) per year 5.54 tons nitrogen oxides (NOx) per year 4.65 tons carbon monoxide (CO) per year The requirements of this rule also include compliance with the requirements of OAC rules 3745-17-07(A), 3745-17-10(B), 3745-18-06(D), 3745-21-08(B) and 3745-23-06(B).
	OAC rule 3745-17-10(B)(1)	0.020 lb PE per mmBtu of actual heat input
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)	Visible PE from the stack shall not exceed 20 percent opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.
	OAC rule 3745-18-06 (D)	1.6 lbs SO2/mmBtu of actual heat input.
	OAC rules 3745-21-08(B) and 3745-23-06(B)	See A.I.2.a below.

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

2.a The permittee has satisfied the "best available control techniques and operating practices" and "latest available control techniques and operating practices" required pursuant to OAC rules 3745-21-08 and 3745-23-06, respectively by committing to comply with the best available technology requirements established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) in permit to install No. 05-3835.

On November 5, 2002, OAC rule 3745-21-08 was revised to delete paragraph (B); therefore, paragraph (B) is no longer part of the State regulations. However, that rule revision has not yet been submitted to the U.S. EPA as a revision to Ohio's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Therefore, until the SIP revision occurs and the U.S. EPA approves the revisions to OAC rule 3745-21-08, the requirement to satisfy the "best available control techniques and operating practices" still exists as part of the federally-approved SIP for Ohio.

II. Operational Restrictions

1. The permittee shall burn only natural gas and/or No. 2 oil fuel oil in this emissions unit.

2. The quality of the no. 2 fuel oil burned in this emissions unit shall have a sulfur content that is sufficient to comply with the allowable SO2 emission limitation specified in Section A.I above.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the fuel quality limitation of this permit are contained in Part II - Specific Facility Terms and Conditions, sections II.A.3, 4 and 5. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. For each day during which the permittee burns a fuel other than natural gas and/or No. 2 fuel oil, the permittee shall maintain a record of the type and quantity of fuel burned in this emissions unit.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements (continued)

2. The permittee shall maintain monthly records of the following information for this emissions units:

a. the amount of No. 2 fuel oil consumed, in gallons;

b. the amount of natural gas consumed, in million cubic feet;

c. the PE rate, in tons, calculated as follows:

i. for natural gas consumption, mulitply A.III.2.b by the emission factor of 1.9 lbs PE/mm cu. ft. (from AP-42, Table 1.4-2, revised 7/98);

ii. for No. 2 fuel oil consumption, multiply A.III.2.a by the emission factor of 2 lbs PE/1000 gallons (from AP-42, Table 1.3-1, revised 9/98); and

iii. sum A.III.2.c.i + A.III.2.c.ii, and then divide by 2000.

d. the NOx emission rate, in tons, calculated as follows:

i. for natural gas consumption, mulitply A.III.2.b by the emission factor of 100 lbs NOx/mm cu. ft. (from AP-42, Table 1.4-1, revised 7/98);

ii. for No. 2 fuel oil consumption, multiply A.III.2.a by the emission factor of 20 lbs NOx/1000 gallons (from AP-42, Table 1.3-1, revised 9/98); and

iii. sum A.III.2.d.i and A.III.2.d.ii, and then divide by 2000.

e. the CO emission rate, in tons, calculated as follows:

i. for natural gas consumption, mulitply A.III.2.b by the emission factor of 84 lbs CO/mm cu. ft. (from AP-42, Table 1.4-1, revised 7/98);

ii. for No. 2 fuel oil consumption, multiply A.III.2.a by the emission factor of 5 lbs CO/1000 gallons (from AP-42, Table 1.3-1, revised 9/98); and

iii. sum A.III.2.e.i and A.III.2.e.ii, and then divide by 2000.

3. Based on the oil analyses required in sections II.A.3 and 4 of this permit, the permittee shall calculate the sulfur dioxide emission rate (in lbs/mmBtu) for this emissions unit. (The sulfur dioxide emission rate shall be calculated in accordance with the formula specified in OAC rule 3745-18-04(F).)

4. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following monitoring and record keeping requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-3835: A.III.1 thru 3. The monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the monitoring and record keeping requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying monitoring and record keeping requirements in the Permit to Install.

IV. Reporting Requirements

1. The permittee shall notify the Director (Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office), in writing, of any record that shows a deviation of the allowable sulfur dioxide emission limitation (1.6 lb/mmBtu), as shown by the calculated sulfur dioxide emission rates from Section A.III.3 above. The notification shall include a copy of such record and shall be sent to the Director (Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office) within 45 days after the deviation occurs.

2. The permittee shall submit deviation (excursion) reports that identify each day when a fuel other than natural gas and/or number two fuel oil was burned in this emissions unit. Each report shall be submitted within 30 days after the deviation occurs.

IV. Reporting Requirements (continued)

3. The permittee shall submit annual reports that summarize the actual annual PE, NOx and CO emissions for this emissions unit. The submission of the annual fee emission report shall fullfill this reporting requirement. The annual fee emission report is due by April 15 of each year and covers the previous calendar year.

4. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following reporting requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the reporting requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-3835: A.III.1 thru 3. The monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the monitoring and record keeping requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying monitoring and record keeping requirements in the Permit to Install.

V. Testing Requirements

1. Compliance with the emission limitations in Section A.1. of these terms and conditions shall be determined in accordance with the following method(s):

1.a Emission Limitation:
0.020 lb PE/mmBtu of actual heat input

Applicable Compliance Method:
When burning natural gas, compliance may be determined by multiplying the maximum hourly natural gas usage rate (16,875 cu.ft/hr) by the emission factor of 1.9 lbs PE/mm cu. ft. (from AP-42, Volume I, Fifth Edition, Table 1.4-2, revised 7/98), and then dividing by the heat input capacity (mmBtu/hr).

When firing No.2 oil, compliance may be determined by multiplying the maximum hourly No. 2 fuel oil usage rate (125 gallon/hr) by the emission factor of 2.0 lbs PE/1000 gallon (from AP-42, Volume I, Fifth Edition, Table 1.3-1, revised 9/98), and then dividing by the heat input capacity (mmBtu/hr).

If required, compliance with the limitation above shall be demonstrated in accordance with OAC rule 3745-17-03(B)(9).

1.b Emission Limitation:
Visible PE from the stack shall not exceed 20 percent opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Applicable Compliance Method:
If required, compliance shall be determined through visible emissions observations performed in accordance with OAC rule 3745-17-03(B)(1).

1.c Emission Limitation:
1.6 lb SO2/mmBtu of actual heat input

Applicable Compliance Method:
When firing No.2 oil, compliance with the allowable sulfur dioxide emission limitation shall be demonstrated by the record keeping requirements in Section A.III.3 of this permit.

When firing natural gas, compliance with this emission limitation shall be assumed due to the negligible sulfur content, by weight, in the fuel.

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the SO2 emission limitation above in accordance with the methods specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 6C.

1.d Emission Limitation:
0.60 TPY of PE

Applicable Compliance Method:
The permittee shall demonstrate compliance based on the record keeping requirements established in section A.III.2 of this permit and shall be the summation of the 12 calendar month PE rates.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.e Emission Limitation:
5.54 TPY of NOx

Applicable Compliance Method:
The permittee shall demonstrate compliance based on the record keeping requirements established in section A.III.2 of this permit and shall be the summation of the 12 calendar month NOx emission rates..

1.f Emission Limitation:
4.65 TPY of CO

Applicable Compliance Method:
The permittee shall demonstrate compliance based on the record keeping requirements established in section A.III.2 of this permit and shall be the summation of the 12 calendar month CO emission rates.

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

B. State Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

None

II. Operational Restrictions

None

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

None

IV. Reporting Requirements

None

V. Testing Requirements

None

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

Part III - Terms and Conditions for Emissions Units

Emissions Unit ID: Roadways and Parking Areas (F096)

Activity Description: Paved and unpaved roadways and parking areas at East Liberty (ELP) and MEI

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
paved and unpaved roadways and parking areas (See section A.I.2.a. and b.)	OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (PTI 05-8339)	Particulate emissions (PE) shall not exceed 23.22 tons per year. Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter equal to or less than 10 microns (PM10) shall not exceed 5.25 tons per year. There shall be no visible PE from any paved roadway or parking area, except for a period of time not to exceed 1 minute during any 60-minute observation period. There shall be no visible PE from any unpaved roadway or parking area, except for a period of time not to exceed 3 minutes during any 60-minute observation period. best available control measures that are sufficient to minimize or eliminate visible emissions of fugitive dust (See A.I.2.c, d, e, f, g, h, i, and j.).
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(B) and OAC rule 3745-17-08(B)	none (See A.I.2.k.)

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

2.a The paved roadways and parking areas that are covered by this permit and subject to the above-mentioned requirements are listed below:

ID 1 - Truck entrance
ID 2 - South truck dock area
ID 3 - Container storage yard
ID 4 - Associate entrance drive
ID 5 - Associate parking
ID 6 - Test track
ID 7 - Brake test area
ID 8 - North truck dock area
ID 9 - Access road to east side
ID 10 - Access road to north side
ID 11 - AQG building FTZ parking
ID 12 - AQG associate parking lot
ID 13 - Gas plaza
ID 14 - AH car storage
ID 15 - AH entry drive
ID 16 - AH truck staging
ID 17 - AH railcar staging

2.b The unpaved roadways and parking areas that are covered by this permit and subject to the above-mentioned requirements are listed below:

ID U1 - Rapp-Dean Road (behind ELP)
ID U2 - Access to sub-station

2.c The permittee shall employ best available control measures on all paved roadways and parking areas for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the above-mentioned applicable requirements. The permittee shall employ vacuum assisted sweeping for the paved roadways and parking areas at sufficient frequencies to ensure compliance. Nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit the permittee from employing other control measures to ensure compliance.

2.d The permittee shall employ best available control measures on the unpaved shoulders of all paved roadways for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the above-mentioned applicable requirements. The permittee will improve the surface of any unpaved shoulders as necessary to ensure compliance. Nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit the permittee from employing other control measures to ensure compliance.

2.e The permittee shall employ best available control measures on all unpaved roadways and parking areas for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the above-mentioned applicable requirements. The permittee will improve the surface of any unpaved roadway and parking area as necessary to ensure compliance. Nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit the permittee from employing other control measures to ensure compliance.

2.f The needed frequencies of implementation of the control measures shall be determined by the permittee's inspections pursuant to the monitoring section of this permit. Implementation of the control measures shall not be necessary for a paved or unpaved roadway or parking area that is covered with snow and/or ice or if precipitation has occurred that is sufficient for that day to ensure compliance with the above-mentioned applicable requirements. Implementation of any control measure may be suspended if unsafe or hazardous driving conditions would be created by its use.

2.g Any unpaved roadway or parking area, which during the term of this permit is paved or takes the characteristics of a paved surface due to the application of certain types of dust suppressants, may be controlled with the control measure(s) specified above for paved surfaces. Any unpaved roadway or parking area that takes the characteristics of a paved roadway or parking area due to the application of certain types of dust suppressants shall remain subject to the visible emission limitation for unpaved roadways and parking areas. Any unpaved roadway or parking area that is paved shall be subject to the visible emission limitation for paved roadways and parking areas.

2. Additional Terms and Conditions (continued)

2.h The permittee shall promptly remove, in such a manner as to minimize or prevent resuspension, earth and/or other material from paved streets onto which such material has been deposited by trucking or earth moving equipment or erosion by water or other means.

2.i The permittee shall require operators of open-bodied vehicles transporting materials likely to become airborne to keep such materials covered if the control measure is necessary for the materials being transported.

2.j Implementation of the above-mentioned control measures in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit is appropriate and sufficient to satisfy the best available technology requirements of OAC rule 3745-31-05.

2.k This emissions unit is not located in an "Appendix A" area as indicated in OAC rule 3745-17-08. Therefore, the emissions unit is not subject to the RACM requirements established in OAC rule 3745-17-08(B) and the visible emission limitations specified in OAC rule 3745-17-07(B).

II. Operational Restrictions

None

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. Except as otherwise specified in this section, the permittee shall perform inspections of the roadways and parking areas in accordance with the following frequencies:

a. for all paved roadways and parking areas, as identified in Section A.I.2.a., the minimum inspection frequency shall be weekly; and

b. for all unpaved roadways and parking areas, as identified in Section A.I.2.b., the minimum inspection frequency shall be weekly.

2. The purpose of the inspections is to determine the need for implementing the above-mentioned control measures. The inspections shall be performed during representative, normal traffic conditions. No inspection shall be necessary for a roadway or parking area that is covered with snow and/or ice or if precipitation has occurred that is sufficient for that day to ensure compliance with the above-mentioned applicable requirements. Any required inspection that is not performed due to any of the above-identified events shall be performed as soon as such event(s) has (have) ended, except if the next required inspection is within one week.

3. The permittee shall maintain records of the following information:

a. the date and reason any required inspection was not performed, including those inspections that were not performed due to snow and/or ice cover or precipitation;

b. the date of each inspection where it was determined by the permittee that it was necessary to implement the control measures;

c. the dates the control measures were implemented; and

d. on a calendar quarter basis, the total number of days the control measures were implemented and the total number of days where snow and/or ice cover or precipitation were sufficient to not require the control measures.

The information required in 3.d. shall be kept separately for (i) the paved roadways and parking areas and (ii) the unpaved roadways and parking areas, and shall be updated on a calendar quarter basis within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements (continued)

4. Reconfiguration of the roadways and parkways areas and variations in traffic patterns at this facility may not be a modification under OAC rule 3745-31-01 as long as emissions are equal to or less than the established PTI limitations. If the change is determined to be a modification then the permittee must apply for and obtain a permit to install prior to the installation of the change.

IV. Reporting Requirements

1. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation reports that identify any of the following occurrences:

a. each instance when an inspection was not performed by the required frequency, excluding an inspection which was not performed due to an exemption for snow and/or ice cover or precipitation; and

b. each instance when a control measure, that was to be implemented as a result of an inspection, was not implemented.

The deviation reports shall be submitted in accordance with the reporting requirements of the General Terms and Conditions of this permit.

V. Testing Requirements

1. Compliance with the emission limitations in Section A.I.1. of these terms and conditions shall be determined in accordance with the following method:

1.a Emission Limitation:
There shall be no visible PE from any paved roadway or parking area, except for a period of time not to exceed 1 minute during any 60-minute observation period.

There shall be no visible PE from any unpaved roadway or parking area, except for a period of time not to exceed 3 minutes during any 60-minute observation period.

Applicable Compliance Method:
If required, compliance with the emission limitations for the paved and unpaved roadways and parking areas identified above shall be determined in accordance with Test Method 22 as set forth in "Appendix on Test Methods" in 40 CFR, Part 60 ("Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources"), as such Appendix existed on July 1, 1996, and the modifications listed in paragraphs (B)(4)(a) through (B)(4)(d) of OAC rule 3745-17-03.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.b Emission Limitation:
PE shall not exceed 23.22 tons per year.

PM10 shall not exceed 5.25 tons per year.

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance may be determined by summing each of the paved and unpaved roadway and parking segments using the following procedure for each segment: multiply the emission factor, E, by the total annual vehicle miles traveled. The emission factor, E, shall be determined by the following equation found in AP-42 section 13.2.1.3 (equation 2) for Paved Roads (dated October 2002), and draft section 13.2.2 (equation 1a) for Unpaved Roads (dated October 2001).

Paved Roads: E = k(sL/2)0.65 (W/3)1.5 (1-P/4N)*

where,

E = particulate emission factor (pounds/VMT)
k = constant - 0.082 for PE and 0.016 for PM10 (particle size multiplier for pounds/VMT)
sL = road surface silt loading (g/m2)
W = mean vehicle weight in tons
P = number of days with at least 0.01 inches of precipitation per year (120 days for central Ohio, Figure 13.2.1-2, AP-42, section 13.2.1)
N = number of days in the averaging period = 365 days/year

Unpaved Roadways E = k(s/12)a(W/3)b [(365 - p)/365]*

where,

E = size-specific particulate emission factor (lb/VMT)
k = constant - 4.9 for PE and 1.5 for PM10 (particle size multiplier for pounds/VMT)
s = surface material silt content
W = mean vehicle weight in tons
a = constant - 0.7 for PE and 0.9 for PM10
b = constant - 0.45for both PE and PM10
p = number of days with at least 0.01 inches of precipitation per year (120 days for central Ohio, Figure 13.2.2-1, AP-42, section 13.2.2

* Because control methods are required as best available technology, additional control efficiencies may be included in the above calculations to determine particulate emissions.

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

B. State Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

None

II. Operational Restrictions

None

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

None

IV. Reporting Requirements

None

V. Testing Requirements

None

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

Part III - Terms and Conditions for Emissions Units

Emissions Unit ID: EDP Coating Line (K001)

Activity Description: E-Coat dip tanks and series of rinse stages and natural gas-fired bake oven and thermal oxidizer

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
EDP Coating Line (K001), equipped with a thermal incinerator (EDP)	OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (PTI 05-7923)	Volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions shall not exceed 0.062 Kg/liter (0.52 lb/gallon) of applied solids, as a monthly, volume-weighted average. 23.25 lbs VOC per hour See A.I.2.a, b, and c. emissions from natural gas combustion in the drying oven and the incinerator: 0.05 lb PM10/hr 0.06 lb SO2/hr 1.00 lb NOx/hr 0,20 lb CO/hr 0.05 lb VOC/hr See A.I.2.e. The requirements of this rule also include compliance with the requirements of OAC rules 3745-17-07(A), 3745-21-08(B), and 3745-23-06(B).
	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart MM	The VOC emission limitation required pursuant to this rule is less stringent than the limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3).
	OAC rule 3745-21-09(C)(1)	The VOC content limitation required by this rule is less stringent than the limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3).
	OAC rules 3745-21-08(B) and 3745-23-06(B)	See A.I.2.f.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
	OAC rule 3745-18-06(E)	The SO2 emission limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the SO2 emission limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (for the drying oven associated with this emissions unit).
	OAC rule 3745-17-11(B) (for the direct-fired ovens associated with this emissions unit)	None (see A.I.2.g)
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A) (for direct-fired ovens associated with this emissions unit)	None (see A.I.2.h)
	OAC rule 3745-17-10(B) (for the indirect-fired ovens associated with this emissions unit)	The PE limitation required pursuant to this rule is less stringent than the limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3).
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A) (for indirect-fired ovens associated with this emissions unit)	Visible PE from any stack serving an indirect-fired oven zone associated with this emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

2.a The total VOC emissions, for emissions units K001 - K003 and K005 - K012, combined, excluding cleanup/purge material usage, shall not exceed 1268.65 tons per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the emission limitation above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2.b The total VOC emissions for cleanup/purge materials, for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 - P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined, shall not exceed 38.44 tons/month and 103.3 tons per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the emission limitation above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2.c All the VOC emissions from this emissions unit shall be vented to a thermal incinerator with a minimum destruction efficiency of 90%, by weight, for VOC.

2.d The 23.25 lbs VOC per hour limit was established for PTI purposes to reflect the potential to emit* for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with this limit.

2.e The emission limitations for PM10, SO2, NOx, CO and VOC from natural gas combustion in the drying oven and the incinerator were established for PTI purposes to reflect the potentials to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with these limitations.

2. Additional Terms and Conditions (continued)

2.f The permittee has satisfied the "best available control techniques and operating practices" and "latest available control techniques and operating practices" required pursuant to OAC rules 3745-21-08 and 3745-23-06, respectively, by committing to comply with the best available technology requirements established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) in permit-to-install No. 05-7923.

On November 5, 2002, OAC rule 3745-21-08 was revised to delete paragraph (B); therefore, paragraph (B) is no longer part of the State regulations. However, that rule revision has not yet been submitted to the U.S. EPA as a revision to Ohio's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Therefore, until the SIP revision occurs and the U.S. EPA approves the revisions to OAC rule 3745-21-08, the requirement to satisfy the "best available control techniques and operating practices" still exists as part of the federally-approved SIP for Ohio.

2.g The uncontrolled mass rate of particulate emissions (PE) from all the direct-fired fuel burning equipment associated with this emissions unit is less than 10 pounds/hour. Therefore, pursuant to OAC rule 3745-17-11(A)(2)(a)(ii), Figure II of OAC rule 3745-17-11 does not apply. In addition, Table I of OAC rule 3745-17-11 does not apply because the process weight rate is equal to zero. "Process weight" is defined in OAC rule 3745-17-01(B)(14).

* The burning of natural gas is the only source of PE from this emissions unit.

2.h The PE from direct-fired fuel buring equipment associated with this emissions unit are exempt from the visible PE limitations specified in OAC rule 3745-17-07(A), pursuant to OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)(3)(h), because the emissions unit is not subject to the requirements of OAC rule 3745-17-11.

II. Operational Restrictions

1. The average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator, for any 3-hour block of time when the emissions unit is in operation, shall not be more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit (28 degrees C) below the average temperature during the most recent emission test that demonstrated the emissions unit was in compliance.

2. The total number of units processed through this emissions unit shall not exceed 31,000 units per month and 267,000 units per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the production limitations above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

3. The permittee shall burn only natural gas in this emissions unit.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. The permittee shall operate and maintain a continuous temperature monitor and recorder that measures and records the combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator when the emissions unit is in operation. Units shall be in degrees Fahrenheit. The monitoring and recording devices shall be capable of accurately measuring the desired parameter. The temperature monitor and recorder shall be installed, calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, with any modifications deemed necessary by the permittee.

The permittee shall collect and record the following information for each day:

a. All 3-hour blocks of time during which the average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator, when the emissions unit was in operation, was more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit (28 degrees C) below the average temperature during the most recent emissions test that demonstrated that the emission unit was in compliance.

b. A log of the downtime for the capture (collection) system, control device, and monitoring equipment, when the associated emissions unit was in operation.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements (continued)

2. For each day during which the permittee burns fuel other than natural gas, the permittee shall maintain a record of the type and quantity of fuel burned in this emissions unit.

3. The permittee shall collect and record the following information for each month for this emissions unit:

a. the name and identification number of each material (coating, solvent, etc.) added to the E-coat tank;

b. the VOC content, in pounds VOC per gallon and in pounds VOC per gallon of solids, of each material added to the E-coat tank;

c. the volume, in gallons, and the solids content, in gallon of solids per gallon, of each material added to the E-coat tank;

d. the total controlled VOC emissions for all the materails employed [summation of (b x c) for all materials multiplied by (1 - the overall control efficiency for the control equipment as determined during the most recent emission test that demonstrated that the emissions unit was in compliance);

e. the monthly, uncontrolled, volume-weighted average VOC content of the materials added to the E-coat tank, in pounds VOC per gallon of solids, calculated in accordance with the appropriate equation in OAC rule 3745-21-10; and

f. the monthly, controlled, volume-weighted average VOC content of the materials employed, in pounds of VOC per gallon of solids. The monthly, controlled VOC emission rate shall be calculated using (i) the monthly volume-weighted VOC content and (ii) the overall control efficiency for the control equipment as determined during the most recent emission test that demonstrated that the emissions unit was in compliance.

4. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following monitoring and record keeping requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-7923, issued on April 17, 1996: A.III.1 thru 3. The monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the monitoring and record keeping requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying monitoring and record keeping requirements in the Permit to Install.

IV. Reporting Requirements

1. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all 3-hour blocks of time during which the average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator did not comply with the temperature limitation specified in A.II.1. above. These reports shall be due by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1.c.ii. of this permit.

2. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all exceedances of the calculated, controlled VOC emission rate of 0.062 kg/liter (0.52 lb/gallon) of applied solid, as a monthly, volume-weighted average. These reports shall be due by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1.c.ii. of this permit.

3. The permittee shall submit deviation (excursion) reports to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office, that identify each day when a fuel other than natural gas was burned in this emissions unit. Each report shall be submitted within 30 days after the deviation occurs.

4. The permittee shall submit quarterly summaries that include a log of the downtime for the capture (collection) system, control device, and monitoring equipment, when the associated emissions unit was in operation.

5. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following reporting requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the reporting requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-7923, issued on April 17, 1996: A.IV.1 thru 4. The reporting requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the reporting requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying reporting requirements in the Permit to Install.

V. Testing Requirements

1. Compliance with the emission limitation(s) in Section A.I. of these terms and conditions shall be determined in accordance with the following method(s):

1.a Emissions Limitation:
0.062 Kg VOC per liter of applied solids, as a monthly, volume-weighted average (0.52 lb VOC/gallon of applied solids)

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the mass VOC emissions per volume of applied solids limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Section A.III of this permit.

1.b Emission Limitation:
1268.65 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation, for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012 combined, excluding cleanup/purge materials

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the annual allowable VOC emission limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III -Section A.III.2. of emissions unit K003.

1.c Emission Limitations:
38.44 tons VOC per month from the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 thru P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined

103.3 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation from the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 thru P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the allowable VOC emission limitations shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III -Section A.III.3. of emissions unit K003..

1.d Emission Limitations:
0.05 lb PM10/hr
0.06 lb SO2/hr
1.00 lb NOx/hr
0.20 lb CO/hr
0.05 lb VOC/hr

Applicable Compliance Method:
The hourly allowable emission limitations above were established by multiplying the maximum natural gas usage rate (9,636 cu.ft/hr) by the emission factor* for each pollutant, from AP-42, Tables 1.4-1, and 1.4-2, revised 7/98.

* for NOx: 100 lbs NOx/mm cu. ft.; for CO, 84 lbs CO/mm cu. ft.; for PM10, 1.9 lbs PM10/mm cu. ft.; for VOC, 5.5 lbs VOC/mm cu. ft.; and for SO2, 0.6 lb SO2/mm cu. ft.

If required, compliance with the hourly allowable emission limitations above shall be determined in accordance with the appropriate Methods** of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix .

** For NOx, Methods 1 - 4 and 7; for CO, Methods 1 - 4 and 10; for VOC, Methods 1 - 4 and 25 or 25A, as appropriate; for PM10, Methods 1 - 4 and 201; and for SO2, Methods 1 - 4 and 6.

*** All PM is assumed to be PM10

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.e Emission limitation:
23.25 lbs VOC/hr

Applicable Compliance Method:

Compliance with the hourly allowable VOC emission limitation may be determined as follows:

Eh = [Cu * VC * (1 - Ce * De)]

Eh = maximum VOC emissions (lbs/hr)
Cu = maximum potential coating usage per hour, in gallons, including water and exempt solvents
VC = maximum coating VOC content, in pounds per gallon
Ce = capture efficiency (assumed to be 70%)
De = destruction efficiency of the thermal incinerator (as determined during the most recent compliance test)

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance based on the results of emission testing conducted in accordance with Methods 18, 25, or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A.

1.f Visible Emission Limitation:
Visible PE from any stack serving an indirect-fired oven zone associated with this emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Applicable Compliance Method:
If required, compliance shall be determined by visible emission evaluations performed in accordance with OAC rule 3745-17-03(B)(1).

1.g Emission Limitations-
The thermal oxidizer shall operate at a minimum VOC destruction efficiency of 90 percent, by weight.

Applicable Compliance Method-
Compliance with the VOC destruction efficiency requirements above shall be based upon the results of emission testing conducted in accordance with the test methods outlined in Section A.V.2. of this permit.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

2. The permittee shall conduct, or have conducted, emission testing for this emissions unit in accordance with the following requirements:

a. Destruction efficiency testing shall be conducted within 2.5 years after permit issuance and within 6 months prior to permit expiration, unless an alternative schedule is submitted and approved by Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office.

b. The emission testing shall be conducted to demonstrate compliance with the 90% VOC destruction efficiency for the incinerator. The permittee shall also determine the VOC capture efficiency for this emissions unit.

c. The following test methods shall be employed to demonstrate compliance:

i. Method 1 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for sample and velocity traverses);

ii. Method 2 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for velocity and volumetric flow rates);

iii. Method 3 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for molecular weight of dry gas stream);

iv. Method 4 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for moisture content of gas stream); and

v. Methods 25 or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for VOC emissions).

The control efficiency (i.e., the percent reduction in mass emissions between the inlet and outlet of the control system) shall be determined in accordance with the test methods and procedures specified in OAC rule 3745-21-10 or an approved alternative test protocol. The test methods and procedures selected shall be based on a consideration of the diversity of the organic species present and their total concentration, and on a consideration of the potential presence of interfering gases.

The capture efficiency shall be determined using Methods 204 through 204F, as specified in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix M, or the permittee may request to use an alternative method or procedure for the determination of capture efficiency in accordance with the USEPA's "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency," dated January 9, 1995. (The Ohio EPA will consider the request, including an evaluation of the applicability, necessity, and validity of the alternative, and may approve the use of the alternative if such approval does not contravene any other applicable requirement.)

Alternative U.S. EPA-approved test methods may be used with prior approval from the Ohio EPA.

d. The test(s) shall be conducted while the emissions unit is operating at or near its maximum capacity, unless otherwise specified or approved by Ohio EPA Southwest District Office.

Not later than 30 days prior to the proposed test date(s), the permittee shall submit an "Intent to Test" notification to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office. The "Intent to Test" notification shall describe in detail the proposed test methods and procedures, the emissions unit operating parameters, the time(s) and date(s) of the test(s), and the person(s) who will be conducting the test(s). Failure to submit such notification for review and approval prior to the test(s) may result in Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office's refusal to accept the results of the emission test(s).

Personnel from Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office shall be permitted to witness the test(s), examine the testing equipment, and acquire data and information necessary to ensure that the operation of the emissions unit and the testing procedures provide a valid characterization of the emissions from the emissions unit and/or the performance of the control equipment.

A comprehensive written report on the results of the emissions test(s) shall be signed by the person or persons responsible for the tests and submitted to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office within 30 days following completion of the test(s). The permittee may request additional time for the submittal of the written report, where warranted, with prior approval from Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

3. Formulation data or USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the volatile organic compound content of materials added to this emissions unit. USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the VOC content of the liquid organic cleanup/purge material recovered for the emissions unit included in this limit.

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

B. State Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

None

II. Operational Restrictions

None

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

None

IV. Reporting Requirements

None

V. Testing Requirements

None

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

Part III - Terms and Conditions for Emissions Units

Emissions Unit ID: Sealer/Deadener Coating Line (K002)

Activity Description: Robotic and manual sealer and deadener application equipment, natural gas-fired air supply houses, bake oven and thermal oxidizer

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
robotic and manual sealer and deadener application equipment (K002), equipped with a thermal incinerator (S/D)	OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (PTI 05-7923)	The volatile organic compound (VOC) content shall not exceed 0.20 pound per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt solvents, as a monthly, volume-weighted average. 15.0 lbs VOC per hour 2.68 lbs of particulate emissions (PE) per hour, from overspay See A.I.2.a, b, and c. emissions from natural gas combustion in the drying oven, the air supply houses, and the incinerator : 0.13 lb PM10/hr 0.02 lb SO2/hr 2.7 lbs NOx/hr 0.54 lbs CO/hr 0.14 lb VOC/hr See A.I.2.e. The requirements of this rule also include compliance with the requirements of OAC rules 3745-17-07(A), 3745-21-08(B), 3745-21-09(U) and 3745-23-06(B).
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A) (from overspray associated with this emissions unit)	Visible PE shall not exceed 20% opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.
	OAC rule 3745-17-11(B) (from the overspray associated with this emissions unit)	The PE limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the PE limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3).

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
	OAC rule 3745-21-09(U)	3.0 lbs VOC/gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt solvents, as applied (see A.I.2.j).
	OAC rule 3745-21-08(B) and 3745-23-06(B)	See A.I.2.g.
	OAC rule 3745-18-06(E)	The SO2 emission limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the SO2 emission limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (for the drying oven associated with this emissions unit).
	OAC rule 3745-17-11(B) (from the direct-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	None (see A.I.2.h)
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A) (from the direct-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	None (see A.I.2.i)
	OAC rule 3745-17-10(B) (from the indirect-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	The PE limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3).
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A) (from the indirect-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	Visible PE from any stack serving an indirect-fired oven zone associated with this emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

2.a The total VOC emissions, for emissions units K001 - K003 and K005 - K012, combined, excluding cleanup/purge material usage, shall not exceed 1268.65 tons per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the emission limitation above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2.b The total VOC emissions for cleanup/purge materials, for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 - P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined, shall not exceed 38.44 tons/month and 103.3 tons per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the emission limitation above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2.c The VOC emissions from this emissions unit shall be vented to a thermal incinerator with a minimum destruction efficiency of 90%, by weight, for VOC.

2.d The 15.0 lbs VOC per hour limitation was established for PTI purposes to reflect the potential to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with this limit.

2. Additional Terms and Conditions (continued)

2.e The emission limitations for PM10, SO2, NOx, CO and VOC from natural gas combustion in the drying oven and the incinerator were established for PTI purposes to reflect the potentials to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with these limitations.

2.g The permittee has satisfied the "best available control techniques and operating practices" and "latest available control techniques and operating practices" required pursuant to OAC rules 3745-21-08 and 3745-23-06, respectively by committing to comply with the best available technology requirements established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) in Permit to Install No. 05-7923.

On November 5, 2002, OAC rule 3745-21-08 was revised to delete paragraph (B); therefore, paragraph (B) is no longer part of the State regulations. However, that rule revision has not yet been submitted to the U.S. EPA as a revision to Ohio's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Therefore, until the SIP revision occurs and the U.S. EPA approves the revisions to OAC rule 3745-21-08, the requirement to satisfy the "best available control techniques and operating practices" still exists as part of the federally-approved SIP for Ohio.

2.h The uncontrolled mass rate of particulate emissions (PE) from all the direct-fired fuel buring equipment associated with this emissions unit is less than 10 pounds/hour. Therefore, pursuant to OAC rule 3745-17-11(A)(2)(a)(ii), Figure II of OAC rule 3745-17-11 does not apply. In addition, Table I of OAC rule 3745-17-11 does not apply because the process weight rate is equal to zero. "Process weight" is defined in OAC rule 3745-17-01(B)(14).

2.i The PE from the direct-fired fuel burning equipment associated with this emissions unit are exempt from the visible PE limitations specified in OAC rule 3745-17-07(A), pursuant to OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)(3)(h), because the emissions unit is not subject to the requirements of OAC rule 3745-17-11.

2.j Each coating employed in this emissions unit shall comply with the VOC content of 3.0 lbs VOC/gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt solvents.

II. Operational Restrictions

1. The average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator, for any 3-hour block of time when the emissions unit is in operation, shall not be more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit (28 degrees C) below the average temperature during the most recent emission test that demonstrated the emissions unit was in compliance.

2. The total number of units processed through this emissions unit shall not exceed 31,000 units per month and 267,000 units per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the production limitations above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

3. The permittee shall burn only natural gas in this emissions unit.

4. The permittee shall operate a fabric filter control system whenever this emissions unit is in operation.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. The permittee shall operate and maintain a continuous temperature monitor and recorder which measures and records the combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator when the emissions unit is in operation. Units shall be in degrees Fahrenheit. The monitoring and recording devices shall be capable of accurately measuring the desired parameter. The temperature monitor and recorder shall be installed, calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, with any modifications deemed necessary by the permittee.

The permittee shall collect and record the following information for each day:

a. All 3-hour blocks of time during which the average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator, when the emissions unit was in operation, was more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit (28 degrees C) below the average temperature during the most recent emissions test that demonstrated that the emission unit was in compliance.

b. A log of the downtime for the capture (collection) system, control device, and monitoring equipment, when the associated emissions unit was in operation.

2. For each day during which the permittee burns fuel other than natural gas, the permittee shall maintain a record of the type and quantity of fuel burned in this emissions unit.

3. The permittee shall collect and record the following information each month for this emissions unit:

a. the name and identification number of each coating, as applied;

b. the VOC content of each coating (in pounds/gallon, excluding water and exempt solvents) and the number of gallons (excluding water and exempt solvents) of each coating, as applied;

c. the total controlled VOC emissions, in pounds, for all the coatings employed [summation of (# of gallons of each coating, excluding water and exempt compounds) x (VOC content of each coating, excluding water and exempt compounds) for all coatings] x (1 - the overall control efficiency as determined during the most recent emission testing that demonstrated compliance); and

d. the monthly, volume-weighted average VOC content for all the coatings, as applied, calculated in accordance with the appropriate equations specified in OAC rule 3745-21-10.

4. The permittee shall maintain records that document any time periods when the fabric filter control system serving this emissions unit was not in service while this emissions unit was operating.

5. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following monitoring and record keeping requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-7923, issued on April 17, 1996: A.III.1 thru 4. The monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the monitoring and record keeping requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying monitoring and record keeping requirements in the Permit to Install.

IV. Reporting Requirements

1. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all 3-hour blocks of time during which the average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator did not comply with the temperature limitation specified in A.II.1. above. These reports shall be due by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1.c.ii. of this permit.

2. The permittee shall submit deviation (excursion) reports to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office, that identify each day when a fuel other than natural gas was burned in this emissions unit. Each report shall be submitted within 30 days after the event occurs.

3. The permittee shall notify Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office, in writing, of any monthly record showing an exceedance of the monthly, volume-weighted average VOC content limit of 0.20 lb per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt solvents. The notification shall include a copy of such record and shall be sent to Southwest District Office within 45 days after the exceedance occurs.

IV. Reporting Requirements (continued)

4. The permittee shall notify Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office, in writing, of any monthly record showing the use of noncomplying coatings (3.0 lbs VOC/gallon of coating, as applied). The notification shall include a copy of such record and shall be sent to Southwest District Office within 30 days following the end of the calendar month.

5. The permittee shall submit quarterly summaries that include a log of the downtime for the capture (collection) system, control device, and monitoring equipment, when the associated emissions unit was in operation.

6. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all instances when the fabric filter control system was not in service while the emissions unit was in operation. The notification shall include a copy of such record and shall be submitted by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1. of this permit.

7. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following reporting requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the reporting requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-7923, issued on April 17, 1996: A.IV.1thru 6. The reporting requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the reporting requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying reporting requirements in the Permit to Install.

V. Testing Requirements

1. Compliance with the emission limitation(s) in Section A.I.1. of these terms and conditions shall be determined in accordance with the following method(s):

1.a Emissions Limitation:
0.20 lb VOC/gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt solvent, as a monthly, volume-weighted average

3.0 lbs VOC/gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt solvent, as applied

Apllicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the mass VOC per volume of coating limitations shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Sections A.III.3. of this permit.

1.b Emission Limitation:
1268.65 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation, for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012 combined, excluding cleanup/purge materials

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the annual allowable VOC emission limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.2. of emissions unit K003.

1.c Emission Limitations:
38.44 tons VOC per month from the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 thru P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined

103.3 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation from the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 thru P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the allowable VOC emission limitations shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.3. of emissions unit K003.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.d Emission Limitations:
0.13 lb PM10/hr
0.02 lb SO2/hr
2.7 lbs NOx/hr
0.54 lb CO/hr
0.14 lb VOC/hr

Applicable Compliance Method:

The hourly allowable emission limitations above were established by multiplying the maximum natural gas usage rate (26,856 cu.ft/hr) by the emission factor* for each pollutant, from AP-42, Tables 1.4-1, and 1.4-2, revised 7/98.

* for NOx: 100 lbs NOx/mm cu. ft.; for CO, 84 lbs CO/mm cu. ft.; for PM10, 1.9 lbs PM10/mm cu. ft.; for VOC, 5.5 lbs VOC/mm cu. ft.; and for SO2, 0.6 lb SO2/mm cu. ft.

If required, compliance with the hourly allowable emission limitations above shall be determined in accordance with the appropriate Methods** of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix .

** For NOx, Methods 1 - 4 and 7; for CO, Methods 1 - 4 and 10; for VOC, Methods 1 - 4 and 25 or 25A, as appropriate; for PM10, Methods 1 - 4 and 201; and for SO2, Methods 1 - 4 and 6.

*** All PM is assumed to be PM10

1.e Emission limitation:
15.0 lbs VOC/hr

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the hourly allowable VOC emission limitation may be determined as follows:

Eh = [Cu * VC * (1 - Ce * De)]

Eh = maximum VOC emissions (lbs/hr)
Cu = maximum potential coating usage per hour, in gallons, including water and exempt solvents
VC = maximum coating VOC content, in pounds per gallon
Ce = capture efficiency (assumed to be 75%)
De = destruction efficiency of the thermal incinerator (as determined during the most recent compliance test)

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance based on the results of emission testing conducted in accordance with Methods 18, 25, or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A.

1.f Visible Emission Limitation:
Visible PE from overspray associated with this emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Visible PE from any stack serving an indirect-fired oven zone associated with this emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Applicable Compliance Method:
If required, compliance shall be determined by visible emission evaluations performed in accordance with OAC rule 3745-17-03(B)(1).

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.g Emission Limitation:
2.68 pounds PE/hr, from coating overspray

Applicable Compliance Method:
To determine the actual worst-case rate for PE, the following equation may be used:

E = maximum coating solids usage rate, in pounds per hour x (1 - TE) x (1 - CE)

E = PE rate, in pounds per hour

TE = transfer efficiency, which is the ratio of the amount of coating solids deposited on the coated part to the amount of coating solids used (assumed to be 100% for sealer and 95% for deadner materials)

CE = control efficiency of the control equipment

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this emission limitation through emission tests performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Methods 1 through 5.

2. The permittee shall conduct, or have conducted, emission testing for this emissions unit in accordance with the following requirements:

a. Destruction efficiency testing shall be conducted within 2.5 year after permit issuance and within 6 months prior to permit expiration, unless an alternative schedule is submitted and approved by Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office.

b. The emission testing shall be conducted to demonstrate compliance with the 90% destruction efficiency for the incinerator.

c. The following test methods shall be employed to demonstrate compliance:

i. Method 1 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for sample and velocity traverses);

ii. Method 2 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for velocity and volumetric flow rates);

iii. Method 3 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for molecular weight of dry gas stream);

iv. Method 4 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for moisture content of gas stream); and

v. Methods 18, 25 or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for VOC emissions).

The control efficiency (i.e., the percent reduction in mass emissions between the inlet and outlet of the control system) shall be determined in accordance with the test methods and procedures specified in OAC rule 3745-21-10 or an approved alternative test protocol. The test methods and procedures selected shall be based on a consideration of the diversity of the organic species present and their total concentration, and on a consideration of the potential presence of interfering gases.

Alternative U.S. EPA-approved test methods may be used with prior approval from the Ohio EPA.

d. The test(s) shall be conducted while the emissions unit is operating at or near its maximum capacity, unless otherwise specified or approved by Ohio EPA Southwest District Office.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

Not later than 30 days prior to the proposed test date(s), the permittee shall submit an "Intent to Test" notification to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office. The "Intent to Test" notification shall describe in detail the proposed test methods and procedures, the emissions unit operating parameters, the time(s) and date(s) of the test(s), and the person(s) who will be conducting the test(s). Failure to submit such notification for review and approval prior to the test(s) may result in Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office's refusal to accept the results of the emission test(s).

Personnel from Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office shall be permitted to witness the test(s), examine the testing equipment, and acquire data and information necessary to ensure that the operation of the emissions unit and the testing procedures provide a valid characterization of the emissions from the emissions unit and/or the performance of the control equipment.

A comprehensive written report on the results of the emissions test(s) shall be signed by the person or persons responsible for the tests and submitted to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office within 30 days following completion of the test(s). The permittee may request additional time for the submittal of the written report, where warranted, with prior approval from Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office.

3. Formulation data or USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the volatile organic compound content of materials added to this emissions unit. USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the VOC content of the liquid organic cleanup/purge material recovered for the emissions unit included in this limit.

4. Based upon the analytical test results of the deadner and sealer materials employed in this emissions unit, it has been concluded that the evaporation losses of solvents prior to and after the oven is negligible. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the average capture efficiency is much higher than the 75%, by weight, used for the calculations of VOC emissions. Hence, capture efficiency testing is not required for this emissions unit.

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

B. State Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

None

II. Operational Restrictions

None

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

None

IV. Reporting Requirements

None

V. Testing Requirements

None

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

Part III - Terms and Conditions for Emissions Units

Emissions Unit ID: Guidecoat Line (K003)

Activity Description: Primer/Surfacer coating booths with manual and robotic application equipment, and natural gas-fired air supply houses, bake ovens and thermal oxidizer

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
Primer/surfacer (guidecoat) coating booths (K003)	OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (PTI 05-7923)	The volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions shall not exceed 1.06 kgs/liter (8.85 lbs/gallon) of applied solids, as a daily, volume-weighted average. 149.9 lbs VOC per hour 5.4 pounds of particulate emissions (PE) per hour See A.I.2.a, b, and c. emissions from natural gas combustion in the drying oven, the air supply houses, and the incinerator: 0.20 lb PM10/hr 0.02 lb SO2/hr 4.05 lbs NOx/hr 0.81 lb CO/hr 0.21 lb VOC/hr See A.I.2.e. The requirements of this rule also include compliance with the requirements of OAC rules 3745-17-07(A), 3745-21-08(B), and 3745-23-06(B).
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)(1) (from overspray associated with this emissions unit)	Visible PE from any stack shall not exceed twenty percent opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
	OAC rule 3745-17-11(B) (from overspray associated with this emissions unit)	The PE limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the PE limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) [for overspray].
	40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart MM	The pounds of VOC per gallon of applied solids limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3).
	OAC rule 3745-21-09(C)(1)	The pounds of VOC per gallon of applied solids limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3).
	OAC rule 3745-18-06(E)	The SO2 emission limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the SO2 emission limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (for the drying oven associated with this emissions unit).
	OAC rules 3745-21-08(B) and 3745-23-06(B)	See A.I.2.f.
	OAC rule 3745-17-11(B) (from the direct-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	None (see A.I.2.g)
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A) (from the direct-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	None (see A.I.2.h)
	OAC rule 3745-17-10(B) (from the indirect-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	The PE limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3).
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A) (for the indirect-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	Visible PE from any stack serving an indirect-fired oven zone associated with this emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

2.a The total VOC emissions, for emissions units K001 - K003 and K005 - K012, combined, excluding cleanup/purge material usage, shall not exceed 1268.65 tons per rolling, 12-month summation.

2.b The total VOC emissions for cleanup/purge materials, for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 - P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined, shall not exceed 38.44 tons/month and 103.3 tons per rolling, 12-month summation.

2.c The VOC emissions from this emissions unit shall be vented to a thermal incinerator with a minimum destruction efficiency of 90%, by weight, for VOC.

2. Additional Terms and Conditions (continued)

2.d The 149.9 lbs VOC per hour limitation was established for PTI purposes to reflect the potential to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with this limit.

2.e The emission limitations for PM10, SO2, NOx, CO and VOC from natural gas combustion in the drying oven, the air supply houses, and the incinerator were established for PTI purposes to reflect the potentials to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with these limitations.

2.f The permittee has satisfied the "best available control techniques and operating practices" and "latest available control techniques and operating practices" required pursuant to OAC rules 3745-21-08 and 3745-23-06, respectively by committing to comply with the best available technology requirements established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) in Permit to Install No. 05-7923.

On November 5, 2002, OAC rule 3745-21-08 was revised to delete paragraph (B); therefore, paragraph (B) is no longer part of the State regulations. However, that rule revision has not yet been submitted to the U.S. EPA as a revision to Ohio's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Therefore, until the SIP revision occurs and the U.S. EPA approves the revisions to OAC rule 3745-21-08, the requirement to satisfy the "best available control techniques and operating practices" still exists as part of the federally-approved SIP for Ohio.

2.g The uncontrolled mass rate of particulate emissions (PE) from all the direct-fired fuel burning equipment associated with this emissions unit is less than 10 pounds/hour. Therefore, pursuant to OAC rule 3745-17-11(A)(2)(a)(ii), Figure II of OAC rule 3745-17-11 does not apply. In addition, Table I of OAC rule 3745-17-11 does not apply because the process weight rate is equal to zero. "Process weight" is defined in OAC rule 3745-17-01(B)(14).

2.h The PE form the direct-fired fuel burning equipment associated with this emissions unit are exempt from the visible PE limitations specified in OAC rule 3745-17-07(A), pursuant to OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)(3)(h), because the emissions unit is not subject to the requirements of OAC rule 3745-17-11.

II. Operational Restrictions

1. The average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator, for any 3-hour block of time when the emissions unit is in operation, shall not be more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit (28 degrees C) below the average temperature during the most recent emission test that demonstrated the emissions unit was in compliance.

2. The total number of units processed through this emissions unit shall not exceed 31,000 units per month and 267,000 units per rolling, 12-month summation.

3. The permittee shall burn only natural gas in this emissions unit.

4. The permittee shall operate a downdraft/scrubber control system whenever this emissions unit is in operation.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. The permittee shall operate and maintain a continuous temperature monitor and recorder that which measures and records the combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator when the emissions unit is in operation. Units shall be in degrees Fahrenheit. The monitoring and recording devices shall be capable of accurately measuring the desired parameter. The temperature monitor and recorder shall be installed, calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, with any modifications deemed necessary by the permittee.

The permittee shall collect and record the following information for each day:

a. All 3-hour blocks of time during which the average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator, when the emissions unit was in operation, was more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit (28 degrees C) below the average temperature during the most recent emissions test that demonstrated that the emission unit was in compliance.

b. A log of the downtime for the capture (collection) system, control device, and monitoring equipment, when the associated emissions unit was in operation.

2. The permittee shall calculate and maintain monthly records of the following information for emissions units K001 - K003 and K005 - K012, combined:

a. the total VOC emissions, in tons, for all the coatings employed (summation of the monthly VOC emission rates for emissions units K001, K002, K003, K005, K006, K007, K008, K009, K011 and K012, divided by 2000); and

b. the rolling, 12-month summation of the VOC emissions for all the coatings employed, in tons.

3. The permittee shall calculate and maintain monthly records of the following information for emissions unit K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003, P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined:

a. the name and identification of each liquid organic cleanup/purge material employed;

b. the number of gallons of each liquid organic cleanup/purge material employed;

c. the VOC content, in pounds per gallon, of each liquid organic cleanup/purge material employed;

d. the total VOC emissions for all the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials employed, prior to any credit for recovered materials, in pounds, i.e., multiply the amount, in gallons, of each cleanup/purge material employed (b) by the respective VOC content (c), and sum the results for all cleanup/purge materials;

e. the date the recovery tank was emptied;

f. the date the materials from the recovery tank were shipped off site;

g. the number of gallons of materials from the recovery tank shipped off site;

h. the VOC content of the materials from the recovery tank, in pounds per gallon, acquired from the testing results of the recovered material; and

i. the total VOC from the recovered materials, to be credited against the total VOC emissions from the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials employed, in pounds (g x h).

j. the net total VOC emissions for all the liquid organic cleanup/purge material employed, in tons [(d - i)/2000]; and

k. the rolling, 12-month summation of the monthly VOC emission rates for all the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials employed, in tons.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements (continued)

4. The permittee shall maintain daily records for the guidecoat line that will enable the calculation of the VOC emission rate for this emissions unit in accordance with U.S. EPA's "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations," EPA-450/3-88-028, December 1988.

The permittee shall calculate the VOC emission rate for all the coatings employed in the guidecoat line, in kilograms of VOC per liter of applied solids, as a daily, volume-weighted average, using the overall capture and control efficiency of the control equipment, as determined during the most recent emission test that demonstrated that the emissions unit was in compliance.

5. For each day during which the permittee burns fuel other than natural gas, the permittee shall maintain a record of the type and quantity of fuel burned in this emissions unit.

6. The permittee shall maintain monthly records of the following information for this emissions unit:

a. the total number of units produced;

b. the total controlled VOC emissions, in pounds, calculated by summing the daily, controlled VOC emission rates, from section A.III.4 above, for the calendar month; and

c. the rolling, 12-month number of the units produced.

7. The permittee shall maintain records that document any time periods when the downdraft/scrubber serving this emissions unit was not in service while this emissions unit was operating.

8. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following monitoring and record keeping requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-7923, issued on April 17, 1996: A.III.1 thru 7. The monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the monitoring and record keeping requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying monitoring and record keeping requirements in the Permit to Install.

IV. Reporting Requirements

1. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all 3-hour blocks of time during which the average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator did not comply with the temperature limitation specified in A.II.1. above. These reports shall be due by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1.c.ii. of this permit.

2. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all exceedances of the following

a. the rolling, 12-month VOC emission limitation, for emissions units K001 - K003 and K005 - K012, combined, excluding cleanup/purge materials, of 1268.65 tons;

b. the monthly VOC emission limitation from the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials, for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 - P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined, of 38.44 tons;

c. the rolling, 12-month VOC emission limitation from liquid organic cleanup/purge materials for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 - P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined, of 103.3 tons;

d. the calculated, controlled VOC emission rate of 1.06 kgs/liter (8.85 lbs/gal) of applied solid;

e. the monthly production rate limitation of 31,000 units; and

f. the rolling, 12-month production rate limitation of 267,000 units.

These reports shall be due by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1.c.ii. of this permit.

IV. Reporting Requirements (continued)

3. The permttee shall submit deviation (excursion) reports to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office, that identify each day when a fuel other than natural gas was burned in this emissions unit. Each report shall be submitted within 30 days after the event occurs.

4. The permittee shall submit quarterly summaries that include a log of the downtime for the capture (collection) system, control device, and monitoring equipment, when the associated emissions unit was in operation.

5. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all times during which the downdraft/scrubber control system was not in service while the emissions unit was in operation. The notification shall include a copy of such record and shall be submitted by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1. of this permit.

6. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following reporting requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the reporting requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-7923, issued on April 17, 1996: A.IV.1 thru 5. The reporting requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the reporting requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying reporting requirements in the Permit to Install.

V. Testing Requirements

1. Compliance with the emission limitation(s) in Section A.I. of these terms and conditions shall be determined in accordance with the following method(s):

1.a Emission Limitation:
1.06 Kg VOC per liter of applied solids, as a daily, volume-weighted average (8.85 lbs VOC/gallon of applied solids)

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the mass VOC per volume of applied solids limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Section A.III.4 of this permit.

1.b Emission Limitation:
1268.65 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation, for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012 combined, excluding cleanup/purge materials

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the annual allowable VOC emission limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Section A.III.2. of this permit.

1.c Emission Limitations:
38.44 tons VOC per month from the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 thru P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined

103.3 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation from the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 thru P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the allowable VOC emission limitations shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Section A.III.3. of this permit.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.d Emission Limitations:
0.20 lb PM10/hr
0.02 lb SO2/hr
4.05 lb NOx/hr
0.81 lb CO/hr
0.21 lb VOC/hr

Applicable Compliance Method:
The hourly allowable emission limitations above were established by multiplying the maximum natural gas usage rate (40,450 cu.ft/hr) by the emission factor* for each pollutant, from AP-42, Tables 1.4-1, and 1.4-2, revised 7/98.

* for NOx: 100 lbs NOx/mm cu. ft.; for CO, 84 lbs CO/mm cu. ft.; for PM10, 1.9 lbs PM10/mm cu. ft.; for VOC, 5.5 lbs VOC/mm cu. ft.; and for SO2, 0.6 lb SO2/mm cu. ft.

If required, compliance with the hourly allowable emission limitations above shall be determined in accordance with the appropriate Methods** of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix .

** For NOx, Methods 1 - 4 and 7; for CO, Methods 1 - 4 and 10; for VOC, Methods 1 - 4 and 25 or 25A, as appropriate; for PM10, Methods 1 - 4 and 201; and for SO2, Methods 1 - 4 and 6.

*** All PM is assumed to be PM10

1.e Emission limitation:
149.9 lbs VOC/hr

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the hourly allowable VOC emission limitation may be determined as follows:

Eh = [Cu * VC * (1 - Ce * De)]

Eh = maximum VOC emissions (lbs/hr)
Cu = maximum potential coating usage per hour, in gallons, including water and exempt solvents
VC = maximum coating VOC content, in pounds per gallon
Ce = capture efficiency (as determined during the most recent compliance test)
De = destruction efficiency of the thermal incinerator (as determined during the most recent compliance test)

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance based on the results of emission testing conducted in accordance with Methods 18, 25, or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A.

1.f Emission Limitation:
Visible PE from overspray associated with this emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity as a six-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Visible PE from any stack serving an indirect-fired oven zone associated with this emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Applicable Compliance Method:
If required, compliance shall be determined by visible emission evaluations performed in accordance with OAC rule 3745-17-03(B)(1).

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.g Emission Limitation:
5.4 pounds PE/hr, from coating overspray

Applicable Compliance Method:
To determine the actual worst-case rate for PE, the following equation may be used:

E = maximum coating solids usage rate, in pounds per hour x (1 - TE) x (1 - CE)

E = PE rate, in pounds per hour

TE = transfer efficiency, which is the ratio of the amount of coating solids deposited on the coated part to the amount of coating solids used (based on the results of the most recent transfer efficiency testing)

CE = control efficiency of the control equipment

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this emission limitation through emission tests performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Methods 1 through 5.

2. The permittee shall conduct, or have conducted, emission testing for this emissions unit in accordance with the following requirements:

a. Destruction efficiency testing shall be conducted within 2.5 years after permit issuance and within 6 months prior to permit expiration, unless an alternative schedule is submitted and approved by Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office.

b. Destruction efficiency testing shall be conducted to demonstrate compliance with the 90% destruction efficiency for the incinerator. The permittee shall also determine the VOC capture efficiency for this emissions unit.

c. The following test methods shall be employed to demonstrate compliance:

i. Method 1 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for sample and velocity traverses);

ii. Method 2 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for velocity and volumetric flow rates);

iii. Method 3 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for molecular weight of dry gas stream);

iv. Method 4 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for moisture content of gas stream); and

v. Methods 18, 25 or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for VOC emissions).

The control efficiency (i.e., the percent reduction in mass emissions between the inlet and outlet of the control system) shall be determined in accordance with the test methods and procedures specified in OAC rule 3745-21-10 or an approved alternative test protocol. The test methods and procedures selected shall be based on a consideration of the diversity of the organic species present and their total concentration, and on a consideration of the potential presence of interfering gases.

In accordance with OAC rule 3745-21-09(C)(4), capture efficiency shall be determined as required by USEPA's, "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations." The permittee shall follow the testing procedures as prescribed by the Protocol.

Alternative U.S. EPA-approved test methods may be used with prior approval from the Ohio EPA.

d. The test(s) shall be conducted while the emissions unit is operating at or near its maximum capacity, unless otherwise specified or approved by Ohio EPA Southwest District Office.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

Not later than 30 days prior to the proposed test date(s), the permittee shall submit an "Intent to Test" notification to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office. The "Intent to Test" notification shall describe in detail the proposed test methods and procedures, the emissions unit operating parameters, the time(s) and date(s) of the test(s), and the person(s) who will be conducting the test(s). Failure to submit such notification for review and approval prior to the test(s) may result in Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office's refusal to accept the results of the emission test(s).

Personnel from Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office shall be permitted to witness the test(s), examine the testing equipment, and acquire data and information necessary to ensure that the operation of the emissions unit and the testing procedures provide a valid characterization of the emissions from the emissions unit and/or the performance of the control equipment.

A comprehensive written report on the results of the emissions test(s) shall be signed by the person or persons responsible for the tests and submitted to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office within 30 days following completion of the test(s). The permittee may request additional time for the submittal of the written report, where warranted, with prior approval from Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office.

3. Formulation data or USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the volatile organic compound content of materials added to this emissions unit. USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the VOC content of the liquid organic cleanup/purge material recovered for the emissions unit included in this limit.

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

B. State Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

None

II. Operational Restrictions

None

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

None

IV. Reporting Requirements

None

V. Testing Requirements

None

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

Part III - Terms and Conditions for Emissions Units

Emissions Unit ID: Topcoat Coating Line A (K005)

Activity Description: Topcoat coating line A with robotic and manual spray equipment, natural gas-fired air supply houses, bake oven, and thermal oxidizer.

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
Topcoat, coating line A (K005), equipped with a thermal incinerator (T/C A)	OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (PTI 05-7923)	214.64 lbs volatile organic compounds (VOC) per hour 10.8 pounds of particulate emissions (PE) per hour, from overspray See A.I.2.a, b, and c. emissions from natural gas combustion in the drying oven, the air supply houses, and the incinerator: 0.26 lb PM10/hr 0.031 lb SO2/hr 5.13 lbs NOx/hr 1.03 lb CO/hr 0.27 lb VOC/hr See A.I.2.e. The requirements of this rule also include compliance with the requirements of OAC rules 3745-17-07(A), 3745-21-08(B), 3745-23-06(B) and 3745-21-09(C)(1)(c) and 40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart MM.
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)(1) (from the overspray associated with this emissions unit)	Visible PE from the stack shall not exceed twenty percent opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.
	OAC rule 3745-17-11(B) (from the overspray associated with this emissions unit)	The PE limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the PE limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3).

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
	40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart MM	1.47 kgs VOC/liter (12.27 lbs/gallon) of applied solids, as a monthly, volume-weighted average [from all the topcoat operations (emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined)]
	OAC rule 3745-21-09(C)(1)(c)	15.1 lbs VOC/gallon of applied solids, as a daily, volume-weighted average [from all the topcoat operations (emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined)]
	OAC rule 3745-18-06(E)	The SO2 emission limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the SO2 emission limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (for the drying oven associated with this emissions unit).
	OAC rule 3745-21-08(B) and 3745-23-06(B)	See A.I.2.f.
	OAC rule 3745-17-11(B) (from the direct-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	None (see A.I.2.g)
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A) (from the direct-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	None (see A.I.2.h)
	OAC rule 3745-17-10(B) (from the indirect-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	The PE limitiation specified by this rule is less stringent than the limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3).
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A) (from the indirect-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	Visible PE from any stack serving an indirect-fired oven zone associated with this emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.
		* only the application of the topcoat associated with these emissions units

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

2.a The total VOC emissions, for emissions units K001 - K003 and K005 - K012, combined, excluding cleanup/purge material usage, shall not exceed 1268.65 tons per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the emission limitation above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2. Additional Terms and Conditions (continued)

2.b The total VOC emissions for cleanup/purge materials, for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 - P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined, shall not exceed 38.44 tons/month and 103.3 tons per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the emission limitation above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2.c The VOC emissions from this emissions unit shall be vented to a thermal incinerator with a minimum destruction efficiency of 90%, by weight, for VOC.

2.d The 214.64 lbs VOC per hour limitation was established for PTI purposes to reflect potential to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with this limit.

2.e The emission limitations for PM10, SO2, NOx, CO and VOC from natural gas combustion in the drying oven, the air supply houses, and the incinerator were established for PTI purposes to reflect potentials to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with these limitations.

2.f The permittee has satisfied the "best available control techniques and operating practices" and "latest available control techniques and operating practices" required pursuant to OAC rules 3745-21-08 and 3745-23-06, respectively by committing to comply with the best available technology requirements established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) in Permit to Install No. 05-7923.

On November 5, 2002, OAC rule 3745-21-08 was revised to delete paragraph (B); therefore, paragraph (B) is no longer part of the State regulations. However, that rule revision has not yet been submitted to the U.S. EPA as a revision to Ohio's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Therefore, until the SIP revision occurs and the U.S. EPA approves the revisions to OAC rule 3745-21-08, the requirement to satisfy the "best available control techniques and operating practices" still exists as part of the federally-approved SIP for Ohio.

2.g The uncontrolled mass rate of particulate emissions (PE) from all the direct-fired fuel burning equipment associated with this emissions unit is less than 10 pounds/hour. Therefore, pursuant to OAC rule 3745-17-11(A)(2)(a)(ii), Figure II of OAC rule 3745-17-11 does not apply. In addition, Table I of OAC rule 3745-17-11 does not apply because the process weight rate is equal to zero. "Process weight" is defined in OAC rule 3745-17-01(B)(14).

* The burning of natural gas is the only source of PE from this emissions unit.

2.h The PE from the direct-fired fuel burning equipment associated with this emissions unit are exempt from the visible PE limitations specified in OAC rule 3745-17-07(A), pursuant to OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)(3)(h), because the emissions unit is not subject to the requirements of OAC rule 3745-17-11.

II. Operational Restrictions

1. The average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator, for any 3-hour block of time when the emissions unit is in operation, shall not be more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit (28 degrees C) below the average temperature during the most recent emission test that demonstrated the emissions unit was in compliance.

2. The total number of units processed through this emissions unit shall not exceed 31,000 units per month and 267,000 units per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the production limitation above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

3. The permittee shall burn only natural gas in this emissions unit.

II. Operational Restrictions (continued)

4. The permittee shall operate a downdraft/scrubber control system whenever this emissions unit is in operation.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. The permittee shall operate and maintain a continuous temperature monitor and recorder which measures and records the combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator when the emissions unit is in operation. Units shall be in degrees Fahrenheit. The monitoring and recording devices shall be capable of accurately measuring the desired parameter. The temperature monitor and recorder shall be installed, calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, with any modifications deemed necessary by the permittee.

The permittee shall collect and record the following information for each day:

a. All 3-hour blocks of time during which the average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator, when the emissions unit was in operation, was more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit (28 degrees C) below the average temperature during the most recent emissions test that demonstrated that the emission unit was in compliance.

b. A log of the downtime for the capture (collection) system, control device, and monitoring equipment, when the associated emissions unit was in operation.

2. The permittee shall maintain daily records for all the topcoat operations (emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined) that will enable the calculation of the VOC emission rate for the emissions units in accordance with U.S. EPA's "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations," EPA-450/3-88-028, December 1988.

The permittee shall calculate the VOC emission rate for all the coatings employed in all the topcoat operations (emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined), in pounds of VOC per gallon of applied solids, as a daily, volume-weighted average, using the overall capture and control efficiency of the control equipment, as determined during the most recent emission test that demonstrated that the emissions unit was in compliance.

* only the application of the topcoat associated with these emissions units

3. The permittee shall determine the monthly, controlled VOC emissions and the total coating solids deposited for this emissions unit as follows:

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements (continued)

a. Calculate the mass of VOCs consumed (Mo+Md) during the calendar month by the following equation:

Mo+Md = [summation of (Lci X Dci X Woi) for i = 1,2, ...,n + summation of (Ldj X Ddj) for j = 1,2,...,m]

where:

Mo = the total VOC emissions, in kilograms, from all the coatings consumed, as received

Md = the total VOC emissions, in kilograms, from all the solvents added to the coatings

Lci = the total volume, in liters, of coating i consumed, as received

Ldj = the total volume, in liters, of solvent j added to coatings

Dci = density of coating i, as received (kilograms per liter)

Ddj = density of solvent j added to coatings (kilograms per liter)

Woi = the fraction, by weight, of the VOCs in coating i, as received

n = the number of different coatings used during the calendar month

m = the number of different solvents added to coatings during the caledar month

b. Calculate the total volume of coatings solids used (Ls) in the calendar month by the following equation:

Ls = summation of (Lci X Vsi) for i = 1, 2, ..., n

where:

Ls = the volume of all the coatings solids consumed (liters)

Lci = the volume of coating i consumed, as received (liters)

Vsi = the fraction, by volume, of the solids in coating i, as received

n = the number of different coatings used during the calendar month

c. Calculate the total volume of coatings solids deposited (Ld) in the calendar month by the following equation

Ld = Ls x T

where:

Ld = the volume of all the coatings solids deposited (liters)

Ls = the volume of all the coatings solids consumed (liters)

T = transfer efficiency

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements (continued)

d. Using the destruction efficiencies (E), from the most recent compliance demonstration, the uncontrolled mass of VOC (Mo + Md), calculated in A.III.3.a, and the collection efficiency (F), from the most recent compliance demonstration, calculate the controlled, mass of VOC by the following equation:

VOCc = (Mo + Md) x [1- F x E]

where:

VOCc = controlled, VOC emissions (lbs/month)
F = fraction of total VOC which is emitted by the emissions unit that enters the control device, or the collection efficiency
E = VOC destruction efficiency of the control device

4. The permittee shall calculate and maintain each month the following information for all the topcoat operations (emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined):

a. The total controlled, VOC emissions, in kilograms, calculated by summing the controlled VOC emissions for emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*.

b. The total solids deposited, in liters, calculated by summing the amounts of solids deposited for emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*.

c. The monthly, volume-weighted average of the total mass of VOCs emitted to the atmosphere per volume of applied coating solids, in kilograms per liter (a/b).

* only the application of the topcoat associated with these emissions units

5. For each day during which the permittee burns fuel other than natural gas in this emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain a record of the type and quantity of fuel burned.

6. The permittee shall maintain records that document any time periods when the downdraft/scrubber serving this emissions unit was not in service while this emissions unit was operating.

7. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following monitoring and record keeping requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-7923, issued on April 17, 1996: A.III.1 thru 6. The monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the monitoring and record keeping requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying monitoring and record keeping requirements in the Permit to Install.

IV. Reporting Requirements

1. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify the following:

a. All 3-hour blocks of time during which the average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator did not comply with the temperature limitation specified in A.II.1. above.

b. All exceedances of the allowable, controlled VOC emission rate of 1.47 kgs/liter (12.27 lbs/gal) of applied solid, as a monthly volume-weighted average.

c. All exceedances of the allowable, controlled VOC emission rate of 15.1 lbs/gallon of applied solids, as a daily, volume-weighted average.

These reports shall be due by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1.c.ii. of this permit.

2. The permittee shall submit deviation (excursion) reports to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office, that identify each day when a fuel other than natural gas was burned in this emissions unit. Each report shall be submitted within 30 days after the deviation occurs.

IV. Reporting Requirements (continued)

3. The permittee shall submit quarterly summaries that include a log of the downtime for the capture (collection) system, control device, and monitoring equipment, when the associated emissions unit was in operation.

4. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all times during which the downdraft/scrubber control system was not in service while the emissions unit was in operation. The notification shall include a copy of such record and shall be submitted by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1. of this permit.

5. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following reporting requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the reporting requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-7923, issued on April 17, 1996: A.IV.1 thru 4. The reporting requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the reporting requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying reporting requirements in the Permit to Install.

V. Testing Requirements

1. Compliance with the emission limitation(s) in Section A.I. of these terms and conditions shall be determined in accordance with the following methods:

1.a Emission Limitation:
1.47 kgs VOC/liter (12.27 lbs/gallon) of applied solids, as a monthly, volume-weighted average [from all topcoat operations - emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined]

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the mass VOC emissions per volume of applied solids limitation above shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Section A.III.4. of this permit.

1.b Emission Limitation:
15.1 lbs VOC per gallon of applied solids, as a daily, volume-weighted average [from all topcoat operations - emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined]

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the mass VOC emissions per volume of applied solids limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Section A.III.2. of this permit.

1.c Emission Limitation:
1268.65 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation, for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012 combined, excluding cleanup/purge materials

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the annual allowable VOC emission limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.2. of emissions unit K003.

1.d Emission Limitations:
38.44 tons VOC per month from the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 thru P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined

103.3 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation from the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 thru P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the allowable VOC emission limitations shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.3. of emissions unit K003.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.e Emission Limitations:
0.26 lb PM10/hr
0.031 lb SO2/hr
5.13 lbs NOx/hr
1.03 lb CO/hr
0.27 lb VOC/hr

Applicable Compliance Method:
The hourly allowable emission limitations above were established by multiplying the maximum natural gas usage rate (51,300 cu.ft/hr) by the emission factor* for each pollutant, from AP-42, Tables 1.4-1, and 1.4-2, revised 7/98.

* for NOx: 100 lbs NOx/mm cu. ft.; for CO, 84 lbs CO/mm cu. ft.; for PM10, 1.9 lbs PM10/mm cu. ft.; for VOC, 5.5 lbs VOC/mm cu. ft.; and for SO2, 0.6 lb SO2/mm cu. ft.

If required, compliance with the hourly allowable emission limitations above shall be determined in accordance with the appropriate Methods** of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A.

** For NOx, Methods 1 - 4 and 7; for CO, Methods 1 - 4 and 10; for VOC, Methods 1 - 4 and 25 or 25A, as appropriate; for PM10, Methods 1 - 4 and 201; and for SO2, Methods 1 - 4 and 6.

*** All PM is assumed to be PM10

1.f Emission limitation:
214.64 lbs VOC per hour

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the hourly allowable VOC emission limitation may be determined as follows:

Eh = [Cu * VC * (1 - Ce * De)]

Eh = maximum VOC emissions (lbs/hr)
Cu = maximum potential coating usage per hour, in gallons, including water and exempt solvents
VC = maximum coating VOC content, in pounds per gallon
Ce = capture efficiency (as determined during the most recent compliance test)
De = destruction efficiency of the thermal incinerator (as determined during the most recent compliance test)

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance based on the results of emission testing conducted in accordance with Methods 18, 25, or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A.

1.g Emission Limitation:
Visible PE shall not exceed 20% opacity as a six-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Visible PE from any stack serving an indirect-fired oven zone associated with this emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Applicable Compliance Method:
If required, compliance shall be determined by visible emission evaluations performed in accordance with OAC rule 3745-17-03(B)(1).

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.h Emission Limitation:
10.8 pounds PE per hour from coating overspray

Applicable Compliance Method:
To determine the actual worst-case rate for PE, the following equation may be used:

E = maximum coating solids usage rate, in pounds per hour x (1 - TE) x (1 - CE)

E = PE rate, in pounds per hour

TE = transfer efficiency, which is the ratio of the amount of coating solids deposited on the coated part to the amount of coating solids used (based on the results of the most recent transfer efficiency testing)

CE = control efficiency of the control equipment

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this emission limitation through emission tests performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Methods 1 through 5.

2. The permittee shall conduct, or have conducted, emission testing for this emissions unit in accordance with the following requirements:

a. Destruction efficiency testing shall be conducted within 2.5 years after permit issuance and within 6 months prior to permit expiration, unless an alternative schedule is submitted and approved by Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office.

b. The emission testing shall be conducted to demonstrate compliance with the 90% destruction efficiency for the incinerator. The permittee shall also determine the VOC capture efficiency for this emissions unit.

c. The following test methods shall be employed to demonstrate compliance:

i. Method 1 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for sample and velocity traverses);

ii. Method 2 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for velocity and volumetric flow rates);

iii. Method 3 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for molecular weight of dry gas stream);

iv. Method 4 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for moisture content of gas stream); and

v. Methods 18, 25 or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for VOC emissions).

The control efficiency (i.e., the percent reduction in mass emissions between the inlet and outlet of the control system) shall be determined in accordance with the test methods and procedures specified in OAC rule 3745-21-10 or an approved alternative test protocol. The test methods and procedures selected shall be based on a consideration of the diversity of the organic species present and their total concentration, and on a consideration of the potential presence of interfering gases.

In accordance with OAC rule 3745-21-09(C)(4), capture efficiency shall be determined as required by USEPA's, "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations." The permittee shall follow the testing procedures as prescribed by the Protocol.

Alternative U.S. EPA-approved test methods may be used with prior approval from the Ohio EPA.

d. The test(s) shall be conducted while the emissions unit is operating at or near its maximum capacity, unless otherwise specified or approved by Ohio EPA Southwest District Office.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

Not later than 30 days prior to the proposed test date(s), the permittee shall submit an "Intent to Test" notification to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office. The "Intent to Test" notification shall describe in detail the proposed test methods and procedures, the emissions unit operating parameters, the time(s) and date(s) of the test(s), and the person(s) who will be conducting the test(s). Failure to submit such notification for review and approval prior to the test(s) may result in Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office's refusal to accept the results of the emission test(s).

Personnel from Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office shall be permitted to witness the test(s), examine the testing equipment, and acquire data and information necessary to ensure that the operation of the emissions unit and the testing procedures provide a valid characterization of the emissions from the emissions unit and/or the performance of the control equipment.

A comprehensive written report on the results of the emissions test(s) shall be signed by the person or persons responsible for the tests and submitted to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office within 30 days following completion of the test(s). The permittee may request additional time for the submittal of the written report, where warranted, with prior approval from Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office.

3. Formulation data or USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the volatile organic compound content of materials added to this emissions unit. USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the VOC content of the liquid organic cleanup/purge material recovered for the emissions unit included in this limit.

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

B. State Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

None

II. Operational Restrictions

None

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

None

IV. Reporting Requirements

None

V. Testing Requirements

None

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

Part III - Terms and Conditions for Emissions Units

Emissions Unit ID: Topcoat Coating Line B (K006)

Activity Description: Topcoat coating line B with robotic and manual spray equipment, natural gas-fired air supply houses, bake oven, and thermal oxidizer.

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
Topcoat, coating line B (K006), equipped with a thermal incinerator (T/C B)	OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (PTI 05-7923)	214.64 lbs volatile organic compounds (VOC) per hour 10.8 pounds of particulate emissions (PE) per hour, from overspray See A.I.2.a, b, and c. emissions from natural gas combustion in the drying oven, the air supply houses, and the incinerator: 0.26 lb PM10/hr 0.031 lb SO2/hr 5.13 lbs NOx/hr 1.03 lb CO/hr 0.27 lb VOC/hr See A.I.2.e. The requirements of this rule also include compliance with the requirements of OAC rules 3745-17-07(A), 3745-21-08(B), 3745-23-06(B) and 3745-21-09(C)(1)(c) and 40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart MM.
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)(1)	Visible PE from the stack shall not exceed twenty percent opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.
	OAC rule 3745-17-11(B)	The PE limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the PE limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) [for overspray].

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
	40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart MM	1.47 kgs VOC/liter (12.27 lbs/gallon) of applied solids, as a monthly, volume-weighted average [from all the topcoat operations (emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined)]
	OAC rule 3745-21-09(C)(1)(c)	15.1 lbs VOC/gallon of applied solids, as a daily, volume-weighted average [from all the topcoat operations (emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined)]
	OAC rule 3745-18-06(E)	The SO2 emission limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the SO2 emission limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (for the drying oven associated with this emissions unit).
	OAC rule 3745-21-08(B) and 3745-23-06(B)	See A.I.2.f.
	OAC rule 3745-17-11(B) (for the oven associated with this emissions unit)	None (see A.I.2.g)
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A) (for the oven associated with this emissions unit)	None (see A.I.2.h)
	OAC rule 3745-17-10(B) (from indirect-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	The PE limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3).
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A) (from the indirect-fired oven zones associated with this emission unit)	Visible PE from any stack serving an indirect-fired oven zone associated with this emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity, as a 6-minute averate, except as provided by rule.
		* only the application of the topcoat associated with these emissions units

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

2.a The total VOC emissions, for emissions units K001 - K003 and K005 - K012, combined, excluding cleanup/purge material usage, shall not exceed 1268.65 tons per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the emission limitation above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2. Additional Terms and Conditions (continued)

2.b The total VOC emissions for cleanup/purge materials, for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 - P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined, shall not exceed 38.44 tons/month and 103.3 tons per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the emission limitation above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2.c The VOC emissions from this emissions unit shall be vented to a thermal incinerator with a minimum destruction efficiency of 90%, by weight, for VOC.

2.d The 214.64 lbs VOC per hour limitation was established for PTI purposes to reflect potential to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with this limit.

2.e The emission limitations for PM10, SO2, NOx, CO and VOC from natural gas combustion in the drying oven, the air supply houses, and the incinerator were established for PTI purposes to reflect potentials to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with these limitations.

2.f The permittee has satisfied the "best available control techniques and operating practices" and "latest available control techniques and operating practices" required pursuant to OAC rules 3745-21-08 and 3745-23-06, respectively by committing to comply with the best available technology requirements established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) in Permit to Install No. 05-7923.

On November 5, 2002, OAC rule 3745-21-08 was revised to delete paragraph (B); therefore, paragraph (B) is no longer part of the State regulations. However, that rule revision has not yet been submitted to the U.S. EPA as a revision to Ohio's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Therefore, until the SIP revision occurs and the U.S. EPA approves the revisions to OAC rule 3745-21-08, the requirement to satisfy the "best available control techniques and operating practices" still exists as part of the federally-approved SIP for Ohio.

2.g The uncontrolled mass rate of particulate emissions (PE) from all the direct-fired fuel burning equipment associated with this emissions unit is less than 10 pounds/hour. Therefore, pursuant to OAC rule 3745-17-11(A)(2)(a)(ii), Figure II of OAC rule 3745-17-11 does not apply. In addition, Table I of OAC rule 3745-17-11 does not apply because the process weight rate is equal to zero. "Process weight" is defined in OAC rule 3745-17-01(B)(14).

2.h The PE from the direct-fired fuel burning equipment associated with this emissions unit are exempt from the visible PE limitations specified in OAC rule 3745-17-07(A), pursuant to OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)(3)(h), because the emissions unit is not subject to the requirements of OAC rule 3745-17-11.

2.i The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the limitation of 1.47 kgs VOC/liter (12.27 lbs/gallon) of applied solids, as a monthly, volume-weighted average for emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined, are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K005. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2.k The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the limitation of 15.1 lbs VOC/gallon of applied solids, as a daily, volume-weighted average for emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined, are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K005. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

II. Operational Restrictions

1. The average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator, for any 3-hour block of time when the emissions unit is in operation, shall not be more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit (28 degrees C) below the average temperature during the most recent emission test that demonstrated the emissions unit was in compliance.

II. Operational Restrictions (continued)

2. The total number of units processed through this emissions unit shall not exceed 31,000 units per month and 267,000 units per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the production limitation above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

3. The permittee shall burn only natural gas in this emissions unit.

4. The permittee shall operate a downdraft/scrubber control system whenever this emissions unit is in operation.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. The permittee shall operate and maintain a continuous temperature monitor and recorder which measures and records the combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator when the emissions unit is in operation. Units shall be in degrees Fahrenheit. The monitoring and recording devices shall be capable of accurately measuring the desired parameter. The temperature monitor and recorder shall be installed, calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, with any modifications deemed necessary by the permittee.

The permittee shall collect and record the following information for each day:

a. All 3-hour blocks of time during which the average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator, when the emissions unit was in operation, was more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit (28 degrees C) below the average temperature during the most recent emissions test that demonstrated that the emission unit was in compliance.

b. A log of the downtime for the capture (collection) system, control device, and monitoring equipment, when the associated emissions unit was in operation.

2. The permittee shall determine the monthly, controlled VOC emissions and the total coating solids deposited for this emissions unit as follows:

a. Calculate the mass of VOCs consumed (Mo+Md) during the calendar month by the following equation:

Mo+Md = [summation of (Lci X Dci X Woi) for i = 1,2, ...,n + summation of (Ldj X Ddj) for j = 1,2,...,m]

where:

Mo = the total VOC emissions, in kilograms, from all the coatings consumed, as received

Md = the total VOC emissions, in kilograms, from all the solvents added to the coatings

Lci = the total volume, in liters, of coating i consumed, as received

Ldj = the total volume, in liters, of solvent j added to coatings

Dci = density of coating i, as received (kilograms per liter)

Ddj = density of solvent j added to coatings (kilograms per liter)

Woi = the fraction, by weight, of the VOCs in coating i, as received

n = the number of different coatings used during the calendar month

m = the number of different solvents added to coatings during the caledar month

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements (continued)

b. Calculate the total volume of coatings solids used (Ls) in the calendar month by the following equation:

Ls = summation of (Lci X Vsi) for i = 1, 2, ..., n

where:

Ls = the volume of all the coatings solids consumed (liters)

Lci = the volume of coating i consumed, as received (liters)

Vsi = the fraction, by volume, of the solids in coating i, as received

n = the number of different coatings used during the calendar month

c. Calculate the total volume of coatings solids deposited (Ld) in the calendar month by the following equation

Ld = Ls x T

where:

Ld = the volume of all the coatings solids deposited (liters)

Ls = the volume of all the coatings solids consumed (liters)

T = transfer efficiency

d. Using the destruction efficiencies (E), from the most recent compliance demonstration, the uncontrolled mass of VOC (Mo + Md), calculated in A.III.3.a, and the collection efficiency (F), from the most recent compliance demonstration, calculate the controlled, mass of VOC by the following equation:

VOCc = (Mo + Md) x [1- F x E]

where:

VOCc = controlled, VOC emissions (lbs/month)
F = fraction of total VOC which is emitted by the emissions unit that enters the control device, or the collection efficiency
E = VOC destruction efficiency of the control device

3. For each day during which the permittee burns fuel other than natural gas in this emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain a record of the type and quantity of fuel burned.

4. The permittee shall maintain records that document any time periods when the downdraft/scrubber serving this emissions unit was not in service while this emissions unit was operating.

5. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following monitoring and record keeping requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-7923, issued on April 17, 1996: A.III.1 thru 4. The monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the monitoring and record keeping requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying monitoring and record keeping requirements in the Permit to Install.

IV. Reporting Requirements

1. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all 3-hour blocks of time during which the average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator did not comply with the temperature limitation specified in A.II.1. above. These reports shall be due by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1.c.ii. of this permit.

IV. Reporting Requirements (continued)

2. The permittee shall submit deviation (excursion) reports to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office, that identify each day when a fuel other than natural gas was burned in this emissions unit. Each report shall be submitted within 30 days after the deviation occurs.

3. The permittee shall submit quarterly summaries that include a log of the downtime for the capture (collection) system, control device, and monitoring equipment, when the associated emissions unit was in operation.

4. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all times during which the downdraft/scrubber control system was not in service while the emissions unit was in operation. The notification shall include a copy of such record and shall be submitted by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1. of this permit.

5. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following reporting requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the reporting requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-7923, issued on April 17, 1996: A.IV.1 thru 4. The reporting requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the reporting requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying reporting requirements in the Permit to Install.

V. Testing Requirements

1. Compliance with the emission limitation(s) in Section A.I. of these terms and conditions shall be determined in accordance with the following methods:

1.a Emission Limitation:
1.47 kgs VOC/liter (12.27 lbs/gallon) of applied solids, as a monthly, volume-weighted average [from all topcoat operations - emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined]

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the mass VOC emissions per volume of applied solids limitation above shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Section A.III.4 of the terms and conditions for emissions unit K005.

1.b Emission Limitation:
15.1 lbs VOC per gallon of applied solids, as a daily, volume-weighted average [from all topcoat operations - emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined]

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the mass VOC emissions per volume of applied solids limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.2. of emissions unit K005.

1.c Emission Limitation:
1268.65 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation, for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012 combined, excluding cleanup/purge materials

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the annual allowable VOC emission limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.2. of emissions unit K003.

1.d Emission Limitations:
38.44 tons VOC per month from the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 thru P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined

103.3 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation from the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 thru P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the allowable VOC emission limitations shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.3. of emissions unit K003.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.e Emission Limitations:
0.26 lb PM10/hr
0.031 lb SO2/hr
5.13 lbs NOx/hr
1.03 lb CO/hr
0.27 lb VOC/hr

Applicable Compliance Method:
The hourly allowable emission limitations above were established by multiplying the maximum natural gas usage rate (51,300 cu.ft/hr) by the emission factor* for each pollutant, from AP-42, Tables 1.4-1, and 1.4-2, revised 7/98.

* for NOx: 100 lbs NOx/mm cu. ft.; for CO, 84 lbs CO/mm cu. ft.; for PM10, 1.9 lbs PM10/mm cu. ft.; for VOC, 5.5 lbs VOC/mm cu. ft.; and for SO2, 0.6 lb SO2/mm cu. ft.

If required, compliance with the hourly allowable emission limitations above shall be determined in accordance with the appropriate Methods** of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A.

** For NOx, Methods 1 - 4 and 7; for CO, Methods 1 - 4 and 10; for VOC, Methods 1 - 4 and 25 or 25A, as appropriate; for PM10, Methods 1 - 4 and 201; and for SO2, Methods 1 - 4 and 6.

*** All PM is assumed to be PM10

1.f Emission limitation:
214.64 lbs VOC per hour

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the hourly allowable VOC emission limitation may be determined as follows:

Eh = [Cu * VC * (1 - Ce * De)]

Eh = maximum VOC emissions (lbs/hr)
Cu = maximum potential coating usage per hour, in gallons, including water and exempt solvents
VC = maximum coating VOC content, in pounds per gallon
Ce = capture efficiency (as determined during the most recent compliance test)
De = destruction efficiency of the thermal incinerator (as determined during the most recent compliance test)

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance based on the results of emission testing conducted in accordance with Methods 18, 25, or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A.

1.g Emission Limitation:
Visible PE shall not exceed 20% opacity as a six-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Visible PE from any stack serving an indirect-fired oven zone associated with this emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Applicable Compliance Method:
If required, compliance shall be determined by visible emission evaluations performed in accordance with OAC rule 3745-17-03(B)(1).

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.h Emission Limitation:
10.8 pounds PE per hour from coating overspray

Applicable Compliance Method:
To determine the actual worst-case rate for PE, the following equation may be used:

E = maximum coating solids usage rate, in pounds per hour x (1 - TE) x (1 - CE)

E = PE rate, in pounds per hour

TE = transfer efficiency, which is the ratio of the amount of coating solids deposited on the coated part to the amount of coating solids used (based on the results of the most recent transfer efficiency testing)

CE = control efficiency of the control equipment

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this emission limitation through emission tests performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Methods 1 through 5.

2. The permittee shall conduct, or have conducted, emission testing for this emissions unit in accordance with the following requirements:

a. Destruction efficiency testing shall be conducted within 2.5 years after permit issuance and within 6 months prior to permit expiration, unless an alternative schedule is submitted and approved by Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office.

b. The emissions testing shall be conducted to demonstrate compliance with the 90% destruction efficiency for the incinerator. The permittee shall also determine the VOC capture efficiency for this emissions unit.

c. The following test methods shall be employed to demonstrate compliance:

i. Method 1 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for sample and velocity traverses);

ii. Method 2 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for velocity and volumetric flow rates);

iii. Method 3 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for molecular weight of dry gas stream);

iv. Method 4 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for moisture content of gas stream); and

v. Methods 18, 25 or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for VOC emissions).

The control efficiency (i.e., the percent reduction in mass emissions between the inlet and outlet of the control system) shall be determined in accordance with the test methods and procedures specified in OAC rule 3745-21-10 or an approved alternative test protocol. The test methods and procedures selected shall be based on a consideration of the diversity of the organic species present and their total concentration, and on a consideration of the potential presence of interfering gases.

In accordance with OAC rule 3745-21-09(C)(4), capture efficiency shall be determined as required by USEPA's, "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations." The permittee shall follow the testing procedures as prescribed by the Protocol.

Alternative U.S. EPA-approved test methods may be used with prior approval from the Ohio EPA.

d. The test(s) shall be conducted while the emissions unit is operating at or near its maximum capacity, unless otherwise specified or approved by Ohio EPA Southwest District Office.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

Not later than 30 days prior to the proposed test date(s), the permittee shall submit an "Intent to Test" notification to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office. The "Intent to Test" notification shall describe in detail the proposed test methods and procedures, the emissions unit operating parameters, the time(s) and date(s) of the test(s), and the person(s) who will be conducting the test(s). Failure to submit such notification for review and approval prior to the test(s) may result in Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office's refusal to accept the results of the emission test(s).

Personnel from Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office shall be permitted to witness the test(s), examine the testing equipment, and acquire data and information necessary to ensure that the operation of the emissions unit and the testing procedures provide a valid characterization of the emissions from the emissions unit and/or the performance of the control equipment.

A comprehensive written report on the results of the emissions test(s) shall be signed by the person or persons responsible for the tests and submitted to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office within 30 days following completion of the test(s). The permittee may request additional time for the submittal of the written report, where warranted, with prior approval from Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office.

3. Formulation data or USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the volatile organic compound content of materials added to this emissions unit. USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the VOC content of the liquid organic cleanup/purge material recovered for the emissions unit included in this limit.

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

B. State Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

None

II. Operational Restrictions

None

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

None

IV. Reporting Requirements

None

V. Testing Requirements

None

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

Part III - Terms and Conditions for Emissions Units

Emissions Unit ID: Primary Topcoat On-Line Repair (K007)

Activity Description: Topcoat on-line repair booth (manual spray), natural gas-fired air supply houses, bake oven, and thermal oxidizer.

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
Primary topcoat on-line repair (K007), equipped with a thermal incinerator (REP)** **[The VOC emissions from emissions units K007 and K008 are controlled by the same incinerator (REP).]	OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (PTI 05-7923)	89.3 lbs volatile organic compounds (VOC) per hour The VOC emissions shall not exceed 1.06 kgs/liter (8.85 lbs/gallon) of applied solids, as a daily, volume-weighted average [from all primer/surfacer coating operations (emissions units K003 and K007, see A.I.2.k)] 5.19 pounds of particulate emissions (PE) per hour, from overspray See A.I.2.a, b, and c. emissions from natural gas combustion in the drying oven, the air supply houses, and the incinerator for emissions unit K007 and K008, combined, shall not exceed the following: 0.21 lb PM10/hr 0.025 lb SO2/hr 4.08 lbs NOx/hr 0.82 lb CO/hr 0.22 lb VOC/hr See A.I.2.e. The requirements of this rule also include compliance with the requirements of OAC rules 3745-17-07(A), 3745-21-08(B), 3745-23-06(B) and 3745-21-09(C)(1)(c) and 40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart MM.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)(1)	Visible PE from the stack shall not exceed twenty percent opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.
	OAC rule 3745-17-11(B)	The PE limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the PE limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) [for overspray].
	40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart MM	1.47 kgs VOC/liter (12.27 lbs/gallon) of applied solids, as a monthly, volume-weighted average [from all the topcoat operations (emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined)]
	OAC rule 3745-21-09(C)(1)(c)	15.1 lbs VOC/gallon of applied solids, as a daily, volume-weighted average [from all the topcoat operations (emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined)]
	OAC rule 3745-18-06(E)	The SO2 emission limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the SO2 emission limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (for the drying oven associated with this emissions unit).
	OAC rule 3745-21-08(B) and 3745-23-06(B)	See A.I.2.f.
	OAC rule 3745-17-11(B) (from the direct-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	None (see A.I.2.i)
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A) (from the direct-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	None (see A.I.2.j)
	OAC rule 3745-17-10(B) (from the indirect-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	The PE limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3).
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A) (from the indirect-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	Visible PE from any stack serving an indirect-fired oven zone associated with this emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.
		* only the application of the topcoat associated with these emissions units

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

2.a The total VOC emissions, for emissions units K001 - K003 and K005 - K012, combined, excluding cleanup/purge material usage, shall not exceed 1268.65 tons per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the emission limitation above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2.b The total VOC emissions for cleanup/purge materials, for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 - P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined, shall not exceed 38.44 tons/month and 103.3 tons per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the emission limitation above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2.c The VOC emissions from this emissions unit shall be vented to a thermal incinerator with a minimum destruction efficiency of 90%, by weight, for VOC.

2.d The 89.3 lbs VOC per hour limitation was established for PTI purposes to reflect potential to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with this limit.

2.e The emission limitations for PM10, SO2, NOx, CO and VOC from natural gas combustion in the drying oven, the air supply houses, and the incinerator were established for PTI purposes to reflect potentials to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with these limitations.

2.f The permittee has satisfied the "best available control techniques and operating practices" and "latest available control techniques and operating practices" required pursuant to OAC rules 3745-21-08 and 3745-23-06, respectively by committing to comply with the best available technology requirements established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) in Permit to Install No. 05-7923.

On November 5, 2002, OAC rule 3745-21-08 was revised to delete paragraph (B); therefore, paragraph (B) is no longer part of the State regulations. However, that rule revision has not yet been submitted to the U.S. EPA as a revision to Ohio's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Therefore, until the SIP revision occurs and the U.S. EPA approves the revisions to OAC rule 3745-21-08, the requirement to satisfy the "best available control techniques and operating practices" still exists as part of the federally-approved SIP for Ohio.

2.g The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the limitation of 1.47 kgs VOC/liter (12.27 lbs/gallon) of applied solids, as a monthly volume-weighted average for emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined, are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K005. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2.h The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the limitation of 15.1 lbs VOC/gallon of applied solids, as a daily volume-weighted average for emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined, are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K005. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2.i The uncontrolled mass rate of particulate emissions (PE) from all the direct-fired fuel burning equipment associated with this emissions unit is less than 10 pounds/hour. Therefore, pursuant to OAC rule 3745-17-11(A)(2)(a)(ii), Figure II of OAC rule 3745-17-11 does not apply. In addition, Table I of OAC rule 3745-17-11 does not apply because the process weight rate is equal to zero. "Process weight" is defined in OAC rule 3745-17-01(B)(14).

2.j The PE from the direct-fired fuel equipment associated with this emissions unit are exempt from the visible PE limitations specified in OAC rule 3745-17-07(A), pursuant to OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)(3)(h), because the emissions unit is not subject to the requirements of OAC rule 3745-17-11.

2. Additional Terms and Conditions (continued)

2.k The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the 1.06 kgs VOC per liter (8.85 lbs/gallon) of applied solids, as a daily, volume-weighted average for emissions unit K003 and K007 are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

II. Operational Restrictions

1. The average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator (emissions units K007 and K008 are controlled by the same incinerator), for any 3-hour block of time when the emissions unit is in operation, shall not be more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit (28 degrees C) below the average temperature during the most recent emission test that demonstrated the emissions unit was in compliance.

2. The total number of units processed through this emissions unit shall not exceed 31,000 units per month and 267,000 units per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the production limitation above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

3. The permittee shall burn only natural gas in this emissions unit.

4. The permittee shall operate a downdraft/scrubber control system whenever this emissions unit is in operation.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. The permittee shall operate and maintain a continuous temperature monitor and recorder which measures and records the combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator when emissions units K007 and/or K008 are in operation. Units shall be in degrees Fahrenheit. The monitoring and recording devices shall be capable of accurately measuring the desired parameter. The temperature monitor and recorder shall be installed, calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, with any modifications deemed necessary by the permittee.

The permittee shall collect and record the following information for each day:

a. All 3-hour blocks of time during which the average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator, when the emissions unit was in operation, was more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit (28 degrees C) below the average temperature during the most recent emissions test that demonstrated that the emission unit was in compliance.

b. A log of the downtime for the capture (collection) system, control device, and monitoring equipment, when the associated emissions unit was in operation.

2. The permittee shall determine the monthly, controlled VOC emissions and the total coating solids deposited for emissions units K007 and K008, combined, as follows:

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements (continued)

a. Calculate the mass of VOCs consumed (Mo+Md) during the calendar month by the following equation:

Mo+Md = [summation of (Lci X Dci X Woi) for i = 1,2, ...,n + summation of (Ldj X Ddj) for j = 1,2,...,m]

where:

Mo = the total VOC emissions, in kilograms, from all the coatings consumed, as received

Md = the total VOC emissions, in kilograms, from all the solvents added to the coatings

Lci = the total volume, in liters, of coating i consumed, as received

Ldj = the total volume, in liters, of solvent j added to coatings

Dci = density of coating i, as received (kilograms per liter)

Ddj = density of solvent j added to coatings (kilograms per liter)

Woi = the fraction, by weight, of the VOCs in coating i, as received

n = the number of different coatings used during the calendar month

m = the number of different solvents added to coatings during the caledar month

b. Calculate the total volume of coatings solids used (Ls) in the calendar month by the following equation:

Ls = summation of (Lci X Vsi) for i = 1, 2, ..., n

where:

Ls = the volume of all the coatings solids consumed (liters)

Lci = the volume of coating i consumed, as received (liters)

Vsi = the fraction, by volume, of the solids in coating i, as received

n = the number of different coatings used during the calendar month

c. Calculate the total volume of coatings solids deposited (Ld) in the calendar month by the following equation

Ld = Ls x T

where:

Ld = the volume of all the coatings solids deposited (liters)

Ls = the volume of all the coatings solids consumed (liters)

T = transfer efficiency

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements (continued)

d. Using the destruction efficiencies (E), from the most recent compliance demonstration, the uncontrolled mass of VOC (Mo + Md), calculated in A.III.2.a, and the collection efficiency (F), from the most recent compliance demonstration, calculate the controlled, mass of VOC by the following equation:

VOCc = (Mo + Md) x [1- F x E]

where:

VOCc = controlled, VOC emissions (lbs/month)
F = fraction of total VOC which is emitted by the emissions unit that enters the control device, or the collection efficiency
E = VOC destruction efficiency of the control device

3. For each day during which the permittee burns fuel other than natural gas in this emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain a record of the type and quantity of fuel burned.

4. The permittee shall maintain records that document any time periods when the downdraft/scrubber serving this emissions unit was not in service while this emissions unit was operating.

5. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following monitoring and record keeping requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-7923, issued on April 17, 1996: A.III.1 thru 4. The monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the monitoring and record keeping requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying monitoring and record keeping requirements in the Permit to Install.

IV. Reporting Requirements

1. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all 3-hour blocks of time during which the average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator did not comply with the temperature limitation specified in A.II.1. above. These reports shall be due by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1.c.ii. of this permit.

2. The permittee shall submit deviation reports to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office, that identify each day when a fuel other than natural gas was burned in this emissions unit. Each report shall be submitted within 30 days after the deviation occurs.

3. The permittee shall submit quarterly summaries that include a log of the downtime for the capture (collection) system, control device, and monitoring equipment, when the associated emissions unit was in operation.

4. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation reports that identify all times when the downdraft/scrubber control was not in service while the emissions unit was in operation. The notification shall include a copy of such record and shall be submitted by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1. of this permit.

5. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following reporting requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the reporting requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-7923, issued on April 17, 1996: A.IV.1 thru 4. The reporting requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the reporting requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying reporting requirements in the Permit to Install.

V. Testing Requirements

1. Compliance with the emission limitation(s) in Section A.I. of these terms and conditions shall be determined in accordance with the following methods:

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.a Emission Limitation:
1.47 kgs VOC/liter (12.27 lbs/gallon) of applied solids, as a monthly, volume-weighted average [from all topcoat operations - emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined].

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the mass VOC emissions per volume of applied solids limitation above shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.4. of emissions unit K005.

1.b Emission Limitation:
15.1 lbs VOC per gallon of applied solids, as a daily, volume-weighted average [from all topcoat operations - emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined].

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the mass VOC emissions per volume of applied solids limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.2. of emissions unit K005.

1.c Emission Limitation:
1268.65 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation, for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012 combined, excluding cleanup/purge materials

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the annual allowable VOC emission limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.2. of emissions unit K003.

1.d Emission Limitations:
38.44 tons VOC per month from the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 thru P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined

103.3 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation from the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 thru P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the allowable VOC emission limitations shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.3. of emissions unit K003.

1.e Emission Limitations:
0.21 lb PM10/hr
0.025 lb SO2/hr
4.08 lbs NOx/hr
0.82 lb CO/hr
0.22 lb VOC/hr

Applicable Compliance Method:
The hourly allowable emission limitations above were established by multiplying the maximum natural gas usage rate (40,800 cu.ft/hr) by the emission factor* for each pollutant, from AP-42, Tables 1.4-1, and 1.4-2, revised 7/98.

* for NOx: 100 lbs NOx/mm cu. ft.; for CO, 84 lbs CO/mm cu. ft.; for PM10, 1.9 lbs PM10/mm cu. ft.; for VOC, 5.5 lbs VOC/mm cu. ft.; and for SO2, 0.6 lb SO2/mm cu. ft.

If required, compliance with the hourly allowable emission limitations above shall be determined in accordance with the appropriate Methods** of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A.

** For NOx, Methods 1 - 4 and 7; for CO, Methods 1 - 4 and 10; for VOC, Methods 1 - 4 and 25 or 25A, as appropriate; for PM10, Methods 1 - 4 and 201; and for SO2, Methods 1 - 4 and 6.

*** All PM is assumed to be PM10

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.f Emission limitation:
89.3 lbs VOC per hour

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the hourly allowable VOC emission limitation may be determined as follows:

Eh = [Cu * VC * (1 - Ce * De)]

Eh = maximum VOC emissions (lbs/hr)
Cu = maximum potential coating usage per hour, in gallons, including water and exempt solvents
VC = maximum coating VOC content, in pounds per gallon
Ce = capture efficiency (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration)
De = destruction efficiency of the thermal incinerator (as detemined during the most recent compliance demonstration)

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance based on the results of emission testing conducted in accordance with Methods 18, 25, or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A.

1.g Emission Limitation:
Visible PE shall not exceed 20% opacity as a six-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Visible PE from any stack serving an indirect-fired oven zone associated with this emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Applicable Compliance Method:
If required, compliance shall be determined by visible emission evaluations performed in accordance with OAC rule 3745-17-03(B)(1).

1.h Emission Limitation:
5.19 pounds PE per hour from coating overspray

Applicable Compliance Method:
To determine the actual worst-case rate for PE, the following equation may be used:

E = maximum coating solids usage rate, in pounds per hour x (1 - TE) x (1 - CE)

E = PE rate, in pounds per hour

TE = transfer efficiency, which is the ratio of the amount of coating solids deposited on the coated part to the amount of coating solids used (assumed to be 45% pursuant to the VOC Protocol)

CE = control efficiency of the control equipment

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this emission limitation through emission tests performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Methods 1 through 5.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

2. The permittee shall conduct, or have conducted, emission testing for this emissions unit in accordance with the following requirements:

a. Destruction efficiency testing shall be conducted within 2.5 years after permit issuance and within 6 months prior to permit expiration, unless an alternative schedule is submitted and approved by Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office.

b. The emission testing shall be conducted to demonstrate compliance with the 90% destruction efficiency for the incinerator. The permittee shall also determine the VOC capture efficiency for this emissions unit.

c. The following test methods shall be employed to demonstrate compliance with the allowable mass emission rate(s):

i. Method 1 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for sample and velocity traverses);

ii. Method 2 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for velocity and volumetric flow rates);

iii. Method 3 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for molecular weight of dry gas stream);

iv. Method 4 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for moisture content of gas stream); and

v. Methods 18, 25 or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for VOC emissions).

The control efficiency (i.e., the percent reduction in mass emissions between the inlet and outlet of the control system) shall be determined in accordance with the test methods and procedures specified in OAC rule 3745-21-10 or an approved alternative test protocol. The test methods and procedures selected shall be based on a consideration of the diversity of the organic species present and their total concentration, and on a consideration of the potential presence of interfering gases.

In accordance with OAC rule 3745-21-09(C)(4), capture efficiency shall be determined as required by USEPA's, "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations." The permittee shall follow the testing procedures as prescribed by the Protocol.Alternative U.S. EPA-approved test methods may be used with prior approval from the Ohio EPA.

d. The test(s) shall be conducted while the emissions unit is operating at or near its maximum capacity, unless otherwise specified or approved by Ohio EPA Southwest District Office.

Not later than 30 days prior to the proposed test date(s), the permittee shall submit an "Intent to Test" notification to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office. The "Intent to Test" notification shall describe in detail the proposed test methods and procedures, the emissions unit operating parameters, the time(s) and date(s) of the test(s), and the person(s) who will be conducting the test(s). Failure to submit such notification for review and approval prior to the test(s) may result in Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office's refusal to accept the results of the emission test(s).

Personnel from Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office shall be permitted to witness the test(s), examine the testing equipment, and acquire data and information necessary to ensure that the operation of the emissions unit and the testing procedures provide a valid characterization of the emissions from the emissions unit and/or the performance of the control equipment.

A comprehensive written report on the results of the emissions test(s) shall be signed by the person or persons responsible for the tests and submitted to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office within 30 days following completion of the test(s). The permittee may request additional time for the submittal of the written report, where warranted, with prior approval from Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office.

3. Formulation data or USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the volatile organic compound content of materials added to this emissions unit. USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the VOC content of the liquid organic cleanup/purge material recovered for the emissions unit included in this limit.

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

B. State Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

None

II. Operational Restrictions

None

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

None

IV. Reporting Requirements

None

V. Testing Requirements

None

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

Part III - Terms and Conditions for Emissions Units

Emissions Unit ID: Secondary Topcoat On-Line Repair (K008)

Activity Description: Topcoat on-line repair coating booth, air supply hoses and thermal oxidizer.

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
Secondary topcoat on-line repair (K008), equipped with a thermal incinerator (REP)** **[The VOC emissions from emissions units K007 and K008 are controlled by the same incinerator (REP).]	OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (PTI 05-7923)	8.7 lbs volatile organic compounds (VOC) per hour 0.42 pound of particulate emissions (PE) per hour, from overspray See A.I.2.a, b, and c. emissions from natural gas combustion in the drying oven, the air supply houses, and the incinerator for emissions unit K007 and K008, combined, shall not exceed the following: 0.21 lb PM10/hr 0.025 lb SO2/hr 4.08 lbs NOx/hr 0.82 lb CO/hr 0.22 lb VOC/hr See A.I.2.e. The requirements of this rule also include compliance with the requirements of OAC rules 3745-17-07(A), 3745-21-08(B), 3745-23-06(B) and 3745-21-09(C)(1)(c) and 40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart MM.
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)(1)	Visible PE from the stack shall not exceed twenty percent opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.
	OAC rule 3745-17-11(B)	The PE limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the PE limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) [for overspray].

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
	40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart MM	1.47 kgs VOC/liter (12.27 lbs/gallon) of applied solids, as a monthly, volume-weighted average [from all the topcoat operations (emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined)]
	OAC rule 3745-21-09(C)(1)(c)	15.1 lbs VOC/gallon of applied solids, as a daily, volume-weighted average [from all the topcoat operations (emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined)]
	OAC rule 3745-18-06(E)	The SO2 emission limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the SO2 emission limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (for the drying oven associated with this emissions unit).
	OAC rule 3745-21-08(B) and 3745-23-06(B)	See A.I.2.f.
	OAC rule 3745-17-11(B) (from the direct-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	None (see A.I.2.i)
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A) (from the direct-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	None (see A.I.2.j)
	OAC rule 3745-17-10(B) (from the indirect-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	The PE limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3).
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A) (from the indirect-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	Visible PE from any stack serving an indirect-fired oven zone associated with this emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.
		* only the application of the topcoat associated with these emissions units

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

2.a The total VOC emissions, for emissions units K001 - K003 and K005 - K012, combined, excluding cleanup/purge material usage, shall not exceed 1268.65 tons per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the emission limitation above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2. Additional Terms and Conditions (continued)

2.b The total VOC emissions for cleanup/purge materials, for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 - P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined, shall not exceed 38.44 tons/month and 103.3 tons per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the emission limitation above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2.c The VOC emissions from this emissions unit shall be vented to a thermal incinerator with a minimum destruction efficiency of 90%, by weight, for VOC.

2.d The 8.7 lbs VOC per hour limitation was established for PTI purposes to reflect potential to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with this limit.

2.e The emission limitations for PM10, SO2, NOx, CO and VOC from natural gas combustion in the drying oven, the air supply houses, and the incinerator were established for PTI purposes to reflect potentials to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with these limitations.

2.f The permittee has satisfied the "best available control techniques and operating practices" and "latest available control techniques and operating practices" required pursuant to OAC rules 3745-21-08 and 3745-23-06, respectively by committing to comply with the best available technology requirements established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) in Permit to Install No. 05-7923.

On November 5, 2002, OAC rule 3745-21-08 was revised to delete paragraph (B); therefore, paragraph (B) is no longer part of the State regulations. However, that rule revision has not yet been submitted to the U.S. EPA as a revision to Ohio's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Therefore, until the SIP revision occurs and the U.S. EPA approves the revisions to OAC rule 3745-21-08, the requirement to satisfy the "best available control techniques and operating practices" still exists as part of the federally-approved SIP for Ohio.

2.g The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the limitation of 1.47 kgs VOC/liter (12.27 lbs/gallon) of applied solids, as a monthly volume-weighted average for emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined, are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K005. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2.h The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the limitation of 15.1 lbs VOC/gallon of applied solids, as a daily volume-weighted average for emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined, are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K005. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2.i The uncontrolled mass rate of particulate emissions (PE) from all the direct-fired fuel equipment associated with this emissions unit is less than 10 pounds/hour. Therefore, pursuant to OAC rule 3745-17-11(A)(2)(a)(ii), Figure II of OAC rule 3745-17-11 does not apply. In addition, Table I of OAC rule 3745-17-11 does not apply because the process weight rate is equal to zero. "Process weight" is defined in OAC rule 3745-17-01(B)(14).

2.j The PE from the direct-fired fuel equipment associated with this emissions unit are exempt from the visible PE limitations specified in OAC rule 3745-17-07(A), pursuant to OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)(3)(h), because the emissions unit is not subject to the requirements of OAC rule 3745-17-11.

II. Operational Restrictions

1. The average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator (emissions units K007 and K008 are controlled by the same incinerator), for any 3-hour block of time when the emissions unit is in operation, shall not be more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit (28 degrees C) below the average temperature during the most recent emission test that demonstrated the emissions unit was in compliance.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with this requirement are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K007. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2. The total number of units processed through this emissions unit shall not exceed 31,000 units per month and 267,000 units per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the production limitation above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

3. The permittee shall burn only natural gas in this emissions unit.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with this requirement are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K007. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

4. The permittee shall operate a filter control system whenever this emissions unit is in operation.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. The permittee shall determine the monthly, controlled VOC emissions and the total coating solids deposited for emissions units K007 and K008, combined, as follows:

a. Calculate the mass of VOCs consumed (Mo+Md) during the calendar month by the following equation:

Mo+Md = [summation of (Lci X Dci X Woi) for i = 1,2, ...,n + summation of (Ldj X Ddj) for j = 1,2,...,m]

where:

Mo = the total VOC emissions, in kilograms, from all the coatings consumed, as received

Md = the total VOC emissions, in kilograms, from all the solvents added to the coatings

Lci = the total volume, in liters, of coating i consumed, as received

Ldj = the total volume, in liters, of solvent j added to coatings

Dci = density of coating i, as received (kilograms per liter)

Ddj = density of solvent j added to coatings (kilograms per liter)

Woi = the fraction, by weight, of the VOCs in coating i, as received

n = the number of different coatings used during the calendar month

m = the number of different solvents added to coatings during the caledar month

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements (continued)

2. b. Calculate the total volume of coatings solids used (Ls) in the calendar month by the following equation:

Ls = summation of (Lci X Vsi) for i = 1, 2, ..., n

where:

Ls = the volume of all the coatings solids consumed (liters)

Lci = the volume of coating i consumed, as received (liters)

Vsi = the fraction, by volume, of the solids in coating i, as received

n = the number of different coatings used during the calendar month

c. Calculate the total volume of coatings solids deposited (Ld) in the calendar month by the following equation

Ld = Ls x T

where:

Ld = the volume of all the coatings solids deposited (liters)

Ls = the volume of all the coatings solids consumed (liters)

T = transfer efficiency

d. Using the destruction efficiencies (E), from the most recent compliance demonstration, the uncontrolled mass of VOC (Mo + Md), calculated in A.III.2.a, and the collection efficiency (F), from the most recent compliance demonstration, calculate the controlled, mass of VOC by the following equation:

VOCc = (Mo + Md) x [1- F x E]

where:

VOCc = controlled, VOC emissions (lbs/month)
F = fraction of total VOC which is emitted by the emissions unit that enters the control device, or the collection efficiency
E = VOC destruction efficiency of the control device

3. For each day during which the permittee burns fuel other than natural gas in this emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain a record of the type and quantity of fuel burned.

4. The permittee shall maintain records that document any time periods when the filiter control serving this emissions unit was not in service while this emissions unit was operating.

5. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following monitoring and record keeping requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-7923, issued on April 17, 1996: A.III.1 thru 4. The monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the monitoring and record keeping requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying monitoring and record keeping requirements in the Permit to Install.

IV. Reporting Requirements

1. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all instances when the fabric filter control system was not in service while the emissions unit was in operation. The notification shall include a copy of such record and shall be submitted by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1. of this permit.

IV. Reporting Requirements (continued)

2. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following reporting requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the reporting requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-7923, issued on April 17, 1996: A.IV.1. The reporting requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the reporting requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying reporting requirements in the Permit to Install.

V. Testing Requirements

1. Compliance with the emission limitation(s) in Section A.I. of these terms and conditions shall be determined in accordance with the following methods:

1.a Emission Limitation:
1.47 kgs VOC/liter (12.27 lbs/gallon) of applied solids, as a monthly, volume-weighted average [from all topcoat operations - emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined].

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the mass VOC emissions per volume of applied solids limitation above shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.4. of emissions unit K005.

1.b Emission Limitation:
15.1 lbs VOC per gallon of applied solids, as a daily, volume-weighted average [from all topcoat operations - emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined].

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the mass VOC emissions per volume of applied solids limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.2. of emissions unit K005.

1.c Emission Limitation:
1268.65 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation, for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012 combined, excluding cleanup/purge materials

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the annual allowable VOC emission limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.2. of emissions unit K003.

1.d Emission Limitations:
38.44 tons VOC per month from the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 thru P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined

103.3 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation from the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 thru P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the allowable VOC emission limitations shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.3. of emissions unit K003.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.e Emission Limitations:
0.21 lb PM10/hr
0.025 lb SO2/hr
4.08 lbs NOx/hr
0.82 lb CO/hr
0.22 lb VOC/hr

Applicable Compliance Method:
The hourly allowable emission limitations above were established by multiplying the maximum natural gas usage rate (40,800 cu.ft/hr) by the emission factor* for each pollutant, from AP-42, Tables 1.4-1, and 1.4-2, revised 7/98.

* for NOx: 100 lbs NOx/mm cu. ft.; for CO, 84 lbs CO/mm cu. ft.; for PM10, 1.9 lbs PM10/mm cu. ft.; for VOC, 5.5 lbs VOC/mm cu. ft.; and for SO2, 0.6 lb SO2/mm cu. ft.

If required, compliance with the hourly allowable emission limitations above shall be determined in accordance with the appropriate Methods** of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A.

** For NOx, Methods 1 - 4 and 7; for CO, Methods 1 - 4 and 10; for VOC, Methods 1 - 4 and 25 or 25A, as appropriate; for PM10, Methods 1 - 4 and 201; and for SO2, Methods 1 - 4 and 6.

*** All PM is assumed to be PM10

1.f Emission limitation:
8.7 lbs VOC per hour

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the hourly allowable VOC emission limitation may be determined as follows:

Eh = [Cu * VC * (1 - Ce * De)]

Eh = maximum VOC emissions (lbs/hr)
Cu = maximum potential coating usage per hour, in gallons, including water and exempt solvents
VC = maximum coating VOC content, in pounds per gallon
Ce = capture efficiency (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration)
De = destruction efficiency of the thermal incinerator (as detemined during the most recent compliance demonstration)

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance based on the results of emission testing conducted in accordance with Methods 18, 25, or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A.

1.g Emission Limitation:
Visible PE shall not exceed 20% opacity as a six-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Visible PE from any stack serving an indirect-fired oven zone associated with this emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Applicable Compliance Method:
If required, compliance shall be determined by visible emission evaluations performed in accordance with OAC rule 3745-17-03(B)(1).

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.h Emission Limitation:
0.42 pound PE per hour from coating overspray

Applicable Compliance Method:
To determine the actual worst-case rate for PE, the following equation may be used:

E = maximum coating solids usage rate, in pounds per hour x (1 - TE) x (1 - CE)

E = PE rate, in pounds per hour

TE = transfer efficiency, which is the ratio of the amount of coating solids deposited on the coated part to the amount of coating solids used (assumed to be 45% pursuant to the VOC Protocol)

CE = control efficiency of the control equipment

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this emission limitation through emission tests performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Methods 1 through 5.

2. The permittee shall conduct, or have conducted, emission testing for this emissions unit in accordance with the following requirements:

a. Destruction efficiency testing shall be conducted within 2.5 years after permit issuance and within 6 months prior to permit expiration, unless an alternative schedule is submitted and approved by Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office.

b. The emission testing shall be conducted to demonstrate compliance with the 90% destruction efficiency for the incinerator. The permittee shall also determine the VOC capture efficiency for this emissions unit.

c. The following test methods shall be employed to demonstrate compliance with the allowable mass emission rate(s):

i. Method 1 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for sample and velocity traverses);

ii. Method 2 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for velocity and volumetric flow rates);

iii. Method 3 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for molecular weight of dry gas stream);

iv. Method 4 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for moisture content of gas stream); and

v. Methods 25 or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for VOC emissions).

The control efficiency (i.e., the percent reduction in mass emissions between the inlet and outlet of the control system) shall be determined in accordance with the test methods and procedures specified in OAC rule 3745-21-10 or an approved alternative test protocol. The test methods and procedures selected shall be based on a consideration of the diversity of the organic species present and their total concentration, and on a consideration of the potential presence of interfering gases.

In accordance with OAC rule 3745-21-09(C)(4), capture efficiency shall be determined as required by USEPA's, "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations." The permittee shall follow the testing procedures as prescribed by the Protocol.

Alternative U.S. EPA-approved test methods may be used with prior approval from the Ohio EPA.

d. The test(s) shall be conducted while the emissions unit is operating at or near its maximum capacity, unless otherwise specified or approved by Ohio EPA Southwest District Office.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

Not later than 30 days prior to the proposed test date(s), the permittee shall submit an "Intent to Test" notification to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office. The "Intent to Test" notification shall describe in detail the proposed test methods and procedures, the emissions unit operating parameters, the time(s) and date(s) of the test(s), and the person(s) who will be conducting the test(s). Failure to submit such notification for review and approval prior to the test(s) may result in Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office's refusal to accept the results of the emission test(s).

Personnel from Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office shall be permitted to witness the test(s), examine the testing equipment, and acquire data and information necessary to ensure that the operation of the emissions unit and the testing procedures provide a valid characterization of the emissions from the emissions unit and/or the performance of the control equipment.

A comprehensive written report on the results of the emissions test(s) shall be signed by the person or persons responsible for the tests and submitted to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office within 30 days following completion of the test(s). The permittee may request additional time for the submittal of the written report, where warranted, with prior approval from Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office.

3. Formulation data or USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the volatile organic compound content of materials added to this emissions unit. USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the VOC content of the liquid organic cleanup/purge material recovered for the emissions unit included in this limit.

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

B. State Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

None

II. Operational Restrictions

None

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

None

IV. Reporting Requirements

None

V. Testing Requirements

None

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

Part III - Terms and Conditions for Emissions Units

Emissions Unit ID: Wax/Polish Coating Line (K009)

Activity Description: Coating booths with manual wax application equipment and natural gas-fired air supply houses

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
Wax/Polish coating line (K009)	OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (PTI 05-7923)	5.32 lbs volatile organic compounds (VOC) per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt solvents, as a monthly, volume-weighted average [this limitation excludes topcoat (blackout) [this limitation is less stringent than the limitation specified by OAC rule 3745-21-09(U)(1)(d)] 87.2 lbs VOC per hour 0.29 lb particulate emissions (PE) per hour, for over spray See A.I.2.a and b. emissions from natural gas combustion in the air supply houses: 0.07 lb PM10/hr 0.009 lb SO2/hr 1.49 lbs NOx/hr 0.30 lb CO/hr 0.08 lb VOC/hr See A.I.2.d. The requirements of this rule also include compliance with the requirements of OAC rules 3745-17-07(A), 3745-21-08(B), 3745-23-06(B), 3745-21-09(U)(2)(f) and 3745-21-09(C)(1)(c) and 40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart MM.
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)(1)	Visible PE from the stack shall not exceed 20% opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
	OAC rule 3745-17-11(B)	The PE limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (for overspray).
	40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart MM	1.47 kgs VOC/liter (12.27 lbs/gallon) of applied solids, as a monthly, volume-weighted average [from all the topcoat operations (emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined)]
	OAC rule 3745-21-09(C)(1)(c)	15.1 lbs VOC/gallon of applied solids, as a daily, volume-weighted average [from all the topcoat operations (emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined)]
	OAC rule 3745-18-06(E)	The SO2 emission limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the SO2 emission limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (for the drying oven associated with this emissions unit).
	OAC rule 3745-21-08(B) and 3745-23-06(B)	See A.I.2.e.
	OAC rule 3745-21-09(U)(2)(f)	See A.I.2.f.
	OAC rule 3745-17-(11)(B) (for the air supply houses associated with this emissions unit)	None (see A.I.2.i)
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A) for the air supply houses associated with this emissions unit)	None (see A.I.2.j)
		* only the application of the topcoat associated with these emissions units

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

2.a The total VOC emissions, for emissions units K001 - K003 and K005 - K012, combined, excluding cleanup/purge material usage, shall not exceed 1268.65 tons per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the emission limitation above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2.b The total VOC emissions for cleanup/purge materials, for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 - P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined, shall not exceed 38.44 tons/month and 103.3 tons per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the emission limitation above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2. Additional Terms and Conditions (continued)

2.c The 87.2 lbs VOC per hour limitation was established for PTI purposes to reflect potential to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with this limit.

2.d The emission limitations for PM10, SO2, NOx, CO and VOC from natural gas combustion in the air supply houses were established for PTI purposes to reflect potentials to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with these limitations.

2.e The permittee has satisfied the "best available control techniques and operating practices" and "latest available control techniques and operating practices" required pursuant to OAC rules 3745-21-08 and 3745-23-06, respectively by committing to comply with the best available technology requirements established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) in Permit to Install No. 05-7923.

On November 5, 2002, OAC rule 3745-21-08 was revised to delete paragraph (B); therefore, paragraph (B) is no longer part of the State regulations. However, that rule revision has not yet been submitted to the U.S. EPA as a revision to Ohio's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Therefore, until the SIP revision occurs and the U.S. EPA approves the revisions to OAC rule 3745-21-08, the requirement to satisfy the "best available control techniques and operating practices" still exists as part of the federally-approved SIP for Ohio.

2.f Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-21-09(U)(2)(f), the Director has determined that "best available technology" for this emissions unit, as defined in PTI 05-7923, is a control requirement or emission limitation that is either less stringent than or inconsistent with the requirements of paragraph (U)(1) of OAC rule 3745-21-09. Specifically, the VOC content limitation in the PTI for the coatings is less stringent than the applicable VOC content limitation in paragraph (U)(1) of OAC rule 3745-21-09.

2.g The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the limitation of 1.47 kgs VOC/liter (12.27 lbs/gallon) of applied solids, as a monthly volume-weighted average for emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined, are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K005. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2.h The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the limitation of 15.1 lbs VOC/gallon of applied solids, as a daily volume-weighted average for emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined, are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K005. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2.i The uncontrolled mass rate of particulate emissions (PE) from all the fuel burning equipment associated with this emissions unit is less than 10 pounds/hour. Therefore, pursuant to OAC rule 3745-17-11(A)(2)(a)(ii), Figure II of OAC rule 3745-17-11 does not apply. In addition, Table I of OAC rule 3745-17-11 does not apply because the process weight rate is equal to zero. "Process weight" is defined in OAC rule 3745-17-01(B)(14).

2.j The PE from the fuel burning equipment associated with this emissions unit is exempt from the visible PE limitations specified in OAC rule 3745-17-07(A), pursuant to OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)(3)(h), because the emissions unit is not subject to the requirements of OAC rule 3745-17-11.

II. Operational Restrictions

1. The permittee shall operate a filter control system whenever this emissions unit is in operation.

2. The total number of units processed through this emissions unit shall not exceed 31,000 units per month and 267,000 units per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the production limitations above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

3. The permittee shall burn only natural gas in this emissions unit.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. The permittee shall determine the monthly VOC emissions and the total coating solids deposited for the topcoat (blackout) operation associated with this emissions unit as follows:

a. Calculate the mass of VOCs consumed (Mo+Md) during the calendar month by the following equation:

Mo+Md = [summation of (Lci X Dci X Woi) for i = 1,2, ...,n + summation of (Ldj X Ddj) for j = 1,2,...,m]

where:

Mo = the total VOC emissions, in kilograms, from all the coatings consumed, as received

Md = the total VOC emissions, in kilograms, from all the solvents added to the coatings

Lci = the total volume, in liters, of coating i consumed, as received

Ldj = the total volume, in liters, of solvent j added to coatings

Dci = density of coating i, as received (kilograms per liter)

Ddj = density of solvent j added to coatings (kilograms per liter)

Woi = the fraction, by weight, of the VOCs in coating i, as received

n = the number of different coatings used during the calendar month

m = the number of different solvents added to coatings during the caledar month

b. Calculate the total volume of coatings solids used (Ls) in the calendar month by the following equation:

Ls = summation of (Lci X Vsi) for i = 1, 2, ..., n

where:

Ls = the volume of all the coatings solids consumed (liters)

Lci = the volume of coating i consumed, as received (liters)

Vsi = the fraction, by volume, of the solids in coating i, as received

n = the number of different coatings used during the calendar month

c. Calculate the total volume of coatings solids deposited (Ld) in the calendar month by the following equation

Ld = Ls x T

where:

Ld = the volume of all the coatings solids deposited (liters)

Ls = the volume of all the coatings solids consumed (liters)

T = transfer efficiency

2. For each day during which the permittee burns fuel other than natural gas in this emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain a record of the type and quantity of fuel burned.

3. The permittee shall maintain records that document any time periods when the filter control serving this emissions unit was not in service while this emissions unit was operating.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements (continued)

4. The permittee shall collect and record the following information for each month for this emissions unit:

a. The name and identification number of each coating, excluding topcoat (blackout), employed.

b. The VOC content, in pounds per gallon, excluding water and exempt solvents, and the number of gallons, excluding water and exempt solvents, of each coating, excluding topcoat (blackout), employed.

c. The monthly, volume-weighted average VOC content of all the coatings employed, excluding topcoat (blackout), in pounds VOC per gallon, excluding water and exempt solvents, calculated in accordance with the appropriate equation in OAC rule 3745-21-10(B)(9).

d. The total VOC emissions, in pounds, for all the coatings (except topcoats) employed [summation of (# of gallons for each coating (excluding water and exempt solvents) x VOC content for each coating (excluding water and exempt solvents)) for all coatings (except topcoats)].

e. The total VOC emissions, in pounds, for all the topcoat (blackout) coatings employed, from section A.III.1 above.

f. The total VOC emissions, in pounds, for all the coatings employed (d + e).

5. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following monitoring and record keeping requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-7923, issued on April 17, 1996: A.III.1 thru 4. The monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in the above-references Permit to Install are subsumed into the monitoring and record keeping requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying monitoring and record keeping requirements in the Permit to Install.

IV. Reporting Requirements

1. The permittee shall notify Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office, in writing of any monthly record showing that the monthly, volume-weighted average VOC content exceeded the applicable limitation of 5.32 lbs/gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt solvents, for all coatings, except topcoat. The notification shall include a copy of such record and shall be sent within 45 days after the exceedance occurs.

2. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all instances when the fabric filter control system was not in service while the emissions unit was in operation. The notification shall include a copy of such record and shall be submitted by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1. of this permit.

3. The permittee shall submit deviation (excursion) reports to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office, that identify each day when a fuel other than natural gas was burned in this emissions unit. Each report shall be submitted within 30 days after the deviation occurs.

4. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following reporting requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the reporting requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-7923, issued on April 17, 1996: A.IV.1 thru 3. The reporting requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the reporting requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying reporting requirements in the Permit to Install.

V. Testing Requirements

1. Compliance with the emission limitations in Section A.I. of these terms and conditions shall be determined in accordance with the following methods:

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.a Emission Limitation:
15.1 lbs VOC per gallon of applied solids, as a daily, volume-weighted average [from all topcoat operations - emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined].

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the mass VOC emissions per volume of applied solids limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.2.of emissions unit K005.

1.b Emission Limitation:
1268.65 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation, for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012 combined, excluding cleanup/purge materials

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the annual allowable VOC emission limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.2. of emissions unit K003.

1.c Emission Limitations:
38.44 tons VOC per month from the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 thru P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined

103.3 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation from the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 thru P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the allowable VOC emission limitations shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.3. of emissions unit K003.

1.d Emission Limitation:
0.07 lb PM10/hr
0.009 lb SO2/hr
1.49 lbs NOx/hr
0.30 lb CO/hr
0.08 lb VOC/hr

Applicable Compliance Method:
The hourly allowable emission limitations above were established by multiplying the maximum natural gas usage rate (14,850 cu.ft/hr) by the emission factor* for each pollutant, from AP-42, Tables 1.4-1, and 1.4-2, revised 7/98.

* for NOx: 100 lbs NOx/mm cu. ft.; for CO, 84 lbs CO/mm cu. ft.; for PM10, 1.9 lbs PM10/mm cu. ft.; for VOC, 5.5 lbs VOC/mm cu. ft.; and for SO2, 0.6 lb SO2/mm cu. ft.

If required, compliance with the hourly allowable emission limitations above shall be determined in accordance with the appropriate Methods** of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A.

** For NOx, Methods 1 - 4 and 7; for CO, Methods 1 - 4 and 10; for VOC, Methods 1 - 4 and 25 or 25A, as appropriate; for PM10, Methods 1 - 4 and 201; and for SO2, Methods 1 - 4 and 6.

*** All PM is assumed to be PM10

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.e Emission limitation:
87.2 lbs VOC per hour

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the hourly allowable VOC emission limitation may be determined as follows:

Eh = [Cu * VC]

Eh = maximum VOC emissions (lbs/hr)
Cu = maximum potential coating usage per hour, in gallons, including water and exempt solvents
VC = maximum coating VOC content, in pounds per gallon

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance in accordance with Methods 18, 25, or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A.

1.f Emission Limitation:
Visible PE shall not exceed 20% opacity as a six-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Applicable Compliance Method:
If required, compliance shall be determined by visible emission evaluations performed in accordance with OAC rule 3745-17-03(B)(1).

1.g Emission Limitation:
0.29 pound PE per hour from coating overspray

Applicable Compliance Method:
To determine the actual worst-case rate for PE, the following equation may be used:

E = maximum coating solids usage rate, in pounds per hour x (1 - TE) x (1 - CE)

E = PE rate, in pounds per hour

TE = transfer efficiency, which is the ratio of the amount of coating solids deposited on the coated part to the amount of coating solids used (assumed to be 90%)

CE = control efficiency of the filter system

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this emission limitation through emission tests performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Methods 1 through 5.

1.h Emission Limitation:
1.47 kgs VOC/liter (12.27 lbs/gallon) of applied solids, as a monthly, volume-weighted average [from all topcoat operations - emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined].

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the mass VOC emissions per volume of applied solids limitation above shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.4. of emissions unit K005.

1.i Emission Limitation:
5.32 lbs VOC per gallon, excluding water and exempt solvents, as a monthly, volume-weighted average for all coatings, except topcoat (blackout)

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the mass VOC emissions per gallon of coating limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Section A.III of this permit.

2. Formulation data or USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the volatile organic compound content of materials added to this emissions unit. USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the VOC content of the liquid organic cleanup/purge material recovered for the emissions unit included in this limit.

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

B. State Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

None

II. Operational Restrictions

None

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

None

IV. Reporting Requirements

None

V. Testing Requirements

None

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

Part III - Terms and Conditions for Emissions Units

Emissions Unit ID: Final Repair (K011)

Activity Description: Coating booths and area including manual coating applicators for final off-line repair and infrared bake ovens/lamps

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
Final repair (K011)	OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (PTI 05-7923)	Volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions shall not exceed 15.8 lbs per hour. 1.26 lbs of particulate emissions (PE) per hour See A.I.2.a and b. emissions from natural gas combustion: 0.04 lb PM10/hr 0.005 lb SO2/hr 0.85 lbs NOx/hr 0.17 lbs CO/hr 0.05 lb VOC/hr See A.I.2.d. The requirements of this rule also include compliance with the requirements of OAC rules 3745-17-07(A), 3745-21-08(B), 3745-23-06(B) and 3745-21-09(C)(1)(c).
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)(1)	Visible PE shall not exceed twenty percent opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.
	OAC rule 3745-17-11(B)	The PE limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) [for overspray].
	OAC rule 3745-21-09(C)(1)(d)	4.8 pounds VOC per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt solvents, as a daily, volume-weighted average

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
	OAC rule 3745-18-06(E)	The SO2 emission limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the SO2 emission limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (for the drying oven associated with this emissions unit).
	OAC rules 3745-21-08(B) and 3745-23-06(B)	See A.I.2.e.
	OAC rule 3745-17-(11)(B) (for the oven associated with this emissions unit)	None (see A.I.2.f)
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A) (for the oven associated with this emissions unit)	None (see A.I.2.g)

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

2.a The total VOC emissions, for emissions units K001 - K003 and K005 - K012, combined, excluding cleanup/purge material usage, shall not exceed 1268.65 tons per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the emission limitation above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2.b The total VOC emissions for cleanup/purge materials, for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 - P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined, shall not exceed 38.44 tons/month and 103.3 tons per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the emission limitation above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2.c The 15.8 lbs VOC per hour limitation was established for PTI purposes to reflect potential to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with this limit.

2.d The emission limitations for PM10, SO2, NOx, CO and VOC from natural gas combustion in the drying oven, the air supply houses, and the incinerator were established for PTI purposes to reflect potentials to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with these limitations.

2.e The permittee has satisfied the "best available control techniques and operating practices" and "latest available control techniques and operating practices" required pursuant to OAC rules 3745-21-08 and 3745-23-06, respectively by committing to comply with the best available technology requirements established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) in Permit to Install No. 05-7923.

On November 5, 2002, OAC rule 3745-21-08 was revised to delete paragraph (B); therefore, paragraph (B) is no longer part of the State regulations. However, that rule revision has not yet been submitted to the U.S. EPA as a revision to Ohio's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Therefore, until the SIP revision occurs and the U.S. EPA approves the revisions to OAC rule 3745-21-08, the requirement to satisfy the "best available control techniques and operating practices" still exists as part of the federally-approved SIP for Ohio.

2. Additional Terms and Conditions (continued)

2.f The uncontrolled mass rate of particulate emissions (PE) from all the fuel burning equipment associated with this emissions unit is less than 10 pounds/hour. Therefore, pursuant to OAC rule 3745-17-11(A)(2)(a)(ii), Figure II of OAC rule 3745-17-11 does not apply. In addition, Table I of OAC rule 3745-17-11 does not apply because the process weight rate is equal to zero. "Process weight" is defined in OAC rule 3745-17-01(B)(14).

2.g The PE for the fuel burning equipment associated with this emissions unit is exempt from the visible PE limitations specified in OAC rule 3745-17-07(A), pursuant to OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)(3)(h), because the emissions unit is not subject to the requirements of OAC rule 3745-17-11.

II. Operational Restrictions

1. The total number of units processed through this emissions unit shall not exceed 31,000 units per month and 267,000 units per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the production limitations above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2. The permittee shall burn only natural gas in this emissions unit.

3. The permittee shall operate a filter control system whenever this emissions unit is in operation.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. The permittee shall collect and record the following information each day for this emissions unit:

a. the name and identification number of each coating, as applied;

b. the VOC content (in lbs/gallon, excluding water and exempt solvents) and the number of gallons (excluding water and exempt solvents) of each coating, or worst-case coating, as applied;

c. the total VOC emissions, in pounds, for all the coatings employed, i.e., calculated by using one of the following methods:
i. summation of the number of gallons for each coating (excluding water and exempt solvents) x VOC content for each coating (excluding water and exempt solvents) for all coatings; or

ii. the total usage of all coatings (excluding water and exempt solvents) x VOC content for the worst-case coating (excluding water and exempt solvents)

d. the daily, volume-weighted average VOC content of all the coatings, as applied, calculated in accordance with the equation specified in OAC rule 3745-21-10(B)(9).

2. For each day that the permittee burns fuel other than natural gas in this emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain a record of the type and quantity of the fuel burned.

3. The permittee shall maintain records that document any time periods when the filter control serving this emissions unit was not in service while this emissions unit was operating.

4. The permittee shall calculate and record each month the total VOC emissions, in pounds, for all the coatings employed for this emissions unit (the monthly VOC emissions shall be calculated by summing the daily VOC emission rates, from section A.III.1 above, for the calendar month).

5. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following monitoring and record keeping requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-7923, issued on April 17, 1996: A.III.1 thru 4. The monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the monitoring and record keeping requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying monitoring and record keeping requirements in the Permit to Install.

IV. Reporting Requirements

1. The permittee shall notify Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office, in writing, of any daily record showing that the daily, volume-weighted average VOC content exceeded 4.8 lbs/gallon, excluding water and exempt solvents. The notification shall include a copy of such record and shall be sent to Southwest District Office within 45 days after the exceedance occurs.

2. The permittee shall submit deviation (excursion) reports to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office, that identify each day when a fuel other than natural gas was burned in this emissions unit. Each report shall be submitted within 30 days after the deviation occurs.

3. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all instances when the fabric filter control system was not in service while the emissions unit was in operation. The notification shall include a copy of such record and shall be submitted by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1. of this permit.

4. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following reporting requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the reporting requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-7923, issued on April 17, 1996: A.IV.1 thru 3. The reporting requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the reporting requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying reporting requirements in the Permit to Install.

V. Testing Requirements

1. Compliance with the emission limitation(s) in Section A.I.1. of these terms and conditions shall be determined in accordance with the following method(s):

1.a Emissions Limitation:
4.8 lbs VOC/gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt solvent, as a daily, volume-weighted average

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance shall be based upon the record keeping requirements established in section A.III.1 of this permit.

1.b Emission Limitation:
1268.65 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation, for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012 combined, excluding cleanup/purge materials

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the annual allowable VOC emission limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.2. of emissions unit K003.

1.c Emission Limitations:
38.44 tons VOC per month from the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 thru P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined

103.3 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation from the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 thru P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the allowable VOC emission limitations shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.3. of emissions unit K003.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.d Emission Limitation:
0.04 lb PM10/hr
0.005 lb SO2/hr
0.85 lbs NOx/hr
0.17 lbs CO/hr
0.05 lb VOC/hr

Applicable Compliance Method:
The hourly allowable emission limitations above were established by multiplying the maximum natural gas usage rate (8,525 cu.ft/hr) by the emission factor* for each pollutant, from AP-42, Tables 1.4-1, and 1.4-2, revised 7/98.

* for NOx: 100 lbs NOx/mm cu. ft.; for CO, 84 lbs CO/mm cu. ft.; for PM10, 1.9 lbs PM10/mm cu. ft.; for VOC, 5.5 lbs VOC/mm cu. ft.; and for SO2, 0.6 lb SO2/mm cu. ft.

If required, compliance with the hourly allowable emission limitations above shall be determined in accordance with the appropriate Methods** of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A.

** For NOx, Methods 1 - 4 and 7; for CO, Methods 1 - 4 and 10; for VOC, Methods 1 - 4 and 25 or 25A, as appropriate; for PM10, Methods 1 - 4 and 201; and for SO2, Methods 1 - 4 and 6.

*** All PM is assumed to be PM10

1.e Emission limitation:
15.8 lbs VOC/hr

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the hourly allowable VOC emission limitation may be determined as follows:

Eh = [Cu * VC]

Eh = maximum VOC emissions (lbs/hr)
Cu = maximum potential coating usage per hour, in gallons, including water and exempt solvents
VC = maximum coating VOC content, in pounds per gallon

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance in accordance with Methods 18, 25, or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A.

1.f Emission Limitation:
Visible PE shall not exceed 20% opacity as a six-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Applicable Compliance Method:
If required, compliance shall be determined by visible emission evaluations performed in accordance with OAC rule 3745-17-03(B)(1).

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.g Emission Limitation:
1.26 pounds PE/hr, from coating overspray

Applicable Compliance Method:
To determine the actual worst-case rate for PE, the following equation may be used:

E = maximum coating solids usage rate, in pounds per hour x (1 - TE) x (1 - CE)

E = PE rate, in pounds per hour

TE = transfer efficiency, which is the ratio of the amount of coating solids deposited on the coated part to the amount of coating solids used (assumed to be 25%)

CE = control efficiency of the control equipment

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this emission limitation through emission tests performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Methods 1 through 5.

2. Formulation data or USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the volatile organic compound content of materials added to this emissions unit. USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the VOC content of the liquid organic cleanup/purge material recovered for the emissions unit included in this limit.

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

B. State Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

None

II. Operational Restrictions

None

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

None

IV. Reporting Requirements

None

V. Testing Requirements

None

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

Part III - Terms and Conditions for Emissions Units

Emissions Unit ID: Specialty Topcoat Coating and On-Line Repair (K012)

Activity Description: Topcoat coating and on-line repair booths, natural gas-fired air supply house, bake oven, and thermal oxidizer.

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
Specialty coating operation (K012), equipped with a thermal incinerator (STC)	OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (PTI 05-7923)	17.4 lbs volatile organic compounds (VOC) per hour 0.5 pound of particulate emissions (PE) per hour, from overspray See A.I.2.a, b, and c. emissions from natural gas combustion in the drying oven, the air supply houses, and the incinerator: 0.14 lb PM10/hr 0.02 lb SO2/hr 2.85 lbs NOx/hr 0.57 lb CO/hr 0.15 lb VOC/hr See A.I.2.e. The requirements of this rule also include compliance with the requirements of OAC rules 3745-17-07(A), 3745-21-08(B), 3745-23-06(B), 3745-21-09(U)(1)(i) and 3745-21-09(C)(1)(c) and 40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart MM.
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)(1)	Visible PE from the stack shall not exceed twenty percent opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.
	OAC rule 3745-17-11(B)	The PE limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the PE limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) [for overspray].

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
	40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart MM	1.47 kgs VOC/liter (12.27 lbs/gallon) of applied solids, as a monthly, volume-weighted average [from all the topcoat operations (emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined)]
	OAC rule 3745-21-09(C)(1)(c)	15.1 lbs VOC/gallon of applied solids, as a daily, volume-weighted average [from all the topcoat operations (emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined)]
	OAC rule 3745-18-06(E)	The SO2 emission limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the SO2 emission limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (for the drying oven associated with this emissions unit).
	OAC rules 3745-21-08(B) and 3745-23-06(B)	See A.I.2.f.
	OAC rule 3745-21-09(U)(1)(i)	3.0 lbs VOC/gallon of coating, minus water and exempt solvents, as applied (this limitation excludes topcoats) * only the application of the topcoat associated with these emissions units
	OAC rule 3745-17-(11)(B) (from the direct-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	None (see A.I.2.i)
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A) (from the direct-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	None (see A.I.2.j)
	OAC rule 3745-17-10(B) (from indirect-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	The PE limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3).
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A) (from the indirect-fired oven zones associated with this emissions unit)	Visible PE from any stack serving an indirect-fired oven zone associated with this emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

2.a The total VOC emissions, for emissions units K001 - K003 and K005 - K012, combined, excluding cleanup/purge material usage, shall not exceed 1268.65 tons per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the emission limitation above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2. Additional Terms and Conditions (continued)

2.b The total VOC emissions for cleanup/purge materials, for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 - P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined, shall not exceed 38.44 tons/month and 103.3 tons per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the emission limitation above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2.c The VOC emissions from this emissions unit for any topcoat that requires only baking shall be vented to a thermal incinerator with a minimum destruction efficiency of 90%, by weight, for VOC.

The requirement to vent emissions to a thermal oxidizer does not include emissions from any topcoat that is air-dried. Air-dry coatings are materials that do not require baking to fully cure and baking is not required to ensure the performance characteristics of the coatings.

2.d The 17.4 lbs VOC per hour limitation was established for PTI purposes to reflect potential to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with this limit.

2.e The emission limitations for PM10, SO2, NOx, CO and VOC from natural gas combustion in the drying oven, the air supply houses, and the incinerator were established for PTI purposes to reflect potentials to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with these limitations.

2.f The permittee has satisfied the "best available control techniques and operating practices" and "latest available control techniques and operating practices" required pursuant to OAC rules 3745-21-08 and 3745-23-06, respectively by committing to comply with the best available technology requirements established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) in Permit to Install No. 05-7923.

On November 5, 2002, OAC rule 3745-21-08 was revised to delete paragraph (B); therefore, paragraph (B) is no longer part of the State regulations. However, that rule revision has not yet been submitted to the U.S. EPA as a revision to Ohio's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Therefore, until the SIP revision occurs and the U.S. EPA approves the revisions to OAC rule 3745-21-08, the requirement to satisfy the "best available control techniques and operating practices" still exists as part of the federally-approved SIP for Ohio.

2.g The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the limitation of 1.47 kgs VOC/liter (12.27 lbs/gallon) of applied solids, as a monthly volume-weighted average for emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined, are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K005. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2.h The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the limitation of 15.1 lbs VOC/gallon of applied solids, as a daily volume-weighted average for emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined, are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K005. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2.i The uncontrolled mass rate of particulate emissions (PE) from all the direct-fired fuel equipment associated with this emissions unit is less than 10 pounds/hour. Therefore, pursuant to OAC rule 3745-17-11(A)(2)(a)(ii), Figure II of OAC rule 3745-17-11 does not apply. In addition, Table I of OAC rule 3745-17-11 does not apply because the process weight rate is equal to zero. "Process weight" is defined in OAC rule 3745-17-01(B)(14).

2.j The PE from direct-fired fuel equipment associated with this emissions unit is exempt from the visible PE limitations specified in OAC rule 3745-17-07(A), pursuant to OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)(3)(h), because the emissions unit is not subject to the requirements of OAC rule 3745-17-11.

II. Operational Restrictions

1. The average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator, for any 3-hour block of time when the emissions unit is in operation and applying any topcoat that requires baking, shall not be more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit (28 degrees C) below the average temperature during the most recent emission test that demonstrated the emissions unit was in compliance.

2. The total number of units processed through this emissions unit shall not exceed 31,000 units per month and 267,000 units per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the production limitations above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

3. The permittee shall burn only natural gas in this emissions unit.

4. The permittee shall operate a filter control system whenever this emissions unit is in operation.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. The permittee shall operate and maintain a continuous temperature monitor and recorder which measures and records the combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator when the emissions unit is in operation and applying any topcoat that requires baking. Units shall be in degrees Fahrenheit. The monitoring and recording devices shall be capable of accurately measuring the desired parameter. The temperature monitor and recorder shall be installed, calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, with any modifications deemed necessary by the permittee.

The permittee shall collect and record the following information for each day:

a. All 3-hour blocks of time during which the average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator, when the emissions unit was in operation, was more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit (28 degrees C) below the average temperature during the most recent emissions test that demonstrated that the emission unit was in compliance.

b. A log of the downtime for the capture (collection) system, control device, and monitoring equipment, when the associated emissions unit was in operation.

2. The permittee shall determine the monthly, controlled VOC emissions and the total coating solids deposited for this emissions unit for topcoat only as follows:

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements (continued)

a. Calculate the mass of VOCs consumed (Mo+Md) during the calendar month by the following equation:

Mo+Md = [summation of (Lci X Dci X Woi) for i = 1,2, ...,n + summation of (Ldj X Ddj) for j = 1,2,...,m]

where:

Mo = the total VOC emissions, in kilograms, from all the coatings consumed, as received

Md = the total VOC emissions, in kilograms, from all the solvents added to the coatings

Lci = the total volume, in liters, of coating i consumed, as received

Ldj = the total volume, in liters, of solvent j added to coatings

Dci = density of coating i, as received (kilograms per liter)

Ddj = density of solvent j added to coatings (kilograms per liter)

Woi = the fraction, by weight, of the VOCs in coating i, as received

n = the number of different coatings used during the calendar month

m = the number of different solvents added to coatings during the caledar month

b. Calculate the total volume of coatings solids used (Ls) in the calendar month by the following equation:

Ls = summation of (Lci X Vsi) for i = 1, 2, ..., n

where:

Ls = the volume of all the coatings solids consumed (liters)

Lci = the volume of coating i consumed, as received (liters)

Vsi = the fraction, by volume, of the solids in coating i, as received

n = the number of different coatings used during the calendar month

c. Calculate the total volume of coatings solids deposited (Ld) in the calendar month by the following equation

Ld = Ls x T

where:

Ld = the volume of all the coatings solids deposited (liters)

Ls = the volume of all the coatings solids consumed (liters)

T = transfer efficiency

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements (continued)

d. When employing any topcoat that requires baking, use the destruction efficiencies (E), from the most recent compliance demonstration, the uncontrolled mass of VOC (Mo + Md), calculated in A.III.2.a, and the collection efficiency (F), from the most recent compliance demonstration, calculate the controlled, mass of VOC by the following equation:

VOCc = (Mo + Md) x [1- F x E]

where:

VOCc = controlled, VOC emissions (lbs/month)
F = fraction of total VOC which is emitted by the emissions unit that enters the control device, or the collection efficiency
E = VOC destruction efficiency of the control device

3. For each day during which the permittee burns fuel other than natural gas in this emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain a record of the type and quantity of fuel burned.

4. The permittee shall maintain records that document any time periods when the filter control serving this emissions unit was not in service while this emissions unit was operating.

5. The permittee shall collect and record the following information each month for the line:

a. the name and identification number of each coating, excluding topcoat, as applied; and

b. the VOC content of each coating (minus water and exempt solvents), excluding topcoat, as applied.

6. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following monitoring and record keeping requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-7923, issued on April 17, 1996: A.III.1 thru 5. The monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the monitoring and record keeping requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying monitoring and record keeping requirements in the Permit to Install.

IV. Reporting Requirements

1. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all 3-hour blocks of time during which the average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator did not comply with the temperature limitation specified in A.II.1. above. These reports shall be due by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1.c.ii. of this permit.

2. The permittee shall submit deviation (excursion) reports to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office, that identify each day when a fuel other than natural gas was burned in this emissions unit. Each report shall be submitted within 30 days after the deviation occurs.

3. The permittee shall submit quarterly summaries that include a log of the downtime for the capture (collection) system, control device, and monitoring equipment, when the associated emissions unit was in operation and applying any topcoat that requires baking.

4. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all instances when the fabric filter control system was not in service while the emissions unit was in operation. The notification shall include a copy of such record and shall be submitted by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1. of this permit.

5. The permittee shall notify Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office, in writing of any monthly record showing that the VOC content exceeded the applicable limitation of 3.0 lbs/gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt solvents, for all coatings, except topcoat. The notification shall include a copy of such record and shall be sent within 45 days after the exceedance occurs.

IV. Reporting Requirements (continued)

6. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following reporting requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the reporting requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-7923, issued on April 17, 1996: A.IV.1 thru 5. The reporting requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the reporting requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying reporting requirements in the Permit to Install.

V. Testing Requirements

1. Compliance with the emission limitation(s) in Section A.I. of these terms and conditions shall be determined in accordance with the following methods:

1.a Emission Limitation:
1.47 kgs VOC/liter (12.27 lbs/gallon) of applied solids, as a monthly, volume-weighted average [from all topcoat operations - emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined].

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the mass VOC emissions per volume of applied solids limitation above shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.4. of emissions unit K005.

1.b Emission Limitation:
15.1 lbs VOC per gallon of applied solids, as a daily, volume-weighted average [from all topcoat operations - emissions units K005, K006, K007, K008, K009* and K012*, combined].

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the mass VOC emissions per volume of applied solids limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.2.of emissions unit K005.

1.c Emission Limitation:
1268.65 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation, for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012 combined, excluding cleanup/purge materials

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the annual allowable VOC emission limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.2. of emissions unit K003.

1.d Emission Limitations:
38.44 tons VOC per month from the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 thru P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined

103.3 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation from the liquid organic cleanup/purge materials for emissions units K001 - K003, K005 - K012, P001, P003 thru P005, P014, P016 and P017, combined

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the allowable VOC emission limitations shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.3. of emissions unit K003.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.e Emission Limitations:
0.14 lb PM10/hr
0.02 lb SO2/hr
2.85 lbs NOx/hr
0.57 lb CO/hr
0.15 lb VOC/hr

Applicable Compliance Method:
The hourly allowable emission limitations above were established by multiplying the maximum natural gas usage rate (28,500 cu.ft/hr) by the emission factor* for each pollutant, from AP-42, Tables 1.4-1, and 1.4-2, revised 7/98.

* for NOx: 100 lbs NOx/mm cu. ft.; for CO, 84 lbs CO/mm cu. ft.; for PM10, 1.9 lbs PM10/mm cu. ft.; for VOC, 5.5 lbs VOC/mm cu. ft.; and for SO2, 0.6 lb SO2/mm cu. ft.

If required, compliance with the hourly allowable emission limitations above shall be determined in accordance with the appropriate Methods** of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A.

** For NOx, Methods 1 - 4 and 7; for CO, Methods 1 - 4 and 10; for VOC, Methods 1 - 4 and 25 or 25A, as appropriate; for PM10, Methods 1 - 4 and 201; and for SO2, Methods 1 - 4 and 6.

*** All PM is assumed to be PM10

1.f Emission limitation:
17.4 lbs VOC per hour

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance the hourly allowable VOC emission limitation may be determined as follows:

Eh = [Cu * VC * (1 - Ce * De)] + Ca * VCa

Eh = maximum VOC emissions (lbs/hr)
Cu = maximum potential coating usage per hour, in gallons, including water and exempt solvents, for topcoats that require baking
VC = maximum coating VOC content, in pounds per gallon, for topcoats that require baking
Ce = capture efficiency (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration)
De = destruction efficiency of the thermal incinerator (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration)
Ca = maximum potential coating usage per hour, in gallons, including water and exempt solvents, for topcoats that are air-dried
VCa = maximum coating VOC content, in pounds per gallon, for topcoats that are air-dried

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance based on the results of emission testing conducted in accordance with Methods 18, 25, or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A.

1.g Emission Limitation:
Visible PE shall not exceed 20% opacity as a six-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Visible PE from any stack serving an indirect-fired oven zone associated with this emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Applicable Compliance Method:
If required, compliance shall be determined by visible emission evaluations performed in accordance with OAC rule 3745-17-03(B)(1).

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.h Emission Limitation:
0.5 pound PE per hour from coating overspray

Applicable Compliance Method:
To determine the actual worst-case rate for PE, the following equation may be used:

E = maximum coating solids usage rate, in pounds per hour x (1 - TE) x (1 - CE)

E = PE rate, in pounds per hour

TE = transfer efficiency, which is the ratio of the amount of coating solids deposited on the coated part to the amount of coating solids used (assumed to be 45%)

CE = control efficiency of the control equipment

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this emission limitation through emission tests performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Methods 1 through 5.

2. The permittee shall conduct, or have conducted, emission testing for this emissions unit in accordance with the following requirements:

a. Destruction efficiency testing shall be conducted within 6 months of employing any topcoat that requires baking in this emissions unit, unless an alternative schedule is submitted and approved by Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office.

b. The emission testing shall be conducted to demonstrate compliance with the 90% destruction efficiency for the incinerator. The permittee shall also determine the VOC capture efficiency for this emissions unit.

c. The following test methods shall be employed to demonstrate compliance with the allowable mass emission rate(s):

i. Method 1 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for sample and velocity traverses);

ii. Method 2 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for velocity and volumetric flow rates);

iii. Method 3 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for molecular weight of dry gas stream);

iv. Method 4 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for moisture content of gas stream); and

v. Methods 18, 25 or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for VOC emissions).

The control efficiency (i.e., the percent reduction in mass emissions between the inlet and outlet of the control system) shall be determined in accordance with the test methods and procedures specified in OAC rule 3745-21-10 or an approved alternative test protocol. The test methods and procedures selected shall be based on a consideration of the diversity of the organic species present and their total concentration, and on a consideration of the potential presence of interfering gases.

The capture efficiency shall be determined using Methods 204 through 204F, as specified in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix M, or the permittee may request to use an alternative method or procedure for the determination of capture efficiency in accordance with the USEPA's "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency," dated January 9, 1995. (The Ohio EPA will consider the request, including an evaluation of the applicability, necessity, and validity of the alternative, and may approve the use of the alternative if such approval does not contravene any other applicable requirement.)

Alternative U.S. EPA-approved test methods may be used with prior approval from the Ohio EPA.

d. The test(s) shall be conducted while the emissions unit is operating at or near its maximum capacity, unless otherwise specified or approved by Ohio EPA Southwest District Office.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

Not later than 30 days prior to the proposed test date(s), the permittee shall submit an "Intent to Test" notification to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office. The "Intent to Test" notification shall describe in detail the proposed test methods and procedures, the emissions unit operating parameters, the time(s) and date(s) of the test(s), and the person(s) who will be conducting the test(s). Failure to submit such notification for review and approval prior to the test(s) may result in Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office's refusal to accept the results of the emission test(s).

Personnel from Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office shall be permitted to witness the test(s), examine the testing equipment, and acquire data and information necessary to ensure that the operation of the emissions unit and the testing procedures provide a valid characterization of the emissions from the emissions unit and/or the performance of the control equipment.

A comprehensive written report on the results of the emissions test(s) shall be signed by the person or persons responsible for the tests and submitted to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office within 30 days following completion of the test(s). The permittee may request additional time for the submittal of the written report, where warranted, with prior approval from Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office.

3. Formulation data or USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the volatile organic compound content of materials added to this emissions unit. USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the VOC content of the liquid organic cleanup/purge material recovered for the emissions unit included in this limit.

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

B. State Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

None

II. Operational Restrictions

None

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

None

IV. Reporting Requirements

None

V. Testing Requirements

None

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

Part III - Terms and Conditions for Emissions Units

Emissions Unit ID: Assembly Miscellaneous Coating Line (K013)

Activity Description: Application of primer on metal sufaces for the installation of fixed quarter and windshield glass.

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
Assembly miscellaneous coating line (K013)	OAC 3745-31-05(A)(3) (PTI 05-7923)	The volatile organic compound (VOC) content shall not exceed 6.54 lbs per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt solvents, as a monthly, volume-weighted average (this limitation is less stringent than the limitation specified by OAC rule 3745-21-09(U)(1)(i)] (see A.I.2.b). The VOC emissions shall not exceed 19.6 pounds per hour nor 29.2 tons per rolling, 12-month summation, for all the coatings employed. The organic compound (OC) emissions shall not exceed 5.8 pounds per hour nor 9.98 tons per rolling, 12-month summation, for all the materials employed, except for coatings. The requirements of this rule also include compliance with the requirements of OAC rules 3745-21-07(G) and 3745-21-09(U)(2)(f).
	OAC rule 3745-21-09(U)(2)(f)	When coating metal parts, see A.I.2.b.
	OAC rule 3745-21-07(G)	When coating non-metal parts, see A.II.2.

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

2.a The 19.6 lbs VOC per hour limitation and the 5.8 lbs OC per hour limitation were established for PTI purposes to reflect potentials to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to require record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with these limits.

2. Additional Terms and Conditions (continued)

2.b Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-21-09(U)(2)(f), the Director has determined that "best available technology" for this emissions unit, as defined in PTI # 05-7923, is a control requirement or emission limitation that is either less stringent than or inconsistent with the requirements of paragraph (U)(1) of OAC rule 3745-21-09. Specifically, the VOC content limitation in the PTI for the coatings is less stringent than the applicable VOC content limitation in paragraph (U)(1) of OAC rule 3745-21-09.

II. Operational Restrictions

1. The total number of units processed through this emissions unit shall not exceed 31,000 units per month and 267,000 units per rolling, 12-month summation.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the production limitations above are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K003. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2. The permittee shall not employ any liquid organic material, except for those materials employed to coat metal parts, that is a photochemically reactive material in this emissions unit. "Photochemically reactive material" is defined in OAC rule 3745-21-01(C)(5).

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. The permittee shall collect and record the following information each month for all the coatings employed for this emissions unit:

a. the name and identification number of each coating, as applied;

b. the VOC content (in lbs/gallon, excluding water and exempt solvents) of each coating, as applied;

c. the number of gallons (excluding water and exempt solvents) of each coating, as applied;

d. the monthly, volume-weighted average VOC content of all the coatings (in lbs/gallon, excluding water and exempt solvents), as applied, calculated in accordance with OAC rule 3745-21-10(B);

e. the total VOC emissions for all the coatings employed, in pounds, i.e., multiply the VOC content of each coating employed (b) by the respective amount, in gallons, of each coating employed (c), and sum the results for all the coatings employed; and

f. the rolling, 12-month VOC emissions for all the coatings employed, in tons.

2. The permittee shall collect and record the following information each month for all the materials employed, except for coating materials, for this emissions unit:

a. the name and identification number of each liquid organic material employed;

b. documentation on whether or not each liquid organic material employed is a photochemically reactive material;

c. the number of gallons of each liquid organic material employed;

d. the OC content of each liquid organic material employed, in pounds per gallon;

e. the total OC emissions for all the liquid organic materials employed, in pounds, i.e., multiply the amount, in gallons, of each liquid organic material employed (c) by the respective OC content (d), and sum the results for all liquid organic materials; and

f. the rolling, 12-month OC emissions for all the liquid organic materials employed, in tons.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements (continued)

3. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following monitoring and record keeping requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-7923, issued on April 17, 1996: A.III.1 and 2. The monitoring and record keeping requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the monitoring and record keeping requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying monitoring and record keeping requirements in the Permit to Install.

IV. Reporting Requirements

1. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all exceedances of the following

a. the rolling, 12-month VOC emission limitation for coatings of 29.2 tons;

b. the rolling, 12-month OC emission limitation for all materials, except for coatings, of 9.98 tons; and

c. the monthly, volume-weighted average VOC content limitation of 6.54 lbs VOC/gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt solvents.

These reports shall be due by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1.c.ii. of this permit.

2. The permittee shall notify Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office, in writing of any monthly record showing that any photochemically reactive liquid organic material, except when coating metal parts, was employed in this emissions unit. The notification shall include a copy of such record and shall be submitted within 30 days after the event occurs.

3. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following reporting requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the reporting requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-7923, issued on April 17, 1996: A.IV.1 and 2. The reporting requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the reporting requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying reporting requirements in the Permit to Install.

V. Testing Requirements

1. Compliance with the emission limitations in Section A.I. of these terms and conditions shall be determined in accordance with the following methods:

1.a Emission Limitation:
The VOC emissions from the coatings employed shall not exceed 19.6 pounds hour.

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance may be determined by the following equation:

Eh = [Cu * VC]

Eh = the maximum VOC emissions (lbs/hr)
Cu = the maximum potential coating usage rate, in gallons/hr
VC = the maximum coating VOC content, in pounds per gallon

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance wit the hourly allowable VOC emission limitation in accordance with Methods 18, 25, or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.b Emission Limitation:
OC emissions from all materials, except of coatings, shall not exceed 5.8 pounds per hour.

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the hourly OC limit may be determined as follows:

Eh = [Cu * VC]

Eh = maximum OC emissions (lbs/hr)
Cu = maximum potential material usage rate, in gallons/hr
VC = maximum material OC content, in pounds per gallon

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance wit the hourly allowable OC emission limitation in accordance with Methods 18, 25, or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A.

1.c Emission Limitation:
29.2 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the annual allowable VOC emission limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements specified in Section A.III.1 of this permit.

1.d Emission Limitation:
9.98 tons OC per rolling, 12-month summation

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the annual allowable OC emission limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements specified in Section A.III.2 of this permit

1.e Emission Limitation:
6.54 lbs VOC/gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt solvents, as a monthly, volume-weighted average

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the VOC content limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements specified in Section A.III.1 of this permit.

2. Formulation data or USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the volatile organic compound content of materials added to this emissions unit.

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

B. State Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

None

II. Operational Restrictions

None

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

None

IV. Reporting Requirements

None

V. Testing Requirements

None

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

Part III - Terms and Conditions for Emissions Units

Emissions Unit ID: Plastic Coating Line (K015)

Activity Description: Plastic Parts Coating Line including primer booth, basecoat booth, clearcoat booth, paint mix room, flash-off areas, cure oven, burners associated with air supply houses and thermal incinerator

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
Plastic parts coating line - includes paint mix room, primer booth, basecoat booth, clearcoat booth, flash-off areas, cure oven, burners associated with air supply houses, and thermal incinerator (K015)	OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (PTI 05-10278)	3,512.0 lbs volatile organic compounds (VOC) per day (see A.I.2.b) See A.I.2.a. 7.46 lbs/hr, 172.0 lbs/day and 8.64 tons/yr particulate emissions (PE), from overspray emissions from natural gas combustion in the curing oven, the air supply houses, and the incinerator: 0.47 lb/hr, 2.04 TPY PE 0.04 lb/hr, 0.16 TPY SO2 6.12 lbs/hr, 26.8 TPY NOx 5.15 lbs/hr, 22.51 TPY CO 0.67 lb/hr, 2.95 TPY total organic compounds (TOC) See A.I.2.c. The requirements of this rule also include compliance with the requirements of OAC rules 3745-17-07(A), 3745-21-08(B), 3745-23-06(B), and 3745-21-07(G).
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)(1)	Visible PE from the stack shall not exceed twenty percent opacity, as a 6-minute average, except as provided by rule.
	OAC rule 3745-17-11(B)	The PE limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the PE limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) [for overspray].

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
	OAC rule 3745-21-07(G)	See A.II.5.
	OAC rule 3745-21-08(B) and 3745-23-06(B)	See A.I.2.d.
	OAC rule 3745-31-05(D) (PTI 05-10278)	188.0 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation
	OAC rule 3745-18-06(E)	The SO2 emission limitation specified by this rule is less stringent than the SO2 emission limitation established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (for the drying oven associated with this emissions unit).
	OAC rule 3745-17-(11)(B) (for the oven associated with this emissions unit)	None (see A.I.2.e)
	OAC rule 3745-17-07(A) (for the oven associated with this emissions unit)	None (see A.I.2.f)

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

2.a The VOC emissions from this emissions unit shall be vented to a thermal incinerator with a minimum destruction efficiency of 95%, by weight, for VOC.

2.b The 3,512.0 lbs VOC per day emission limitation was established for PTI purposes to reflect potential to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with this limit.

2.c The hourly emission limitations for PE, SO2, NOx, CO and TOC (from natural gas combustion) were established for PTI purposes to reflect the potentials to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to require record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with these limitations.

2.d The permittee has satisfied the "best available control techniques and operating practices" and "latest available control techniques and operating practices" required pursuant to OAC rules 3745-21-08 and 3745-23-06, respectively by committing to comply with the best available technology requirements established pursuant to OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) in Permit to Install No. 05-10278.

On November 5, 2002, OAC rule 3745-21-08 was revised to delete paragraph (B); therefore, paragraph (B) is no longer part of the State regulations. However, that rule revision has not yet been submitted to the U.S. EPA as a revision to Ohio's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Therefore, until the SIP revision occurs and the U.S. EPA approves the revisions to OAC rule 3745-21-08, the requirement to satisfy the "best available control techniques and operating practices" still exists as part of the federally-approved SIP for Ohio.

2.e The uncontrolled mass rate of particulate emissions (PE) from all the fuel buring equipment associated with this emissions unit is less than 10 pounds/hour. Therefore, pursuant to OAC rule 3745-17-11(A)(2)(a)(ii), Figure II of OAC rule 3745-17-11 does not apply. In addition, Table I of OAC rule 3745-17-11 does not apply because the process weight rate is equal to zero. "Process weight" is defined in OAC rule 3745-17-01(B)(14).

2.f The PE from fuel burning equipement associated with this emissions unit are exempt from the visible PE limitations specified in OAC rule 3745-17-07(A), pursuant to OAC rule 3745-17-07(A)(3)(h), because the emissions unit is not subject to the requirements of OAC rule 3745-17-11.

II. Operational Restrictions

1. The average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator, for any 3-hour block of time when the emissions unit is in operation, shall not be more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit (28 degrees C) below the average temperature during the most recent emission test that demonstrated the emissions unit was in compliance.

2. The maximum annual production rate for this emissions unit shall not exceed 305,000 bumper sets and 305,000 instrument panels, based upon rolling, 12-month summations of the monthly production rates.

3. The permittee shall operate a downdraft/scrubber control system in each booth whenever this emissions unit is in operation.

4. The permitee shall burn only natural gas in this emissions unit.

5. The permittee shall not employ any liquid organic material in this emissions unit that is a photochemically reactive material. "Photochemically reactive material" is defined in OAC rule 3745-21-01(C)(5).

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. The permittee shall operate and maintain a continuous temperature monitor and recorder which measures and records the combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator when the emissions unit is in operation. Units shall be in degrees Fahrenheit. The monitoring and recording devices shall be capable of accurately measuring the desired parameter. The temperature monitor and recorder shall be installed, calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, with any modifications deemed necessary by the permittee.

The permittee shall collect and record the following information for each day:

a. All 3-hour blocks of time during which the average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator, when the emissions unit was in operation, was more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit (28 degrees C) below the average temeperature during the most recent emissions test that demonstrated the the emissions unit was in compliance.

b. A log of the downtime for the capture (collection) system, control device, and monitoring equipment, when the associated emissions unit was in operation.

2. The permittee shall maintain monthly records of the following information for this emissions unit:

a. the production rate for both bumper sets and instrument panels; and

b. the rolling, 12-month production rates for both bumper sets and instument panels.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements (continued)

3. The permittee shall maintain monthly records of the following information for this emissions unit:

a. the company identification for each coating and cleanup material employed;

b. documentation on whether or not each coating and cleanup material employed is a photochemically reactive material;

c. the number of gallons of each coating and cleanup material employed;

d. the VOC content of each coating and cleanup material employed, in pounds per gallon;

e. the total VOC input for all the coatings and cleanup materials, in pounds, i.e. multiply the amount, in gallons, of each coating and cleanup material employed (c) by the respective VOC content (d), and sum the results for all the coatings and cleanup materials, in pounds;

f. the controlled, VOC emissions for all the coatings and cleanup materials employed, calculated using the overall control efficiency determined during the most recent emission testing that demonstrated the emissions unit was in compliance, i.e., [(e) x (1 - overall control efficiency)] x 1/2000, in tons; and

g. the rolling, 12-month VOC emissions for all the coatings and cleanup materials employed, in tons.

4. The permittee shall maintain records that document any time periods when the downdraft/scrubber serving this emissions unit was not in service while this emissions unit was operating.

5. For each day during which the permittee burns fuel other than natural gas in this emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain a record of the type and quantity of fuel burned.

6. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following record keeping requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the record keeping requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-10278, issued on December 22, 1999: A.IV.1 thru 5. The record keeping requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the record keeping requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying record keeping requirements in the Permit to Install.

IV. Reporting Requirements

1. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all 3-hour blocks of time during which the average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator did not comply with the temperature limitation specified in A.II.1. above. These reports shall be due by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1.c.ii. of this permit.

2. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all exceedances of the following

a. the rolling, 12-month VOC emission limitation of 188.0 tons; and

b. the rolling, 12-month production rate restrictions for bumper sets and instrument panels of 305,000 each.

These reports shall be due by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1.c.ii. of this permit.

3. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all times during which the downdraft/scrubber control system was not in service while the emissions unit was in operation. The notification shall include a copy of such record and shall be submitted by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1. of this permit.

4. The permittee shall submit deviation (excursion) reports to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office, that identify each day when a fuel other than natural gas was burned in this emissions unit. Each report shall be submitted within 30 days after the deviation occurs.

IV. Reporting Requirements (continued)

5. The permittee shall notify Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office, in writing of any monthly record showing that any photochemically reactive material was employed in this emissions unit. The notification shall include a copy of each record and shall be submitted within 30 days after the event occurs.

6. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following reporting requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the reporting requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-10278, issued on December 22, 1999: A.IV.1 thru 5. The reporting requirements contained in the above-referenced Permit to Install are subsumed into the reporting requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying reporting requirements in the Permit to Install.

V. Testing Requirements

1. Compliance with the emission limitations in Section A.I. of these terms and conditions shall be determined in accordance with the following methods:

1.a Emission Limitation:
3,512.0 lbs VOC per day

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the daily allowable VOC emission limitation may be determined as follows:

Ed = [Up x VC x (1 - Cp x De)] + [Ut x VC x (1 - Ct x De)] + [Uc x VC x (1 - Cc x De)]

Ed = maximum VOC emissions (lbs/day)
Up = maximum potential primer usage per day, in gallons
Ut = maximum potential topcoat usage per day, in gallons
Uc = maximum potential clearcoat usage per day, in gallons
VC = maximum coating VOC content, in pounds per gallon
Cp = capture efficiency of primer booth
Ct = capture efficiency of topcoat booth
Cc = capture efficiency of clearcoat booth
De = destruction efficiency of the thermal incinerator

1.b Emission Limitations:
7.46 lbs/hr, 172.0 lbs/day and 8.64 tons/yr PE, from coating over spray

Applicable Compliance Method:
To determine the actual worst-case hourly, daily, or annual emission rate for PE, the following equation may be used:

E = U x (1 - TE) x (1 - CE)

where,

E = PE rate, in lbs/hr, lbs/day, or ton/yr

U = maximum coating solids usage rate, in lbs/hr, lbs/day, or tons/yr

TE = transfer efficiency, which is the ratio of the amount of coating solids deposited on the coated part to the amount of coating solids used (based upon the results of the most recent transfer efficiency test)

CE = control efficiency of the downdraft/scrubber control system

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the hourly allowable PE limitation through emission tests performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Methods 1 thru 5.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.c Emission Limitations:
0.47 lb/hr, 2.04 TPY PE
0.04 lb/hr, 0.16 TPY SO2
6.12 lbs/hr, 26.8 TPY NOx
5.15 lbs/hr, 22.51 TPY CO
0.67 lb/hr, 2.95 TPY TOC

Applicable Compliance Method:
The hourly allowable emission limitations above were established by multiplying the maximum natural gas usage rate (61,200 cu.ft/hr) by the emission factor* for each pollutant, from AP-42, Tables 1.4-1, and 1.4-2, revised 7/98.

Compliance with the annual allowable emission limitation for each pollutant shall be assumed as long as compliance with the hourly allowable emission limitation for each pollutant is maintained (the annual limitation for each pollutant was determined by multiplying the hourly allowable for each pollutant by 8760, and then dividing by 2000).

* for NOx: 100 lbs NOx/mm cu. ft.; for CO, 84 lbs CO/mm cu. ft.; for PE, 1.9 lbs PE/mm cu. ft.; for OC, 5.5 lbs OC/mm cu. ft.; and for SO2, 0.6 lb SO2/mm cu. ft.

If required, compliance with the hourly allowable emission limitations above shall be determined in accordance with the appropriate Methods** of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A.

** For NOx, Methods 1 - 4 and 7; for CO, Methods 1 - 4 and 10; for VOC, Methods 1 - 4 and 25 or 25A, as appropriate; for PE, Methods 1 - 5; and for SO2, Methods 1 - 4 and 6.

1.d Emission Limitation:
Visible PE shall not exceed 20% opacity as a six-minute average, except as provided by rule.

Applicable Compliance Method:
If required, compliance shall be determined by visible emission evaluations performed in accordance with OAC rule 3745-17-03(B)(1).

1.e Emissions Limitation:
188.0 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation

Applicable Compliane Method:
Compliance with the rolling, 12-month VOC emission limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirements specified in Section A.III.3. of this permit.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

2. The permittee shall conduct, or have conducted, emission testing for this emissions unit in accordance with the following requirements:

a. Destruction efficiency testing shall be conducted within 2.5 years after permit issuance and within 6 months prior to permit expiration, unless an alternative schedule is submitted and approved by Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office.

b. The emission testing shall be conducted to demonstrate compliance with the 95% destruction efficiency for the incinerator. If required, the permittee shall also determine the VOC capture efficiency for this emissions unit.

c. The following test methods shall be employed to demonstrate compliance:

i. Method 1 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for sample and velocity traverses);

ii. Method 2 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for velocity and volumetric flow rates);

iii. Method 3 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for molecular weight of dry gas stream);

iv. Method 4 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for moisture content of gas stream); and

v. Methods 18, 25 or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for VOC emissions).

The control efficiency (i.e., the percent reduction in mass emissions between the inlet and outlet of the control system) shall be determined in accordance with the test methods and procedures specified in OAC rule 3745-21-10 or an approved alternative test protocol. The test methods and procedures selected shall be based on a consideration of the diversity of the organic species present and their total concentration, and on a consideration of the potential presence of interfering gases.

Alternative U.S. EPA-approved test methods may be used with prior approval from the Ohio EPA.

The capture efficiency shall be determined using Methods 204 through 204F, as specified in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix M, or the permittee may request to use an alternative method or procedure for the determination of capture efficiency in accordance with the USEPA's "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency," dated January 9, 1995. (The Ohio EPA will consider the request, including an evaluation of the applicability, necessity, and validity of the alternative, and may approve the use of the alternative if such approval does not contravene any other applicable requirement.)

Alternative U.S. EPA-approved test methods may be used with prior approval from the Ohio EPA.

d. The test(s) shall be conducted while the emissions unit is operating at or near its maximum capacity, unless otherwise specified or approved by Ohio EPA Southwest District Office.

Not later than 30 days prior to the proposed test date(s), the permittee shall submit an "Intent to Test" notification to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office. The "Intent to Test" notification shall describe in detail the proposed test methods and procedures, the emissions unit operating parameters, the time(s) and date(s) of the test(s), and the person(s) who will be conducting the test(s). Failure to submit such notification for review and approval prior to the test(s) may result in Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office's refusal to accept the results of the emission test(s).

Personnel from Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office shall be permitted to witness the test(s), examine the testing equipment, and acquire data and information necessary to ensure that the operation of the emissions unit and the testing procedures provide a valid characterization of the emissions from the emissions unit and/or the performance of the control equipment.

A comprehensive written report on the results of the emissions test(s) shall be signed by the person or persons responsible for the tests and submitted to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office within 30 days following completion of the test(s). The permittee may request additional time for the submittal of the written report, where warranted, with prior approval from Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

3. Formulation data or USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the volatile organic compound content of materials added to this emissions unit. USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the VOC content of the liquid organic cleanup/purge material recovered for the emissions unit included in this limit.

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

B. State Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
Plastic parts coating line - includes primer booth, basecoat booth, clearcoat booth, flash-off areas, cure oven, burners associated with air supply houses, and thermal incinerator (K015)	None	None

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

None

II. Operational Restrictions

None

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. The permit to install for this emissions unit K015 was evaluated based on the actual materials (typically coatings and cleanup materials) and the design parameters of the emissions unit's exhaust system, as specified by the permittee in the permit to install application. The Ohio EPA's "Review of New Sources of Air Toxic Emissions" policy ("Air Toxic Policy") was applied for each pollutant emitted by this emissions unit using data from the permit to install application and the SCREEN 3.0 model (or other Ohio EPA approved model). The predicted 1-hour maximum ground-level concentration from the use of the SCREEN 3.0 model was compared to the Maximum Acceptable Ground-Level Concentration (MAGLC). The following summarizes the results of the modeling for the "worst case" pollutant(s):

Pollutant: Cyclohexane

TLV (ug/m3): 96,000.0

Maximum Hourly Emission Rate (lbs/hr): 146.13

Predicted 1-Hour Maximum Ground-Level Concentration (ug/m3): 1,113.1

MAGLC (ug/m3): 2,286.0

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements (continued)

2. Physical changes to or changes in the method of operation of the emissions unit after its installation or modification could affect the parameters used to determine whether or not the "Air Toxic Policy" is satisfied. Consequently, prior to making a change that could impact such parameters, the permittee shall conduct an evaluation to determine that the "Air Toxic Policy" will still be still satisfied. If, upon evaluation, the permittee determines that the "Air Toxic Policy" will not be satisfied, the permittee will not make the change. Changes that can affect the parameters used in applying the "Air Toxic Policy" include the following:

a. changes in the composition of the materials used (typically for coatings or cleanup materials), or the use of new materials, that would result in the emission of a compound with a lower Threshold Limit Value (TLV), as indicated in the most recent version of the handbook entitled "American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)," than the lowest TLV value previously modeled;

b. changes in the composition of the materials, or use of new materials, that would result in an increase in emissions of any pollutant with a listed TLV that was proposed in the application and modeled; and

c. physical changes to the emissions unit or its exhaust parameters (e.g., increased/ decreased exhaust flow, changes in stack height, changes in stack diameter, etc.).

If the permittee determines that the "Air Toxic Policy" will be satisfied for the above changes, the Ohio EPA will not consider the change(s) to be a "modification" under OAC rule 3745-31-01 solely due to the emissions of any type of toxic air contaminant not previously emitted, and a modification of the existing permit to install will not be required, even if the toxic air contaminant emissions are greater than the de minimis level in OAC rule 3745-15-05. If the change(s) is (are) defined as a modification under other provisions of the modification definition, then the permittee shall obtain a final permit to install prior to the change.

3. The permittee shall collect, record, and retain the following information when it conducts evaluations to determine that the changed emissions unit will still satisfy the "Air Toxic Policy:"

a. a description of the parameters changed (composition of materials, new pollutants emitted, change in stack/exhaust parameters, etc.);

b. documentation of its evaluation and determination that the changed emissions unit still satisfies the "Air Toxic Policy"; and

c. where computer modeling is performed, a copy of the resulting computer model runs that show the results of the application of the "Air Toxic Policy" for the change.

IV. Reporting Requirements

None

V. Testing Requirements

None

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

Part III - Terms and Conditions for Emissions Units

Emissions Unit ID: Spray Melt Sheet Operation (K024)

Activity Description: Liquid applied sound deadener operation

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
Spray melt sheet operation (K024)	OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (PTI 05-12466)	Volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions shall not exceed 24.7 pounds per hour (see A.I.2.a). The requirements of this rule also include compliance with the requirements of OAC rules 3745-21-09 (U)(1)(i), 3745-17-0-7(A), 3745-17-11(B) and 3745-31-05(D).
	OAC rule 3745-21-09(U)(1)(i)	The VOC content shall not exceed 3.0 pounds per gallon of coating , excluding water and exempt solvents. The uncontrolled VOC content of each coating employed shall comply with this VOC content limitation.
	OAC rule 3745-31-05(D) (PTI 05-12466)	VOC emissions shall not exceed 28.7 tons as a rolling, 12-month summation.

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

2.a The emission limitation of 24.7 lbs VOC/hr was established for PTI purposes to reflect the potential to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to require record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with this limit.

II. Operational Restrictions

1. The VOC emissions from this emissions unit shall be vented to a thermal incinerator with a minimum destruction efficiency of 90%, by weight, for VOC.

II. Operational Restrictions (continued)

2. The average combustion temperature within the thermal incinerator, for any 3-hour block of time while the emissions unit is operating, shall not be more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit below the average temperature during the most recent emission test that demonstrated compliance.

The monitoring, record keeping, and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with this operational restriction are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K002. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping, and reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. The permittee shall collect and record the following information each month for this emissions unit:

a. the name and identification of each coating employed;

b. the volume, in gallons, excluding water and exempt solvents, of each coating employed;

c. the VOC content of each coating employed, in pounds/gallon, excluding water and exempt solvents;

d. the uncontrolled, VOC emissions for all the coatings employed, in pounds [summation of (b x c) for all coatings];

e. the controlled, VOC emissions for all the coatings employed, in tons [A.III.2.d x (1 - CE* x DRE**)/2000]; and

f. the rolling, 12-month VOC emissions for all the coatings employed, in tons.

*CE = the capture efficiency, assumed to be 95%
**DRE = destruction efficiency of the thermal incinerator, based on the most recent emission testing that demonstrated the emissions unit was in compliance

IV. Reporting Requirements

1. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all exceedances of the rolling, 12-month VOC emission limitation of 28.7 tons. These reports shall due by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1.c. of this permit.

2. The permittee shall notify Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office, in writing, of each monthly record showing that the uncontrolled VOC content exceeded 3.0 lbs/gallon, excluding water and exempt solvents. The notification shall include a copy of such record and shall be sent to Southwest District Office within 45 days after the exceedance occurs.

V. Testing Requirements

1. Compliance with the emission limitations in Section A.I. of these terms and conditions shall be determined in accordance with the following methods:

1.a Emissions Limitation:
VOC emissions shall not exceed 24.7 pounds per hour

Applicable Compliance Method:
The permittee shall demonstrate compliance based on the results of emission testing conducted in accordance with Methods 18, 25, or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A.

Compliance may also be determined by multiplying the maximum hourly coating usage, gallons, by the maximum allowable VOC content, as applied, of all the coatings, pounds VOC per gallon, and by (1 - the overall control efficiency of the control equipment as determined during the most recent emission testing that demonstrated the emissions unit was in compliance).

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.b Emissions Limitation:
The VOC content shall not exceed 3.0 pounds per gallon, excluding water and exempt solvents.

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the VOC content limitation above shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Section A.III.2. of this permit.

1.c Emissions Limitation:
VOC emissions shall not exceed 28.7 tons, as a rolling, 12-month summation.

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Section A.III.2. of this permit.

1.d Emission Limitations-
The thermal oxidizer shall operate at a minimum VOC destruction efficiency of 90 percent, by weight.

Applicable Compliance Method-
Compliance with the VOC destruction efficiency requirements above shall be based upon the results of emission testing conducted in accordance with the test methods outlined in Section A.V.2. of this permit.

2. The permittee shall conduct, or have conducted, emission testing for this emissions unit in accordance with the following requirements:

a. Destruction efficiency testing shall be conducted within 2.5 year after permit issuance and within 6 months prior to permit expiration, unless an alternative schedule is submitted and approved by Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office.

b. The emission testing shall be conducted to demonstrate compliance with the 90% destruction efficiency for the incinerator.

c. The following test methods shall be employed to demonstrate compliance:

i. Method 1 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for sample and velocity traverses);

ii. Method 2 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for velocity and volumetric flow rates);

iii. Method 3 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for molecular weight of dry gas stream);

iv. Method 4 of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for moisture content of gas stream); and

v. Methods 18, 25 or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A (for VOC emissions).

The control efficiency (i.e., the percent reduction in mass emissions between the inlet and outlet of the control system) shall be determined in accordance with the test methods and procedures specified in OAC rule 3745-21-10 or an approved alternative test protocol. The test methods and procedures selected shall be based on a consideration of the diversity of the organic species present and their total concentration, and on a consideration of the potential presence of interfering gases.

Alternative U.S. EPA-approved test methods may be used with prior approval from the Ohio EPA.

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

d. The test(s) shall be conducted while the emissions unit is operating at or near its maximum capacity, unless otherwise specified or approved by Ohio EPA Southwest District Office.

Not later than 30 days prior to the proposed test date(s), the permittee shall submit an "Intent to Test" notification to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office. The "Intent to Test" notification shall describe in detail the proposed test methods and procedures, the emissions unit operating parameters, the time(s) and date(s) of the test(s), and the person(s) who will be conducting the test(s). Failure to submit such notification for review and approval prior to the test(s) may result in Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office's refusal to accept the results of the emission test(s).

Personnel from Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office shall be permitted to witness the test(s), examine the testing equipment, and acquire data and information necessary to ensure that the operation of the emissions unit and the testing procedures provide a valid characterization of the emissions from the emissions unit and/or the performance of the control equipment.

A comprehensive written report on the results of the emissions test(s) shall be signed by the person or persons responsible for the tests and submitted to Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office within 30 days following completion of the test(s). The permittee may request additional time for the submittal of the written report, where warranted, with prior approval from Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office.

3. Formulation data or USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the volatile organic compound content of materials added to this emissions unit. USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the VOC content of the liquid organic cleanup/purge material recovered for the emissions unit included in this limit.

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

B. State Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

None

II. Operational Restrictions

None

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

None

IV. Reporting Requirements

None

V. Testing Requirements

None

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

Part III - Terms and Conditions for Emissions Units

Emissions Unit ID: Plastic Parts Painting Miscellaneous Solvent Usage (P021)

Activity Description: Miscellaneous solvent cleaning and solvent wiping of plastic parts. Solvent-moistened Rags; Used Rag Containers.

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
Miscellaneous solvents for cleaning of plastic parts (P021)	OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) (PTI 05-10278)	970.8 lbs volatile organic compounds (VOC) per day, as a monthly average. The requirements of this rule also include compliance with the requirements of OAC rules 3745-21-07(G) and 3745-31-05(D).
	OAC rule 3745-21-07(G)	See A.II.2.
	OAC rule 3745-31-05(D) PTI 05-10278	12.85 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

None

II. Operational Restrictions

1. The maximum annual production rate for this emissions unit shall not exceed 305,000 bumper sets and 305,000 instrument panels, based upon rolling, 12-month summations of the monthly production rates.

The monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with this production limitation are contained in Part III - Terms and Conditions for emissions unit K015. Therefore, no additional monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting requirements are necessary for this emissions unit.

2. The use of any photochemically reactive material in this emissions unit, as defined in OAC rule 3745-21-01(C)(5), is prohibited.

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. The permittee shall maintain monthly records of the following information for this emissions unit:

a. the name and identification of each material employed;

b. documentation on whether of not the material employed is a photochemically reactive material;

c. the amount, in gallons, of each material employed;

d. the VOC content of each material employed, in pounds per gallon;

e. the VOC emissions from all the materials employed [summation of (c x d) for all materials employed];

f. the number of days the emissions unit was in operation;

g. the average VOC emissions per day (e/f), in pounds (average); and

h. the rolling, 12-month VOC emissions rate, in tons.

2. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following record keeping requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the record keeping requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-10278, issued on December 22, 1999: A.IV.1. The record keeping requirements contained in the above-references Permit to Install are subsumed into the record keeping requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying record keeping requirements in the Permit to Install.

IV. Reporting Requirements

1. The permittee shall notify Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office, in writing of any record showing that any photochemically reactive material was employed in this emissions unit. The notification shall include a copy of each record and shall be submitted within 30 days after the event occurs.

2. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that identify all exceedances of the following

a. the average daily VOC emission limitation of 970.8 lbs; and

b. the rolling, 12-month VOC emission limitation of 12.85 tons.

These reports shall be due by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1.c.ii. of this permit.

3. Pursuant to OAC rule 3745-77-07(A)(3)(a)(ii), the following reporting requirements are as stringent as or more stringent than the reporting requirements contained in Permit to Install 05-10278, issued on December 22, 1999: A.IV.1 and 2. The reporting requirements contained in the above-references Permit to Install are subsumed into the reporting requirements of this operating permit, so that compliance with these requirements constitutes compliance with the underlying reporting requirements in the Permit to Install.

V. Testing Requirements

1. Compliance with the emission limitations in Section A.I. of these terms and conditions shall be determined in accordance with the following methods:

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.a Emission Limitation:
970.8 lbs VOC per day (as a monthly average)

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the daily allowable VOC emission limitation shall be determined through the record keeping requirement as specified in Section A.III.1. of this permit.

If required, compliance shall be determined in accordance with Method 18, 25 or 25A, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A.

1.b Emission Limitation:
12.85 tons VOC per rolling, 12-month summation

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the rolling, 12-month VOC emission limitation shall be based on the record keeping requirements as specified in Section A.III.1. of this permit.

2. Formulation data or USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the VOC content of the materials employed in this emissions unit.

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

B. State Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
Miscellaneous solvents for cleaning of plastic parts (P021)	None	None

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

None

II. Operational Restrictions

None

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. The permit to install for this emissions unit P021 was evaluated based on the actual materials (typically coatings and cleanup materials) and the design parameters of the emissions unit's exhaust system, as specified by the permittee in the permit to install application. The Ohio EPA's "Review of New Sources of Air Toxic Emissions" policy ("Air Toxic Policy") was applied for each pollutant emitted by this emissions unit using data from the permit to install application and the SCREEN 3.0 model (or other Ohio EPA approved model). The predicted 1-hour maximum ground-level concentration from the use of the SCREEN 3.0 model was compared to the Maximum Acceptable Ground-Level Concentration (MAGLC). The following summarizes the results of the modeling for the "worst case" pollutant(s):

Pollutant: Methyl Amyl Ketone

TLV (ug/m3): 233,000.0

Maximum Hourly Emission Rate (lbs/hr): 40.45

Predicted 1-Hour Maximum Ground-Level
Concentration (ug/m3): 0.133

MAGLC (ug/m3): 5,547.62

Physical changes to or changes in the method of operation of the emissions unit after its installation or modification could affect the parameters used to determine whether or not the "Air Toxic Policy" is satisfied. Consequently, prior to making a change that could impact such parameters, the permittee shall conduct an evaluation to determine that the "Air Toxic Policy" will still be still satisfied. If, upon evaluation, the permittee determines that the "Air Toxic Policy" will not be satisfied, the permittee will not make the change. Changes that can affect the parameters used in applying the "Air Toxic Policy" include the following:

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements (continued)

a. changes in the composition of the materials used (typically for coatings or cleanup materials), or the use of new materials, that would result in the emission of a compound with a lower Threshold Limit Value (TLV), as indicated in the most recent version of the handbook entitled "American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)," than the lowest TLV value previously modeled;

b. changes in the composition of the materials, or use of new materials, that would result in an increase in emissions of any pollutant with a listed TLV that was proposed in the application and modeled; and

c. physical changes to the emissions unit or its exhaust parameters (e.g., increased/ decreased exhaust flow, changes in stack height, changes in stack diameter, etc.).

If the permittee determines that the "Air Toxic Policy" will be satisfied for the above changes, the Ohio EPA will not consider the change(s) to be a "modification" under OAC rule 3745-31-01 solely due to the emissions of any type of toxic air contaminant not previously emitted, and a modification of the existing permit to install will not be required, even if the toxic air contaminant emissions are greater than the de minimis level in OAC rule 3745-15-05. If the change(s) is (are) defined as a modification under other provisions of the modification definition, then the permittee shall obtain a final permit to install prior to the change.

The permittee shall collect, record, and retain the following information when it conducts evaluations to determine that the changed emissions unit will still satisfy the "Air Toxic Policy:"

a. a description of the parameters changed (composition of materials, new pollutants emitted, change in stack/exhaust parameters, etc.);

b. documentation of its evaluation and determination that the changed emissions unit still satisfies the "Air Toxic Policy"; and

c. where computer modeling is performed, a copy of the resulting computer model runs that show the results of the application of the "Air Toxic Policy" for the change.

IV. Reporting Requirements

None

V. Testing Requirements

None

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

Part III - Terms and Conditions for Emissions Units

Emissions Unit ID: Injection Mold Machine MHI 5 (P025)

Activity Description: injection molding machine for plastic parts

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
P025 - injection molding machine, MHI 5 (formerly P334)	OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) PTI no. 05-12752	The volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions shall not exceed 13.3 lbs/hr for emissions unit P025 and P026, combined. The requirements of this rule shall also include compliance with the requirements of OAC rules 3745-21-07(G) and 3745-31-05(D).
	OAC rule 3745-21-07(G)	See A.II.2.
	OAC rule 3745-31-05(D) PTI no. 05-12752	VOC emissions from the mold agents and the cleaning solvents, combined, shall not exceed 3.21 tons per rolling, 12-month summation (for emissions units P025 and P026, combined). VOC emissions from the plastic pellets shall not exceed 2.60 tons per rolling, 12-month summation (for emissions units P025 and P026, combined).

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

2.a The hourly VOC emission limitation of 13.3 pounds was established for PTI purposes to reflect potential to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with this limitation.

II. Operational Restrictions

1. The maximum annual plastic pellet material usage for emissions units P025 and P026, combined, shall not exceed 8,640 tons, based upon a rolling, 12-month summation of the monthly plastic pellet material usage rates.

2. The permittee shall not employ any liquid organic material that is a photochemically reactive material in this emissions unit. "Photochemically reactive material" is defined in OAC rule 3745-21-01(C)(5).

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. The permittee shall maintain monthly records of the following information for this emissions unit:

a. the company name and identification for each liquid organic material employed; and

b. documentation on whether or not each liquid organic material employed is a photochemically reactive material.

2. The permittee shall calculate and maintain monthly records of the following information for emissions units P025 and P026, combined:

a. the company name and identification for each mold agent, cleaning solvent, and plastic pellet material employed;

b. the volume, in gallons, of each mold agent and cleaning solvent employed;

c. the VOC content of each mold agent and cleaning solvent employed, in pounds per gallon;

d. the VOC emissions for all the mold agents and cleaning solvents employed, in pounds [summation of (b x c) for all mold agents + summation of (b x c) for all cleaning solvents];

e. the rolling, 12-month VOC emissions, in tons, for all the mold agents and cleaning solvents employed;

f. the usage rate, in tons, for the plastic pellet materials employed;

g. the rolling, 12-month plastic pellet materials usage rate, in tons;

h. the VOC content of the plastic pellet materials employed, in pound(s) per pound; and

i. the rolling, 12-month VOC emissions for the plastic pellet materials, in tons (A.III.2.g x A.III.2.h x 0.03*).

* the VOC emissions loss factor (AP-42, "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors," 5th Ed. 1995)

IV. Reporting Requirements

1. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that include the following information:

a. all exceedances of the rolling, 12-month VOC emission limitation of 3.21 tons (from the mold agents and cleaning solvents, combined, for emissions units P025 and P026, combined);

b. all exceedances of the rolling, 12-month plastic pellet material usage limitation of 8,640 tons (for emissions units P025 and P026, combined); and

c. all exceedances of the rolling, 12-month VOC emission limitation of 2.6 tons (from the plastic pellets for emissions units P025 and P026, combined).

These reports shall be due by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1.c. of this permit.

2. The permittee shall notify Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office, in writing of any monthly record showing that any photochemically reactive material was employed in this emissions unit. The notification shall include a copy of each record and shall be submitted within 30 days after the event occurs.

V. Testing Requirements

1. Compliance with the emission limitation(s) in Section A.I. of these terms and conditions shall be determined in accordance with the following method(s):

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.a Emission Limitation:
13.3 lbs VOC per hour, for emissions unit P025 and P026, combined

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the hourly VOC emission limitation may be determined as follows:

lbs VOC/hour = (PP) x (PPv) x (0.03*) + (MR) x (MRv) + (MP) x (MPv) + (MC) x (MCv) + (WS) x (WSv)

where:

PP = the maximum hourly plastic pellet usage, pounds (P025 and P026, combined)

PPv = the VOC content of the plastic pellets, lb VOC/lb material

MR = the maximum hourly mold release usage, gallons (P025 and P026, combined)

MRv = the VOC content of the mold release, lbs VOC/gallon

MP = the maximum hourly mold protectant usage, gallons (P025 and P026, combined)

MPv = the VOC content of the mold protectant, lbs VOC/gallon

MC = the maximum hourly mold cleaner usage, gallons (P025 and P026, combined)

MCv = the VOC content of the mold cleaner, lbs VOC/gallon

WS = the maximum hourly wiping solvent usage, gallons (P025 and P026, combined)

WSv = the VOC content of the wiping solvent, lbs VOC/gallon

* 3% loss factor (AP-42, "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors," 5th Ed. 1995)

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance based on the results of emission testing conducted in accordance with Methods 18, 25, or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A.

1.b Emission Limitations:
3.21 tons VOC, from the mold agents and cleaning solvents, combined, per rolling, 12-month summation, for emissions units P025 and P026, combined

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the rolling, 12-month VOC emission limitation for the mold agents and cleaning solvents shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.2. of this permit.

1.c Emission Limitations:
2.6 tons VOC, from the plastic pellet material, per rolling, 12-month summation, for emissions units P025 and P026, combined

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the rolling, 12-month VOC emission limitation from the plastic pellets material shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.2. of this permit.

2. Formulation data or USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the VOC/OC content of the materials employed in this emissions unit.

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

B. State Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
P025 - injection molding machine, MHI 5 (formerly P334)	None	None

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

None

II. Operational Restrictions

None

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. The permit to install for this emissions unit (P025) was evaluated based on the actual materials and the design parameters of the emissions unit's exhaust system, as specified by the permittee in the permit to install application. The Ohio EPA's "Review of New Sources of Air Toxic Emissions" policy ("Air Toxic Policy") was applied for each pollutant emitted by this emissions unit using data from the permit to install application and the SCREEN 3.0 model (or other Ohio EPA approved model). The predicted 1-hour maximum ground-level concentration from the use of the SCREEN 3.0 model was compared to the Maximum Acceptable Ground-Level Concentration (MAGLC). The following summarizes the results of the modeling for the "worst case" pollutant(s):

Pollutant: Isopropanol

TLV (ug/m3): 491,500

Maximum Hourly Emission Rate (lbs/hr): 13.24

Predicted 1-Hour Maximum Ground-Level Concentration (ug/m3): 944.5

MAGLC (ug/m3): 11,702

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements (continued)

2. Physical changes to or changes in the method of operation of the emissions unit after its installation or modification could affect the parameters used to determine whether or not the "Air Toxic Policy" is satisfied. Consequently, prior to making a change that could impact such parameters, the permittee shall conduct an evaluation to determine that the "Air Toxic Policy" will still be still satisfied. If, upon evaluation, the permittee determines that the "Air Toxic Policy" will not be satisfied, the permittee will not make the change. Changes that can affect the parameters used in applying the "Air Toxic Policy" include the following:

a. changes in the composition of the materials used (typically for coatings or cleanup materials), or the use of new materials, that would result in the emission of a compound with a lower Threshold Limit Value (TLV), as indicated in the most recent version of the handbook entitled "American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)," than the lowest TLV value previously modeled;

b. changes in the composition of the materials, or use of new materials, that would result in an increase in emissions of any pollutant with a listed TLV that was proposed in the application and modeled; and

c. physical changes to the emissions unit or its exhaust parameters (e.g., increased/ decreased exhaust flow, changes in stack height, changes in stack diameter, etc.).

If the permittee determines that the "Air Toxic Policy" will be satisfied for the above changes, the Ohio EPA will not consider the change(s) to be a "modification" under OAC rule 3745-31-01 solely due to the emissions of any type of toxic air contaminant not previously emitted, and a modification of the existing permit to install will not be required, even if the toxic air contaminant emissions are greater than the de minimis level in OAC rule 3745-15-05. If the change(s) is (are) defined as a modification under other provisions of the modification definition, then the permittee shall obtain a final permit to install prior to the change.

3. The permittee shall collect, record, and retain the following information when it conducts evaluations to determine that the changed emissions unit will still satisfy the "Air Toxic Policy:"

a. a description of the parameters changed (composition of materials, new pollutants emitted, change in stack/exhaust parameters, etc.);

b. documentation of its evaluation and determination that the changed emissions unit still satisfies the "Air Toxic Policy"; and

c. where computer modeling is performed, a copy of the resulting computer model runs that show the results of the application of the "Air Toxic Policy" for the change.

IV. Reporting Requirements

None

V. Testing Requirements

None

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

Part III - Terms and Conditions for Emissions Units

Emissions Unit ID: Injection Mold Machine MHI 6 (P026)

Activity Description: injection molding machine for plastic parts

A. State and Federally Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
P026 - injection molding machine, MHI 6 (formerly P335)	OAC rule 3745-31-05(A)(3) PTI no. 05-12752	The volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions shall not exceed 13.3 lbs/hr for emissions unit P025 and P026, combined. The requirements of this rule shall also include compliance with the requirements of OAC rules 3745-21-07(G) and 3745-31-05(D).
	OAC rule 3745-21-07(G)	See A.II.2.
	OAC rule 3745-31-05(D) PTI no. 05-12752	VOC emissions from the mold agents and the cleaning solvents, combined, shall not exceed 3.21 tons per rolling, 12-month summation (for emissions units P025 and P026, combined). VOC emissions from the plastic pellets shall not exceed 2.60 tons per rolling, 12-month summation (for emissions units P025 and P026, combined).

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

2.a The hourly VOC emission limitation of 13.3 pounds was established for PTI purposes to reflect potential to emit for this emissions unit. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with this limitation.

II. Operational Restrictions

1. The maximum annual plastic pellet material usage for emissions units P025 and P026, combined, shall not exceed 8,640 tons, based upon a rolling, 12-month summation of the monthly plastic pellet material usage rates.

2. The permittee shall not employ any liquid organic material that is a photochemically reactive material in this emissions unit. "Photochemically reactive material" is defined in OAC rule 3745-21-01(C)(5).

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. The permittee shall maintain monthly records of the following information for this emissions unit:

a. the company name and identification for each liquid organic material employed; and

b. documentation on whether or not each liquid organic material employed is a photochemically reactive material.

2. The permittee shall calculate and maintain monthly records of the following information for emissions units P025 and P026, combined:

a. the company name and identification for each mold agent, cleaning solvent, and plastic pellet material employed;

b. the volume, in gallons, of each mold agent and cleaning solvent employed;

c. the VOC content of each mold agent and cleaning solvent employed, in pounds per gallon;

d. the VOC emissions for all the mold agents and cleaning solvents employed, in pounds [summation of (b x c) for all mold agents + summation of (b x c) for all cleaning solvents];

e. the rolling, 12-month VOC emissions, in tons, for all the mold agents and cleaning solvents employed;

f. the usage rate, in tons, for the plastic pellet materials employed;

g. the rolling, 12-month plastic pellet materials usage rate, in tons;

h. the VOC content of the plastic pellet materials employed, in pound(s) per pound; and

i. the rolling, 12-month VOC emissions for the plastic pellet materials, in tons (A.III.2.g x A.III.2.h x 0.03*).

* the VOC emissions loss factor (AP-42, "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors," 5th Ed. 1995)

IV. Reporting Requirements

1. The permittee shall submit quarterly deviation (excursion) reports that include the following information:

a. all exceedances of the rolling, 12-month VOC emission limitation of 3.21 tons (from the mold agents and cleaning solvents, combined, for emissions units P025 and P026, combined);

b. all exceedances of the rolling, 12-month plastic pellet material usage limitation of 8,640 tons (for emissions units P025 and P026, combined); and

c. all exceedances of the rolling, 12-month VOC emission limitation of 2.6 tons (from the plastic pellets for emissions units P025 and P026, combined).

These reports shall be due by the dates specified in Part I - General Terms and Conditions A.1.c. of this permit.

2. The permittee shall notify Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office, in writing of any monthly record showing that any photochemically reactive material was employed in this emissions unit. The notification shall include a copy of each record and shall be submitted within 30 days after the event occurs.

V. Testing Requirements

1. Compliance with the emission limitation(s) in Section A.I. of these terms and conditions shall be determined in accordance with the following method(s):

V. Testing Requirements (continued)

1.a Emission Limitation:
13.3 lbs VOC per hour, for emissions unit P025 and P026, combined

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the hourly VOC emission limitation may be determined as follows:

lbs VOC/hour = (PP) x (PPv) x (0.03*) + (MR) x (MRv) + (MP) x (MPv) + (MC) x (MCv) + (WS) x (WSv)

where:

PP = the maximum hourly plastic pellet usage, pounds (P025 and P026, combined)

PPv = the VOC content of the plastic pellets, lb VOC/lb material

MR = the maximum hourly mold release usage, gallons (P025 and P026, combined)

MRv = the VOC content of the mold release, lbs VOC/gallon

MP = the maximum hourly mold protectant usage, gallons (P025 and P026, combined)

MPv = the VOC content of the mold protectant, lbs VOC/gallon

MC = the maximum hourly mold cleaner usage, gallons (P025 and P026, combined)

MCv = the VOC content of the mold cleaner, lbs VOC/gallon

WS = the maximum hourly wiping solvent usage, gallons (P025 and P026, combined)

WSv = the VOC content of the wiping solvent, lbs VOC/gallon

* 3% loss factor (AP-42, "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors," 5th Ed. 1995)

If required, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance based on the results of emission testing conducted in accordance with Methods 18, 25, or 25A, as appropriate, of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A.

1.b Emission Limitations:
3.21 tons VOC, from the mold agents and cleaning solvents, combined, per rolling, 12-month summation, for emissions units P025 and P026, combined

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the rolling, 12-month VOC emission limitation for the mold agents and cleaning solvents shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.2. of this permit.

1.c Emission Limitations:
2.6 tons VOC, from the plastic pellet material, per rolling, 12-month summation, for emissions units P025 and P026, combined

Applicable Compliance Method:
Compliance with the rolling, 12-month VOC emission limitation from the plastic pellets material shall be determined through the record keeping requirements established in Part III - Section A.III.2. of this permit.

2. Formulation data or USEPA Method 24 shall be used to determine the VOC/OC content of the materials employed in this emissions unit.

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

B. State Enforceable Section

I. Applicable Emissions Limitations and/or Control Requirements

1. The specific operation(s), property, and/or equipment which constitute this emissions unit are listed in the following table along with the applicable rules and/or requirements and with the applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures. Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the listed limitations, and the listed control measures shall be employed. Additional applicable emissions limitations and/or control measures (if any) may be specified in narrative form following the table.

Operations, Property, and/or Equipment	Applicable Rules/ Requirements	Applicable Emissions Limitations/Control Measures
P026 - injection molding machine, MHI 6 (formerly P335)	None	None

2. Additional Terms and Conditions

None

II. Operational Restrictions

None

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements

1. The permit to install for this emissions unit (P026) was evaluated based on the actual materials and the design parameters of the emissions unit's exhaust system, as specified by the permittee in the permit to install application. The Ohio EPA's "Review of New Sources of Air Toxic Emissions" policy ("Air Toxic Policy") was applied for each pollutant emitted by this emissions unit using data from the permit to install application and the SCREEN 3.0 model (or other Ohio EPA approved model). The predicted 1-hour maximum ground-level concentration from the use of the SCREEN 3.0 model was compared to the Maximum Acceptable Ground-Level Concentration (MAGLC). The following summarizes the results of the modeling for the "worst case" pollutant(s):

Pollutant: Isopropanol

TLV (ug/m3): 491,500

Maximum Hourly Emission Rate (lbs/hr): 13.24

Predicted 1-Hour Maximum Ground-Level Concentration (ug/m3): 944.5

MAGLC (ug/m3): 11,702

III. Monitoring and/or Record Keeping Requirements (continued)

2. Physical changes to or changes in the method of operation of the emissions unit after its installation or modification could affect the parameters used to determine whether or not the "Air Toxic Policy" is satisfied. Consequently, prior to making a change that could impact such parameters, the permittee shall conduct an evaluation to determine that the "Air Toxic Policy" will still be still satisfied. If, upon evaluation, the permittee determines that the "Air Toxic Policy" will not be satisfied, the permittee will not make the change. Changes that can affect the parameters used in applying the "Air Toxic Policy" include the following:

a. changes in the composition of the materials used (typically for coatings or cleanup materials), or the use of new materials, that would result in the emission of a compound with a lower Threshold Limit Value (TLV), as indicated in the most recent version of the handbook entitled "American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)," than the lowest TLV value previously modeled;

b. changes in the composition of the materials, or use of new materials, that would result in an increase in emissions of any pollutant with a listed TLV that was proposed in the application and modeled; and

c. physical changes to the emissions unit or its exhaust parameters (e.g., increased/ decreased exhaust flow, changes in stack height, changes in stack diameter, etc.).

If the permittee determines that the "Air Toxic Policy" will be satisfied for the above changes, the Ohio EPA will not consider the change(s) to be a "modification" under OAC rule 3745-31-01 solely due to the emissions of any type of toxic air contaminant not previously emitted, and a modification of the existing permit to install will not be required, even if the toxic air contaminant emissions are greater than the de minimis level in OAC rule 3745-15-05. If the change(s) is (are) defined as a modification under other provisions of the modification definition, then the permittee shall obtain a final permit to install prior to the change.

3. The permittee shall collect, record, and retain the following information when it conducts evaluations to determine that the changed emissions unit will still satisfy the "Air Toxic Policy:"

a. a description of the parameters changed (composition of materials, new pollutants emitted, change in stack/exhaust parameters, etc.);

b. documentation of its evaluation and determination that the changed emissions unit still satisfies the "Air Toxic Policy"; and

c. where computer modeling is performed, a copy of the resulting computer model runs that show the results of the application of the "Air Toxic Policy" for the change.

IV. Reporting Requirements

None

V. Testing Requirements

None

VI. Miscellaneous Requirements

None

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THIS IS THE LAST PAGE OF THE PERMIT

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Federal Register

Monday,
April 19, 2004

Part II

Environmental Protection Agency

40 CFR Part 63

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products; Final Rule

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 63

[OAR–2002–0074; FRL–7554–4]

RIN 2060–AG57

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action promulgates national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for plastic parts and products surface coating operations located at major sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). The final rule implements section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) by requiring these operations to meet HAP emission standards reflecting the application of the maximum achievable control technology (MACT). The final rule will protect air quality and promote the public health by reducing emissions of HAP from facilities in the plastic parts and products surface coating source category. The organic HAP emitted by these operations include methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK), toluene, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (EGBE) and other glycol ethers, and xylenes. Exposure to these substances has been demonstrated to cause adverse health effects such as irritation of the lung, skin, and mucous membranes, and effects on the central nervous system, liver, and heart. In general, these findings have only been shown with concentrations higher than those typically in the ambient air. The final standards are expected to reduce nationwide organic HAP emissions from major sources in this source category by approximately 80 percent.

DATES: The final rule is effective April 19, 2004. The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the final rule is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of April 19, 2004.

ADDRESSES: *Docket.* Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0074 (formerly Docket No. A–99–12) is located at the EPA Docket Center, EPA West (6102T), 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW., Room B–102, Washington, DC 20460.

Background Information Document. A background information document (BID) for the promulgated NESHAP may be obtained from the docket; the U.S. EPA Library (C267–01), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711, telephone (919) 541–2777; or from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161, telephone (703) 487–4650. Refer to "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP): Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products-Summary of Public Comments and Responses on Proposed Rule'' (EPA–453/R–03–007).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Kim Teal, Coatings and Consumer Products Group, Emission Standards Division (C539–03), U.S. EPA, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711; telephone number (919) 541–5580; facsimile number (919) 541–5689; electronic mail address: *teal.kim@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: *Regulated Entities.* The source category definition includes facilities that apply coatings to plastic parts and products. In general, facilities that coat plastic parts and products are covered under the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes listed in Table 1. However, facilities classified under other NAICS codes may be subject to the final standards if they meet the applicability criteria. Not all facilities classified under the NAICS codes in the following table will be subject to the final standards because some of the classifications cover products outside the scope of the NESHAP for plastic parts and products.

TABLE 1.—CATEGORIES AND ENTITIES POTENTIALLY REGULATED BY THE FINAL RULE

Category	NAICS	Examples of potentially regulated entities
Industrial	337214	Office furniture, except wood.
	32614, 32615	Plastic foam products (*e.g.*, pool floats, wrestling mats, life jackets).
	326199	Plastic products not elsewhere classified (*e.g.*, name plates, coin holders, storage boxes, license plate housings, cosmetic caps, cup holders).
	333313	Office machines.
	33422	Radio and television broadcasting and communications equipment (*e.g.*, cellular telephones).
	336211	Motor Vehicle Body Manufacturing.
	336399	Motor vehicle parts and accessories.
	336212	Truck Trailer Manufacturing.
	336213	Motor Home Manufacturing.
	336214	Travel Trailer and Camper Manufacturing.
	336999	Transportation equipment not elsewhere classified (*e.g.*, snowmobile hoods, running boards, tractor body panels, personal watercraft parts).
	339111, 339112	Medical equipment and supplies.
	33992	Sporting and athletic goods.
	33995	Signs and advertising specialties.
	339999	Manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified (*e.g.*, bezels, consoles, panels, lenses).
Federal, State, and Local Governments.		Government owned or operated facilities that perform plastic parts and products surface coating.

This table is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be regulated by this action. To determine whether your coating operation is regulated by this action, you should examine the applicability criteria in § 63.4481 of the final rule.

Docket. The EPA has established an official public docket for this action under Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0074 (formerly docket No. A–99–12). The official public docket consists of the documents specifically referenced in this action, any public comments received, and other information related to this action. Although a part of the official docket, the public docket does not include Confidential Business Information or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. The official public docket is the collection of materials that is available for public viewing at the EPA Docket Center, EPA West, Room B–102, 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460.

The EPA Docket Center Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Reading Room is (202) 566–1744, and the telephone number for the Docket is (202) 566–1742. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying docket materials.

Electronic Docket Access. You may access this **Federal Register** document electronically through the EPA Internet under the **Federal Register** listings at *http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr.*

An electronic version of the public docket is available through EPA's electronic public docket and comment system, EPA Dockets. You may use EPA Dockets at *http://www.epa.gov/edocket/* to view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the official public docket, and to access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. Although not all docket materials may be available electronically, you may still access any of the publicly available docket materials through the docket facility identified above. Once in the system, select "search,'' then key in the appropriate docket identification number.

WorldWide Web (WWW). In addition to being available in the docket, an electronic copy of the final rule will be available on the WWW. Following the Administrator's signature, a copy of the final rule will be posted at *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg* on EPA's Technology Transfer Network (TTN) policy and guidance page for newly proposed or promulgated rules. The TTN provides information and technology exchange in various areas of air pollution control. If more information regarding the TTN is needed, call the TTN HELP line at (919) 541–5384.

Judicial Review. Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, judicial review of the final rule is available only by the filing of a petition for review in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit by June 18, 2004. Under section 307(d)(7)(B) of the CAA, only an objection to the rule that was raised with reasonable specificity during the period for public comment can be raised during judicial review. Under section 307(b)(2) of the CAA, the requirements established by the final rule may not be challenged separately in any civil or criminal proceedings brought by EPA to enforce these requirements.

Outline: The following outline is provided to aid in reading the preamble to the final rule:

I. Background
A. What is the Source of Authority for Development of NESHAP?
B. What Criteria are Used in the Development of NESHAP?
C. What are the Primary Sources of Emissions and what are the Emissions?
D. What are the Health Effects Associated with Organic HAP Emissions from the Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products?
II. Summary of the Final Rule
A. What Source Categories and Subcategories are Affected by the Final Rule?
B. What is the Relationship to Other Rules?
C. What is the Affected Source?
D. What are the Emission Limits, Operating Limits, and Other Standards?
E. What are the Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements?
F. What are the Continuous Compliance Provisions?
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III. What are the Significant Changes Since Proposal?
A. Applicability
B. Scope of Category
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G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks
H. Executive Order 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations that Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use
I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act
J. Congressional Review Act

I. Background

A. What Is the Source of Authority for Development of NESHAP?

Section 112 of the CAA requires us to list categories and subcategories of major sources and area sources of HAP and to establish NESHAP for the listed source categories and subcategories. The Plastic Parts and Products (Surface Coating) category of major sources was listed on July 16, 1992 (57 FR 31576), under the Surface Coating Processes industry group. Major sources of HAP are those that emit or have the potential to emit considering controls equal to or greater than 9.1 megagrams per year (Mg/yr) (10 tons per year (tpy)) of any one HAP or 22.7 Mg/yr (25 tpy) of any combination of HAP.

B. What Criteria Are Used in the Development of NESHAP?

Section 112(c)(2) of the CAA requires that we establish NESHAP for the control of HAP from both new and existing major sources, based upon the criteria set out in section 112(d). The CAA requires the NESHAP to reflect the maximum degree of reduction in emissions of HAP that is achievable, taking into consideration the cost of achieving the emission reduction, any non-air quality health and environmental impacts, and energy requirements. This level of control is commonly referred to as MACT.

The MACT floor is the minimum control level allowed for NESHAP and is defined under section 112(d)(3) of the CAA. In essence, the MACT floor ensures that the standard is set at a level that assures that all major sources achieve the level of control at least as stringent as that already achieved by the better-controlled and lower-emitting sources in each source category or subcategory. For new sources, the MACT floor cannot be less stringent than the emission control that is achieved in practice by the best-controlled similar source. The MACT standards for existing sources can be less stringent than standards for new sources, but they cannot be less stringent than the average emission limitation achieved by the best-performing 12 percent of existing sources in the category or subcategory (or the best-performing five sources for categories or subcategories with fewer than 30 sources).

In developing the final NESHAP, we considered control options that are more stringent than the MACT floor, taking into account consideration of the cost of achieving the emission reduction, any

non-air quality health and environmental impacts, and energy requirements. In the final rule, EPA is promulgating standards for both existing and new sources consistent with these statutory requirements.

C. What Are the Primary Sources of Emissions and What Are the Emissions?

The final NESHAP regulate emissions of organic HAP. Available emission data collected during the development of the final NESHAP show that the primary organic HAP emitted from the surface coating of plastic parts and products operations include MEK, MIBK, toluene, and xylenes. These compounds account for over 85 percent of this category's nationwide organic HAP emissions. Other organic HAP emissions identified include EGBE and other glycol ethers.

The majority of organic HAP emissions from a facility engaged in plastic parts and products surface coating operations can be attributed to the application, drying, and curing of coatings. The remaining emissions are primarily from cleaning operations. In most cases, organic HAP emissions from mixing, storage, and waste handling are relatively small.

The organic HAP emissions associated with coatings (the term "coatings'' includes protective and decorative coatings as well as adhesives) occur at several points. Coatings are most often applied either by using a spray gun in a spray booth or by dipping the substrate in a tank containing the coating. In a spray booth, volatile components evaporate from the coating as it is applied to the part and from the overspray. The coated part then passes through an open (flash-off) area where additional volatiles evaporate from the coating. Finally, the coated part passes through a drying/curing oven, or is allowed to air dry, where the remaining volatiles are evaporated.

Organic HAP emissions also occur from the activities undertaken during cleaning operations where solvent is used to remove coating residue or other unwanted materials. Cleaning in this industry includes cleaning of spray guns and transfer lines (*e.g.*, tubing or piping), tanks, and the interior of spray booths. Cleaning also includes applying solvents to manufactured parts prior to coating application and to equipment (*e.g.*, cleaning rollers, pumps, conveyors, etc.).

Mixing and storage are other sources of emissions. Organic HAP emissions can occur from displacement of organic vapor-laden air in containers used to store organic HAP solvents or to mix coatings containing organic HAP solvents. The displacement of vapor-laden air can occur during the filling of containers and can be caused by changes in temperature or barometric pressure, or by agitation during mixing.

D. What Are the Health Effects Associated With Organic HAP Emissions From the Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products?

The HAP to be controlled with the final rule are associated with a variety of adverse health effects. These adverse health effects include chronic health disorders (*e.g.*, birth defects and effects on the central nervous system, liver, and heart), and acute health disorders (*e.g.*, irritation of the lung, skin, and mucous membranes, and effects on the central nervous system).

We do not have the type of current detailed data on each of the facilities covered by these emission standards for this source category, and the people living around the facilities, that would be necessary to conduct an analysis to determine the actual population exposures to the organic HAP emitted from these facilities and potential for resultant health effects. Therefore, we do not know the extent to which the adverse health effects described above occur in the populations surrounding these facilities. However, to the extent the adverse effects do occur, the final rule will reduce emissions and subsequent exposures.

II. Summary of the Final Rule

A. What Source Categories and Subcategories Are Affected by the Final Rule?

The final rule applies to you if you own or operate a plastic parts and products surface coating facility that is a major source, or is located at a major source, or is part of a major source of HAP emissions. We define a plastic parts and products surface coating facility as any facility engaged in the surface coating of any plastic part or product. If application of coating to a substrate occurs, then surface coating also includes associated activities, such as surface preparation, cleaning, mixing, and storage. However, these associated activities do not comprise surface coating if the application of coating does not occur. Coating application with handheld, non-refillable aerosol containers, touch-up markers, marking pens, or the application of paper film or plastic film which may be pre-coated with an adhesive by the manufacturer is not a coating operation for the purposes of the final rule.

You will not be subject to the final rule if your plastic parts and products surface coating facility is located at an area source. An area source of HAP is any facility that has the potential to emit HAP but is not a major source. You may establish area source status by limiting the source's potential to emit HAP through appropriate mechanisms available through your permitting authority.

The final rule does not apply to surface coating or a coating operation that meets any of the criteria listed below:

- A coating operation conducted at a source where the source uses only coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials that contain no organic HAP, as determined according to the procedures in the final rule.
- Surface coating that occurs at research or laboratory facilities, or is part of janitorial, building, and facility maintenance operations, or that occurs at hobby shops operated for noncommercial purposes.
- Surface coating of plastic performed on-site at installations owned or operated by the Armed Forces of the United States (including the Coast Guard and the National Guard of any such State) or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), or the surface coating of military munitions manufactured by or for the Armed Forces of the United States (including the Coast Guard and the National Guard of any such State).
- Surface coating where plastic is extruded onto plastic parts or products to form a coating.
- Surface coating of magnet wire.
- In-mold coating or gel coating operations in manufacturing of reinforced plastic composites that meet the applicability criteria of the Reinforced Plastic Composites Production NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart WWWW, 68 FR 19375, April 21, 2003).
- Surface coating of plastic components of wood furniture that meet the applicability criteria for Wood Furniture Manufacturing NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart JJ).
- Surface coating of plastic components of large appliances that meet the applicability criteria for large appliance surface coating (40 CFR part 63, subpart NNNN).
- Surface coating of plastic components of metal furniture that meet the applicability criteria for Metal Furniture Surface Coating NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart RRRR; 68 FR 28606, May 23, 2003).
- Surface coating of plastic components of wood building products that meet the applicability criteria for Wood Building Products Surface

Coating NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart QQQQ; 68 FR 31746, May 28, 2003).

- Surface coating of plastic components of aerospace vehicles that meet the applicability criteria for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart GG).
- The application of specialty coatings defined in appendix A to 40 CFR part 63, subpart GG to a plastic aerospace vehicle or component.
- Surface coating of plastic components of ships that meet the applicability criteria for Shipbuilding and Ship Repair NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart II).
- Surface coating of plastic using a web coating process that meets the applicability criteria for Paper and Other Web Coating NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart JJJJ).
- Surface coating of fiberglass boats or parts of fiberglass boats (including, but not limited to, the use of assembly adhesives) where the facility meets the applicability criteria for Boat Manufacturing NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart VVVV), except where the surface coating of the boat is a post-mold coating operation performed on personal watercraft or parts of personal watercraft.
- Surface coating of plastic components of automobiles and light-duty trucks that meet the applicability criteria for Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks Surface Coating NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII (under development)).

If you perform surface coating of plastic parts or products that meet the applicability criteria for both the Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII (under development)) and these NESHAP, then you may comply with the requirements of the Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP for the surface coating of all your plastic parts used in automobile or light-duty truck manufacturing in lieu of complying with each subpart separately.

The final rule contains four subcategories: general use coating, thermoplastic olefin (TPO) coating, automotive lamp coating, and assembled on-road vehicle coating. The general use subcategory includes all surface coating operations in the plastic parts and products source category that are not included in the other four subcategories. This includes operations that coat a wide variety of substrates, surfaces, and types of plastic parts, as well as more specialized coating scenarios. The TPO subcategory encompasses all materials used in the surface coating of TPO substrates for automotive applications. The TPO subcategory requires the use of solvents to facilitate proper adhesion of coatings. The automotive lamp subcategory addresses the unique requirements for surface coating of exterior automotive lamps (*e.g.*, headlamps, tail lamps, etc.). Automotive lamps are subject to regulatory requirements established by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration resulting in the use of specific coatings to achieve required performance specifications. The assembled on-road vehicle subcategory addresses surface coating of fully-assembled vehicles that are physically larger than the other plastic parts and products coated in this source category and that may contain heat-sensitive parts. The large size and presence of heat-sensitive parts make certain lower-HAP technologies, such as heat-cured waterborne coatings, infeasible for assembled on-road vehicles. The assembled on-road vehicle subcategory will affect primarily recreational vehicle manufacture and automobile body refinishing.

Each subcategory consists of all coating operations, including associated surface preparation, equipment cleaning, mixing, storage, and waste handling.

B. What Is the Relationship to Other Rules?

The new source performance standards (NSPS) that could potentially apply to sources also subject to the final rule are the Standards of Performance for Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines (40 CFR part 60, subpart TTT). The NSPS apply to facilities that apply coatings to plastic parts for use in business machines if the facility began construction, reconstruction, or modification after January 8, 1986. The pollutants regulated are volatile organic compounds. Because of the differences between the NSPS and the NESHAP, compliance with either rule cannot be deemed compliance with the other. A plastic parts and products surface coating operation that meets the applicability requirements of both the NSPS and the NESHAP must comply with both.

Affected sources that meet the applicability criteria in the final plastic parts and products rule may also meet the applicability criteria of other coating NESHAP. For example, some facilities that coat plastic and metal parts using the same or different coatings, coating application processes, and conveyance equipment, either simultaneously or at alternative times could be subject to both the Plastic Parts and Products Surface Coating NESHAP and the Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Surface Coating NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart MMMM).

In the final rule, we have minimized the burden of complying with multiple surface coating emission limits by offering two alternatives to complying separately with each applicable emission limit. The first alternative allows a facility to have all applicable surface coating operations comply with the emission limit that represents the predominant type of coating activity at that facility. Predominant activity means the coating activity that represents 90 percent or more of the surface coating activities at a facility. For example, if a facility is subject to both the Plastic Parts and Miscellaneous Metal Parts NESHAP and the activities subject to the Miscellaneous Metal Parts NESHAP account for 90 percent or more of the surface coating activity at the facility, then the facility may comply with the emission limitations for miscellaneous metal parts and products for both types of surface coating operations.

The predominant activity alternative may be applied if 90 percent or more of the surface coating is in the general use or TPO coating subcategory; however, this alternative is not available where assembled on-road vehicle, or automotive lamp coating represents the predominant activity. The emission limits for those two subcategories reflect specialized performance requirements and the need for higher-HAP-containing materials. It would not be appropriate to apply emission limits specifically developed for unique performance characteristics to other types of coatings.

You must include all surface coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of a subcategory in a surface coating NESHAP and constitute more than 1 percent of total coating activities. Coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of a subcategory in a surface coating NESHAP but comprise less than 1 percent of total coating activities need not be included in the determination of predominant activity but they must be included in the compliance calculations.

The second alternative allows a facility to calculate and comply with a facility-specific emission limit for each 12-month rolling average compliance period. The facility would use the relative amount of coating activity subject to each emission limit in each NESHAP to calculate a weighted, or composite, emission limit for that facility. Compliance with that facility-specific emission limit for all surface coating activities included in the

facility-specific emission limit constitutes compliance with the emission limits in the Plastic Parts NESHAP, as well as other applicable NESHAP.

As with the predominant activity alternative, you must include all surface coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of a subcategory in a surface coating NESHAP and constitute more than 1 percent of total coating activities. Coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of a subcategory in a surface coating NESHAP but comprise less than 1 percent of total coating activities need not be included in the facility-specific emission limit calculation, but they must be included in the compliance calculations.

C. What Is the Affected Source?

We define an affected source as a stationary source, a group of stationary sources, or part of a stationary source to which a specific emission standard applies. The final rule defines the affected source as the collection of all operations associated with the surface coating of plastic parts and products within each of the four subcategories (TPO, automotive lamps, assembled on-road vehicle, and general use). If application to a substrate occurs, these operations include preparation of a coating for application (*e.g.*, mixing with thinners and/or other additives); surface preparation of the plastic parts and products (including the use of a cleaning material to remove dried coating); coating application and flash-off; drying and/or curing of applied coatings; cleaning of equipment used in surface coating; storage of coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials; and handling and conveyance of waste materials from the surface coating operations. The coating operation does not include the application of coatings using hand-held nonrefillable aerosol containers, touch-up markers, marking pens, or the application of paper film or plastic film that may be pre-coated with an adhesive by the manufacturer.

D. What Are the Emission Limits, Operating Limits, and Other Standards?

Emission Limits. We are limiting organic HAP emissions from each existing affected source using the emission limits in Table 2 of this preamble. For each new or reconstructed affected source, the final emission limits are given in Table 3 of this preamble. For each of the subcategories, the emission limit is expressed as the mass of organic HAP emissions per mass of coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

TABLE 2.—EMISSION LIMITS FOR EXISTING AFFECTED SOURCES

For any affected source applying coating to . . .	The organic HAP emission limit you must meet, in kilograms (kg) organic HAP emitted/kg coating solids used. (Same number applies to lb organic HAP emitted/lb coating solids used)
TPO substrates	0.26
Automotive lamps	0.45
Assembled on-road vehicles	1.34
Other (general use) plastic parts and products	0.16

TABLE 3.—EMISSION LIMITS FOR NEW OR RECONSTRUCTED AFFECTED SOURCES

For any affected source applying coating to . . .	The organic HAP emission limit you must meet, in kg organic HAP emitted/kg coating solids used (Same number applies to lb organic HAP emitted/lb coating solids used)
TPO substrates	0.22
Automotive lamps	0.26
Assembled on-road vehicles	1.34
Other (general use) plastic parts and products	0.16

You may choose from several compliance options in the final rule to achieve the emission limits. You could comply by applying materials (coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials) that meet the emission limits, either individually or collectively, during each compliance period. You could also use a capture system and add-on control device to meet the emission limits. You could also comply by using a combination of both approaches.

Operating Limits. If you reduce emissions by using a capture system and add-on control device (other than a solvent recovery system for which you conduct a liquid-liquid material balance), the operating limits apply to you. These limits are site-specific parameter limits that you determine during the initial performance test of the system. For capture systems that are not permanent total enclosures, you establish average volumetric flow rates or duct static pressure limits for each capture device (or enclosure) in each capture system. For capture systems that are permanent total enclosures, you establish limits on average facial velocity or pressure drop across openings in the enclosure.

For thermal oxidizers, you monitor the combustion temperature. For catalytic oxidizers, you monitor the temperature immediately before and after the catalyst bed, or you monitor the temperature before or after the catalyst bed and implement a site-specific

inspection and maintenance plan for the catalytic oxidizer. For regenerative carbon adsorbers for which you do not conduct a liquid-liquid material balance, you monitor the carbon bed temperature and the amount of steam or nitrogen used to desorb the bed. For condensers, you monitor the outlet gas temperature from the condenser. For concentrators, you monitor the temperature of the desorption gas stream and the pressure drop across the concentrator.

The site-specific parameter limits that you establish must reflect operation of the capture system and control devices during a performance test that demonstrates achievement of the emission limits during representative operating conditions.

Work Practice Standards. If you use an emission capture system and control device for compliance, you must develop and implement a work practice plan to minimize organic HAP emissions from mixing operations; storage tanks and other containers; and handling operations for coatings, thinners and/or other additives, cleaning materials, and waste materials. If your affected source has an existing documented plan that incorporates steps taken to minimize emissions from the aforementioned sources, you may be able to use your existing plan to satisfy the requirement for a work practice plan.

If you use a capture system and control device for compliance, you are required to develop and operate according to a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (SSMP) during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the capture system and control device.

The NESHAP General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A) codify certain procedures and criteria for all 40 CFR part 63 NESHAP and apply to you as indicated in the final rule. The General Provisions contain administrative procedures, preconstruction review procedures for new sources, and procedures for conducting compliance-related activities such as notifications, reporting and recordkeeping, performance testing, and monitoring. The final rule refers to individual sections of the General Provisions to emphasize key sections that are relevant. However, unless specifically overridden in the final rule, all of the applicable General Provisions requirements apply to you.

E. What Are the Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements?

Existing affected sources must be in compliance with the final rule no later than April 19, 2007. New and reconstructed sources must be in compliance upon initial startup of the affected source or by April 19, 2004, whichever is later. However, affected sources are not required to demonstrate compliance until the end of the initial compliance period when they will have accumulated the necessary records to document the rolling 12-month organic HAP emission rate.

Compliance with the emission limits is based on a rolling 12-month organic HAP emission rate determined each month. Each 12-month period is a compliance period. The initial compliance period, therefore, is the 12-month period beginning on the compliance date. If the compliance date occurs on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period begins on the compliance date and extends through the end of that month plus the following 12 months. In other words, the initial compliance period could be almost 13 months long, but all subsequent compliance periods will be 12 months long. We have defined "month'' as a calendar month or a pre-specified period of 28 to 35 days to allow for flexibility at sources where data are based on a business accounting period.

Being "in compliance'' means that the owner or operator of the affected source meets the requirements to achieve the final emission limitations during the initial compliance period. However, they will not have accumulated the records for the rolling 12-month organic HAP emission rate until the end of the initial compliance period. At the end of the initial compliance period, the owner or operator uses the data and records generated to determine whether or not the affected source is in compliance with the organic HAP emission limit and other applicable requirements for that period. If the affected source does not meet the applicable limit and other requirements, it is out of compliance for the entire compliance period.

Emission Limits. There are three options for complying with the final emission limits, and the testing and initial compliance requirements vary accordingly. You may choose to use one compliance option for the entire affected source, or you may use different compliance options for different coating operations within the affected source. You may also use different compliance options for the same coating operation at different times, different compliance options when different coatings are applied to the same part, or when the same coating is applied to different parts. However, you may not use different compliance options at the same time on the same coating operation.

Option 1: Compliant materials. This option is a pollution prevention option that allows you to easily demonstrate compliance by using low-HAP or non-HAP coatings and other materials. If you use coatings that, based on their organic HAP content, individually meet the kilogram (kg) (lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used levels in the applicable emission limits and you use non-HAP thinners and other additives and cleaning materials, this compliance option is available to you. For this option, we have minimized recordkeeping and reporting requirements. You may demonstrate compliance by using manufacturer's formulation data and readily available purchase records to determine the organic HAP content of each coating or other material and the amount of each material used. You do not need to perform any detailed emission rate calculations.

If you demonstrate compliance based on the coatings and other materials used, you demonstrate that the organic HAP content of each coating meets the emission limits for the appropriate subcategory as shown in Tables 2 and 3 of this preamble, and that you used no organic HAP-containing thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials. For example, if you are using the compliant materials option and your existing source has TPO coating operations, automotive lamp coating operations, assembled on-road vehicle coating operations, and general use coating operations, you demonstrate that: (1) Each coating used in the TPO coating operation has an organic HAP content no greater than 0.26 kg (0.26 lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used; (2) each coating used in the automotive lamp coating operations has an organic HAP content no greater than 0.45 kg (0.45 lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used; (3) each coating used in the assembled on-road vehicle coating operations has an organic HAP content no greater than 1.34 kg (1.34 lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used; (4) each general use coating has an organic HAP content no greater than 0.16 kg (0.16 lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used; and (5) that you used no organic HAP-containing thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials. Note that "no organic HAP'' is not intended to mean absolute zero. Materials that contain "no organic HAP'' means materials that contain organic HAP levels below the levels specified in § 63.4541(a) of the final rule, which are typical Occupational Safety and Health

Administration (OSHA) reporting levels for material safety data sheets. These typical reporting levels only count organic HAP that are present at 0.1 percent or more by mass for OSHA-defined carcinogens and at 1.0 percent or more by mass for other compounds.

To determine the mass of organic HAP in coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials and the mass fraction of coating solids, you may rely on manufacturer's formulation data. You are not required to perform tests or analysis of the material if formulation data are available. Alternatively, you could use results from the test methods listed below. You may also use alternative test methods provided you get EPA approval in accordance with the NESHAP General Provisions, 40 CFR 63.7(f). However, if there is any inconsistency between the test method results (either EPA's or an approved alternative) and manufacturer's data, the test method results prevail for compliance and enforcement purposes, unless, after consultation you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.

The following test methods are used to determine HAP content. For organic HAP content, use Method 311 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A. You may also use nonaqueous volatile matter as a surrogate for organic HAP, which includes all organic HAP plus all other organic compounds, excluding water. If you choose this option, use Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. If you are determining HAP content for reactive adhesives (that is, adhesives in which some of the HAP react to form solids and are not emitted to the atmosphere), you may use the alternative to Method 24 that is included in appendix A of the final rule. For determining mass fraction of coating solids, use Method 24.

Option 2: Compliance based on the emission rate without add-on controls. This option is a pollution prevention option that allows you to demonstrate compliance based on the organic HAP contained in the mix of coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials you use. This option offers the flexibility to use some individual coatings that do not, by themselves, meet the kg (lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used levels in the applicable emission limits if you use other low-HAP or non-HAP coatings such that overall emissions from the affected source over a 12-month period meet the emission limits. You must use this option if you use HAP-containing thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials and do not have add-on controls. You keep track of the mass of organic HAP in each coating, thinner or other additive, and cleaning material, and the amount of each material you use in your affected source each month of the compliance period. You use this information to determine the total mass of organic HAP in all coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials divided by the total mass of coating solids used during the compliance period. You demonstrate that your emission rate (in kg (lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used) meets the applicable emission limit. You may use readily available purchase records and manufacturer's formulation data to determine the amount of each coating or other material you used and the organic HAP in each material. The final rule contains equations that show you how to perform the calculations to demonstrate compliance.

If you demonstrate compliance using Option 2, you are required to:

- Determine the quantity of each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used.
- Determine the mass of organic HAP in each coating, thinner and other additive, and cleaning material using the same types of data and methods previously described for Option 1, including the alternative methods for reactive coatings. You may rely on manufacturer's formulation data or you may choose to use test results as described under Option 1.
- Determine the mass fraction of coating solids for each coating using the same types of data or methods described under Option 1. In this option, you may include the solids from powder coatings in the compliance calculations.
- Calculate the total mass of organic HAP in all materials and total mass of coating solids used each month. You may subtract from the total mass of organic HAP the amount contained in waste materials you send to a hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facility regulated under 40 CFR part 262, 264, 265, or 266.
- Calculate the total mass of organic HAP emissions and total mass of coating solids used for the initial compliance period by adding together all the monthly values for mass of organic HAP and for mass of coating solids used for the 12 months of the initial compliance period.
- Calculate the ratio of the total mass of organic HAP emitted for the materials used to the total mass of coating solids used (kg (lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) of coating solids used) for the initial compliance period.
- Record the calculations and results and include them in your Notification of Compliance Status.

Note that if you choose to use this option for a particular coating operation rather than for all coating operations at the source, you calculate the organic HAP emission rate using just the materials used in that operation. Similarly, if your facility has multiple coating operations using this option (*e.g.*, a TPO coating operation, an automotive lamp coating operation, an assembled on-road vehicle coating operation, and a general use coating operation), you do a separate calculation for each coating operation to show that each coating operation meets its emission limit. If you are complying with a facility-specific emission limit, you include all coating operations that are subject to the facility-specific emission limit in the compliance calculations.

Option 3: Compliance based on using a capture system and add-on controls device. This option allows sources to use a capture system and an add-on pollution control device, such as a combustion device or a recovery device, to meet the emission limits. While we believe that, based on typical emission characteristics, most sources will not use control devices, we are providing this option for sources that use control devices. Fewer than 10 percent of the existing sources for which we have data use control devices. Under this option, testing is required to demonstrate the capture system and control device efficiencies. Alternatively, you may conduct a liquid-liquid material balance to demonstrate the amount of organic HAP collected by your recovery device. The final rule provides equations showing you how to use records of materials usage, organic HAP contents of each material, capture and control efficiencies, and coating solids content to calculate your emission rate during the compliance period.

If you demonstrate compliance based on this option, you demonstrate that your emission rate considering controls (in kg (lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) of coating solids used) is less than the applicable emission limit. For a capture system and add-on control device, other than a solvent recovery system for which you conduct a liquid-liquid material balance, your testing and initial compliance requirements are as follows:

- Conduct an initial performance test to determine the capture and control efficiencies of the equipment and to establish operating limits to be achieved on a continuous basis. The performance test must be completed no later than the

compliance date for existing sources and 180 days after the compliance date for new and reconstructed sources.

• Calculate the mass of organic HAP in each coating and other material, and the mass fraction of coating solids for each coating used during each month of the initial compliance period.

• Calculate the total mass of organic HAP in all coatings and other materials, and total mass of coating solids used each month in the controlled operation or group of coating operations. You may subtract from the total mass of organic HAP the amount contained in waste materials you send to a hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facility regulated under 40 CFR part 262, 264, 265, or 266.

• Calculate the organic HAP emissions from the controlled coating operations each month using the capture and control efficiencies determined during the performance test, and the total mass of organic HAP in materials used in controlled coating operations that month.

• Calculate the total mass of organic HAP emissions and total mass of coating solids used for the initial compliance period by adding together all the monthly values for mass of organic HAP emissions and for mass of coating solids for the 12 months in the initial compliance period.

• Calculate the ratio of the total mass of organic HAP emissions to the total mass of coating solids used during the initial compliance period.

• Record the calculations and results and include them in your Notification of Compliance Status.

• Develop and implement a work practice plan to minimize emissions from storage, mixing, and handling of organic HAP-containing materials.

Note that if you choose to use this option for a particular coating operation rather than for the entire affected source, you calculate the organic HAP emission rate using just the materials used in that operation. Similarly, if your facility has multiple coating operations using this option (*e.g.*, a TPO coating operation, an automotive lamp coating operation, an assembled on-road vehicle coating operation, and a general use coating operation), you do a separate calculation for each coating operation to show that each coating operation meets its emission limit. If you are complying with a facility-specific emission limit, you would include all coating operations that are subject to the facility-specific emission limit in the compliance calculations.

If you use a capture system and add-on control device, other than a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances, you use specified test methods to determine both the efficiency of the capture system and the emission reduction efficiency of the control device. To determine the capture efficiency, you would either verify the presence of a permanent total enclosure using EPA Method 204 of 40 CFR part 51, appendix M (and all materials must be applied and dried within the enclosure); or use one of three protocols in § 63.4565 of the final rule to measure capture efficiency. If you have a permanent total enclosure and all materials are applied and dried within the enclosure and you route all exhaust gases from the enclosure to a control device, you assume 100 percent capture.

To determine the emission reduction efficiency of the control device, you conduct measurements of the inlet and outlet gas streams. The test consists of three runs, each run lasting 1 hour, using the following EPA Methods in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A:

• Method 1 or 1A for selection of the sampling sites.

• Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G to determine the gas volumetric flow rate.

• Method 3, 3A, or 3B for gas analysis to determine dry molecular weight.

• Method 4 to determine stack moisture.

• Method 25 or 25A to determine organic volatile matter concentration. Alternatively, any other test method or data that have been validated according to the applicable procedures in Method 301 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, and approved by the Administrator, could be used.

If you use a solvent recovery system, you could choose to determine the overall control efficiency using a liquid-liquid material balance instead of conducting an initial performance test. If you use the material balance alternative, you are required to measure the amount of all materials used in the controlled coating operations served by the solvent recovery system during each month of the initial compliance period, and to determine the total volatile matter contained in these materials. You also measure the amount of volatile matter recovered by the solvent recovery system during each month of the initial compliance period. Then you compare the amount recovered to the amount used to determine the overall control efficiency each month and apply this efficiency to the total mass of organic HAP in the materials used to determine total organic HAP emissions for the month. You total these 12 monthly organic HAP emission values and divide by the total of the 12 monthly values for coating solids used to calculate the emission rate for the 12-month initial compliance period. You record the calculations and results and include them in your Notification of Compliance Status.

Operating Limits. As mentioned above, you establish operating limits as part of the initial performance test of a capture system and control device, other than a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances. The operating limits are the minimum or maximum (as applicable) values achieved for capture systems and control devices during the most recent performance test, conducted under representative conditions, that demonstrated compliance with the emission limits.

The final rule specifies the parameters to monitor for the types of emission control systems commonly used in the industry. You are required to install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate all monitoring equipment according to manufacturer's specifications and ensure that the continuous parameter monitoring systems (CPMS) meet the requirements in § 63.4568 of the final rule. If you use control devices other than those identified in the final rule, you submit the operating parameters to be monitored to the Administrator for approval. The authority to approve the parameters to be monitored is retained by EPA and is not delegated to States.

If you use a thermal or catalytic oxidizer, you continuously monitor the appropriate temperature and record it at least every 15 minutes. For thermal oxidizers, the temperature monitor is placed in the firebox or in the duct immediately downstream of the firebox before any substantial heat exchange occurs. The operating limit is the average temperature measured during the performance test and for each consecutive 3-hour period; the average temperature has to be at or above this limit. For catalytic oxidizers, temperature monitors are placed immediately before and after the catalyst bed. The operating limits are the average temperature just before the catalyst bed and the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed during the performance test. For each 3-hour period, the average temperature and the average temperature difference must be at or above these limits. Alternatively, if you develop and implement an inspection and maintenance plan for the catalytic oxidizer, then you are allowed to monitor only the temperature before the catalyst bed and meet only the temperature operating limit before the

catalyst bed and are not required to monitor the difference across the bed.

If you use a regenerative carbon adsorber and do not conduct liquid-liquid material balances to demonstrate compliance, you monitor the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration and the total amount of steam or nitrogen used to desorb the bed for each regeneration. The operating limits are the carbon bed temperature at the time the carbon bed is returned to service (not to be exceeded) and the amount of steam or nitrogen used for desorption (to be met as a minimum).

If you use a condenser and do not conduct liquid-liquid material balances to demonstrate compliance, you monitor the outlet gas temperature to ensure that the air stream is being cooled to a low enough temperature. The operating limit is the average condenser outlet gas temperature measured during the performance test and for each consecutive 3-hour period, the average temperature must be at or below this limit.

If you use a concentrator, you monitor the temperature of the desorption concentrate stream and the pressure drop across the concentrator. These values must be recorded at least once every 15 minutes. The operating limits must be the 3-hour average temperature (to be met as a minimum) and the 3-hour average pressure drop (to be met as a minimum) measured during the performance test.

For each capture system that is not a permanent total enclosure, you establish operating limits for gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure for each enclosure or capture device. The operating limit is the average volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure during the performance test, to be met as a minimum. For each capture system that is a permanent total enclosure, the operating limit requires the average facial velocity of air through all natural draft openings to be at least 200 feet per minute or the pressure drop across the enclosure to be at least 0.007 inches water.

Work Practices. If you use a capture system and control device for compliance, you are required to develop and implement on an ongoing basis a work practice plan for minimizing organic HAP emissions from storage, mixing, material handling, and waste handling operations. This plan must include a description of all steps taken to minimize emissions from these sources (*e.g.*, using closed storage containers, practices to minimize emissions during filling and transfer of contents from containers, using spill minimization techniques, placing solvent-laden cloths in closed containers immediately after use, etc.). You must make the plan available for inspection if the Administrator requests to see it.

If you use a capture system and control device for compliance, you are required to develop and operate according to a SSMP during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the capture system and control device.

F. What Are the Continuous Compliance Provisions?

Emission Limits. If you use the compliant materials option (Option 1), you demonstrate continuous compliance if each coating meets the applicable emission limit and you use no organic HAP-containing thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials. If you use the emission rate without add-on controls option (Option 2), you demonstrate continuous compliance if, for each 12-month compliance period, the ratio of kg (lb) organic HAP emitted to kg (lb) coating solids used is less than or equal to the applicable emission limit. You follow the same procedures for calculating the organic HAP emitted to coating solids used ratio that you used for the initial compliance period.

For each coating operation on which you use a capture system and control device (Option 3), other than a solvent recovery system for which you conduct a liquid-liquid material balance, you use the continuous parameter monitoring results for the month as part of the determination of the mass of organic HAP emissions. If the monitoring results indicate no deviations from the operating limits and there were no bypasses of the control device, you assume the capture system and control device are achieving the same percent emission reduction efficiency as they did during the most recent performance test in which compliance was demonstrated. You then apply this percent reduction to the total mass of organic HAP in materials used in the controlled coating operations to determine the emissions from those operations during the month. If there were any deviations from the operating limits during the month or any bypasses of the control device, you account for them in the calculation of the monthly emissions by assuming the capture system and control device were achieving zero emission reduction during the periods of deviation, unless you have other data indicating the actual efficiency of the emission capture system and add-on control device, and the use of these data is approved by your permitting authority. Determine the organic HAP emission rate by dividing the total mass of organic HAP emissions for the 12-month compliance period by the total mass of coating solids used during the 12-month compliance period. Every month, you calculate the emission rate for the previous 12-month period.

For each coating operation on which you use a solvent recovery system and conduct a liquid-liquid material balance each month, you use the liquid-liquid material balance to determine control efficiency. To determine the overall control efficiency, you must measure the amount of all materials used during each month and determine the volatile matter content of these materials. You must also measure the amount of volatile matter recovered by the solvent recovery system during the month, calculate the overall control efficiency, and apply it to the total mass of organic HAP in the materials used to determine total organic HAP emissions each month. Then you determine the 12-month organic HAP emission rate in the same manner described above.

Operating Limits. If you use a capture system and control device, the final rule requires you to achieve on a continuous basis the operating limits you establish during the performance test. If the continuous monitoring shows that the capture system and control device are operating outside the range of values established during the performance test, you have deviated from the established operating limits.

If you operate a capture system and control device with bypass lines that could allow emissions to bypass the control device, you demonstrate that captured organic HAP emissions within the affected source are being routed to the control device by monitoring for potential bypass of the control device. You may choose from the following five monitoring procedures:

- Flow control position indicator to provide a record of whether the exhaust stream is directed to the control device.
- Car-seal or lock-and-key valve closures to secure the bypass line valve in the closed position when the control device is operating.
- Valve closure monitoring to ensure any bypass line valve or damper is closed when the control device is operating.
- Automatic shutdown system to stop the coating operation when flow is diverted from the control device.
- Flow direction indicator to provide a record of whether the exhaust stream is flowing toward the control device.

A deviation would occur for any period of time the bypass monitoring

indicates that emissions are not routed to the control device.

Work Practices. If you use an emission capture system and control device for compliance, you are required to implement, on an ongoing basis, the work practice plan you developed during the initial compliance period. If you did not develop a plan for reducing organic HAP emissions or you do not implement the plan, this would be a deviation from the work practice standard.

If you use a capture system and control device for compliance, you are required to operate according to your SSMP during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the capture system and control device.

G. What Are the Notification, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements?

You are required to comply with the applicable requirements in the NESHAP General Provisions, subpart A of 40 CFR part 63, as described in the final rule. The General Provisions notification requirements include: initial notifications, notification of performance test if you are complying using a capture system and control device, notification of compliance status, and additional notifications required for affected sources with continuous monitoring systems. The General Provisions also require certain records and periodic reports.

Initial Notifications. If you own or operate an existing affected source, you must send a notification to the EPA Regional Office in the region where your facility is located and to your State agency no later than 1 year after publication of the final rule in the **Federal Register**. For new and reconstructed sources, you must send the notification within 120 days after the date of initial startup or 120 days after publication of the final rule, whichever is later. That report notifies us and your State agency that you have an existing affected source that is subject to the final standards or that you have constructed a new affected source. Thus, it allows you and the permitting authority to plan for compliance activities. You also need to send a notification of planned construction or reconstruction of a source that would be subject to the final rule and apply for approval to construct or reconstruct.

Notification of Performance Test. If you demonstrate compliance by using a capture system and control device for which you do not conduct a liquid-liquid material balance, you must conduct a performance test. The performance test is required no later than the compliance date for an existing affected source. For a new or reconstructed affected source, the performance test is required no later than 180 days after startup or 180 days after **Federal Register** publication of the final rule, whichever is later. You must notify EPA (or the delegated State or local agency) at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to begin and submit a report of the performance test results no later than 60 days after the test.

Notification of Compliance Status. You must submit a Notification of Compliance Status within 30 days after the end of the initial 12-month compliance period. In the notification, you must certify whether each affected source has complied with the final standards; identify the option(s) you used to demonstrate initial compliance; summarize the data and calculations supporting the compliance demonstration; and provide information on any deviations from the emission limits, operating limits, or other requirements.

If you elect to comply by using a capture system and control device for which you conduct performance tests, you must provide the results of the tests. Your notification must also include the measured range of each monitored parameter, the operating limits established during the performance test, and information showing whether the source has complied with its operating limits during the initial compliance period.

If you are complying with a single emission limit representing the predominant surface coating activity under § 63.4490(c)(1) of the final rule, include all calculations and supporting documentation for the predominant activity determination. If you are complying with a facility-specific emission limit under § 63.4490(c)(2) of the final rule, include the calculation of the facility-specific emission limit and any supporting information.

Recordkeeping Requirements. You must keep records of reported information and all other information necessary to document compliance with the final rule for 5 years. As required under the General Provisions, records for the 2 most recent years must be kept on-site or be readily accessible from the site (for example, by a computer network); the other 3 years' records may be kept off-site. Records pertaining to the design and operation of the control and monitoring equipment must be kept for the life of the equipment.

Depending on the compliance option that you choose, you may need to keep records of the following:

- Organic HAP content or volatile organic matter content and coating solids content (for all compliance options).
- Quantity of the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used during each compliance period. If you are using the compliant material option for all coatings at the source, you may maintain purchase records for each material used rather than a record of the volume used.
- For the emission rate (with or without add-on controls) compliance options, calculations of your emission rate for each 12-month compliance period.
- All documentation supporting initial notifications and notifications of compliance status.

If you demonstrate compliance by using a capture system and control device, you must keep records of the following:

- All required measurements, calculations, and supporting documentation needed to demonstrate compliance with the standards.
- All results of performance tests and parameter monitoring.
- All information necessary to demonstrate conformance with your plan for minimizing emissions from mixing, storage, and waste handling operations.
- All information necessary to demonstrate conformance with the affected source's SSMP when the plan procedures are followed.
- The occurrence and duration of each startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the emission capture system and control device.
- Actions taken during startup, shutdown, and malfunction that are different from the procedures specified in the affected source's SSMP.
- Each period during which a CPMS is malfunctioning or inoperative (including out-of-control periods). The final rule requires you to collect and keep records according to certain minimum data requirements for the CPMS. Failure to collect and keep the specified minimum data would be a deviation that is separate from any emission limits, operating limits, or work practice standards.

Deviations, as determined from these records, must be recorded and also reported. A deviation is any instance when any requirement or obligation established by the final rule including, but not limited to, the emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards, is not met.

If you use a capture system and control device to reduce organic HAP emissions, you must make your SSMP

available for inspection if the Administrator requests to see it. The plan stays in your records for the life of the affected source or until the source is no longer subject to the final standards. If you revise the plan, you must keep the previous superseded versions on record for 5 years following the revision.

If you are using the predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit alternative, you must keep the records of the data and calculations needed to determine the predominant activity or to calculate the facility-specific emission limit for your facility.

Periodic Reports. Each reporting year is divided into two semiannual reporting periods. If no deviations occur during a semiannual reporting period, you submit a semiannual report stating that the affected source has been in continuous compliance. If deviations occur, you include them in the report as follows:

- Report each deviation from the emission limit.
- Report each deviation from the work practice standards if you use an emission capture system and control device.
- If you use an emission capture system and control device, other than a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances, report each deviation from an operating limit and each time a bypass line diverts emissions from the control device to the atmosphere.
- Report other specific information on the periods of time the deviations occurred.

You also have to include in each semiannual report an identification of the compliance option(s) you used for each affected source and any time periods when you changed to another compliance option.

Other Reports. You are required to submit reports for periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the capture system and control device. If the procedures you follow during any startup, shutdown, or malfunction are inconsistent with your SSMP, you report those procedures with your semiannual reports in addition to immediate reports required by 40 CFR 63.10(d)(5)(ii).

III. What Are the Significant Changes Since Proposal?

A. Applicability

We have revised the applicability section to clarify who is subject to the final rule. Specifically, the section includes activities associated with coating operations such as surface preparation, cleaning, mixing, and storage as long as these activities are associated with coating application at the facility.

We revised the scope of the assembled on-road vehicle subcategory to include the surface coating of fully assembled motor vehicles and trailers, including the coating of any metal substrate on the vehicle. In addition, we amended the assembled on-road vehicle subcategory to include the concurrent coating of parts such as radiator grills that are removed from the fully assembled on-road vehicle to prevent overspray of sensitive systems or equipment and to facilitate full coverage.

We have clarified that when determining whether your facility is below the applicability threshold, you may exclude coatings that meet the definition of non-HAP coating when determining whether you use 378 liters (100 gal) per year, or more, of coatings in the surface coating of plastic parts and products (§ 63.4481(b) of the final rule). Thus, a facility using mostly non-HAP coatings and less than 100 gal per year of HAP-containing coatings will not be subject to the final rule. In addition, we have included a definition of "non-HAP coating'' in the final rule.

B. Scope of Category

We have clarified the scope of the final rule to exclude surface coating operations using only coatings, thinners and other additives, and cleaning materials that contain no organic HAP. We also excluded surface coating of plastic that is subject to several other NESHAP. In addition, we included a provision that allows sources that meet the applicability criteria of both the final rule and the Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP to comply with the Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP for all their surface coating operations associated with the manufacturing of automobiles or light-duty trucks in lieu of complying with each subpart separately.

C. Emission Limits

The emission limits remain as proposed, except for the TPO subcategory. The new source TPO limit increased from 0.17 to 0.22 kg (lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period (see § 63.4490(a)(3)). The existing source TPO limit increased from 0.23 to 0.26 kg (lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period (see § 63.4490(b)(3)). The changes were the result of additional data and information from commenters resulting in revised emission rate estimates for some sources in the TPO subcategory.

D. Method for Determining HAP Content

In the final rule, we have included a method for determining the HAP content for reactive adhesives based on the HAP actually emitted, rather than determining the mass fraction of organic HAP in the coatings using Method 311 or Method 24. Facilities may use the alternative method for reactive adhesives contained in appendix A to the final rule. In addition, we included a provision for reactive adhesives to allow facilities to rely on manufacturer's data that expressly states the organic HAP mass fraction emitted.

E. Deviations From Operating Parameters

The proposed rule stated that if your add-on control system deviates from the operating limit specified in Table 1 to subpart PPPP of 40 CFR part 63, then you must assume that the emission capture system and add-on control device were achieving zero efficiency during the time period of the deviation. We have written the final rule to allow the use of other data to indicate the actual efficiency of the emission capture system and add-on control device, as long as the use of these data is approved by the respective permitting authority.

F. New Alternatives To Facilitate Compliance With Multiple Coating NESHAP and Multiple Emission Limits

The final rule allows facilities subject to more than one surface coating emission limit to comply with each applicable emission limit separately or to adopt one of two alternatives. The first alternative allows all coating operations to comply with the emission limit representing the predominant surface coating activity at the facility (the predominant activity means the surface coating activity representing 90 percent or more of the total surface coating activity).

The predominant activity approach is also available for sources that are subject to more than one subcategory emission limit. That is, a source may determine which subcategory represents 90 percent or more of the coating activities that take place at the facility, and then have all coating operations at the facility comply with the emission limit that represents the predominant activity.

The second alternative allows a facility to comply with a facility-specific emission limit calculated from the relative amount of coating activity that is subject to individual emission limits. The facility-specific emission limit may

include separate emission limits from one or more applicable NESHAP.

You must include all surface coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of a subcategory in a surface coating NESHAP and constitute more than 1 percent of total coating activities. Coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of a subcategory in a surface coating NESHAP but comprise less than 1 percent of total coating activities need not be included in the facility-specific emission limit calculation but they must be included in the compliance calculations.

Another approach that you may use is the equivalency by permit option in 40 CFR part 63, subpart E (§ 63.94). Under this approach, you may design an emissions control program that is suited for your process or plant as long as you can demonstrate that your program will achieve the same emissions reductions as the NESHAP. You must then work with your State, local, or tribal air pollution control agency to submit an equivalency demonstration. This equivalency demonstration will be reviewed by the appropriate EPA Regional Office. The equivalency demonstration is approved as part of the operating permit approval process. For more information, please see the section 112(l) Web site at *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/112(l)/112–lpg.html.*

IV. What Are the Responses to Significant Comments?

For the full set of comment summaries and responses, refer to the BID (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products, August 2003, EPA–453/R–03–007), which contains EPA's responses to each public comment and is available in Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0074 (formerly Docket No. A–99–12).

A. Applicability and Scope of Source Category

Comment: Several commenters requested that the applicability threshold be increased from 100 gal per year to 250 gal per year to be consistent with the applicability threshold in the miscellaneous metal parts and products rule. One commenter believes uniformity is necessary for facilities subject to both rules. One commenter further requested that use of HAP-free materials should not count toward the applicability threshold level.

Several commenters also requested that coatings used in volumes of less than 50 gal per year (not to exceed a total of 100 gal per year) be exempt from the final rule and noted that a similar exemption is part of the proposed NESHAP for miscellaneous metal parts and products. Another commenter requested the same exemption, but asked that a total of up to 250 gal per year be eligible because that is the level in the Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products NESHAP. Another commenter requested that the allowed facility total be 500 gal per year.

Response: The applicability threshold of 100 gal or more per year has not been revised, and the final rule does not contain the suggested provision that coatings used in small volumes (less than 50 gal per year, not to exceed 100 gal per year) should be exempt from the emission limits.

The applicability threshold of 100 gal or more per year of coating was selected based on an analysis of the data provided to the EPA through the plastic parts and products industry survey. These data indicate that sources using 100 gal or more per year of plastic part surface coating materials were engaged in surface coating as part of their primary activity and those using less than this amount were not. Moreover, facilities using 100 gal or more per year apply coatings using similar processes and control techniques, making the emission limits and emission reduction requirements relevant to all sources of this size or larger. Since the threshold is based on an analysis of data from the actual facilities that will be subject to the rule, the final rule does not revise the threshold.

In response to comment, we have changed the rule to clearly state that the use of non-HAP materials (as defined in the rule) does not count towards the 100 gal applicability threshold in the final rule. This would avoid a situation where a source would be subject to the final rule even though it was using mostly non-HAP coatings and less than 100 gal per year of HAP-containing coatings. Because the purpose of the final rule is to control HAP, we agree that it is appropriate to consider only HAP-containing coating in determining whether a source meets the applicability threshold.

The final rule does not include the exemption for small volumes of individual coatings (less than 50 gal per year). In determining MACT, EPA included all reported coatings, even those used in small volumes, in the emission rate for each source. Since small volume coatings were included in the emission rate for each source, the emission limits should be achievable for sources that include all coatings in their compliance demonstrations.

Comment: One commenter suggested including all lamps that are subject to National Highway and Traffic Safety Administration regulations for vehicle lamps (49 CFR 571.108) in the headlamp subcategory. The commenter noted that all vehicle exterior lamps must meet the same Federal safety standards and technical requirements for coatings that warranted the separate subcategory for headlamps. The reflective finishes on tail lamps and other lamps, therefore, require the use of the same argent reflective coatings and HAP-containing solvents that are used on headlamps.

Response: We agree with the commenter and have revised the scope of the headlamp coating subcategory to include coating operations on all exterior automotive lamps (headlamps, tail lamps, turn signals, brake lights, and side marker lights). To reflect the broader content of this subcategory, we have also changed the name of the subcategory to "automotive lamp coating.'' This change in the scope of this subcategory, however, has not affected the results of the MACT analysis that are the basis for the emission limits for this subcategory.

B. Overlap With Rules for Other Source Categories

Department of Defense Coatings

Comment: One commenter stated that EPA should establish a separate source category for DoD surface coating operations not covered by the Aerospace or the Shipbuilding and Ship Repair NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subparts GG and II, respectively) and exempt these coating operations from the final rule for plastic parts. The commenter described the unique material requirements and operating conditions for military coating operations that are different from commercial operations. The commenter claimed that the proposed compliance options would be impractical and extremely costly for DoD facilities because of the complexity of military coating operations, the number of coatings and solvents used, and the number of different items and substrates coated. Many DoD installations (especially those that service or remanufacture artillery, armored vehicles, weapons systems, and support equipment) use thousands of different coatings, and each material is subject to its own military specification.

Because DoD facilities use HAP-containing solvents, the commenter claimed they could not use the proposed compliant materials option. Reformulating solvents or coatings requires extensive field testing before they may be approved for use in tactical field equipment and weapons systems. In addition, updating the coatings for

which there is a military specification requires updating the documentation applicable to military specifications and the documentation for the relevant equipment and weapons systems that adopt those military specifications.

The proposed emission rate option and the add-on controls option are not feasible because they would require DoD to be able to accurately track the amount of coating or cleaning solvent used on each item or substrate. As noted above, DoD installations may use thousands of different coatings on a variety of substrates, including metal, plastic, ceramics, rubber, fabric, wood, and composites.

The commenter requested a separate source category so that emission limits and a regulatory format could be developed that would be most appropriate for military coating needs. The commenter claimed that a separate rule also would ensure that all DoD coatings could comply with emission limits using the same units of measure. The commenter noted that DoD facilities use many of the same high performance coatings on plastic and metal items and substrates, and they could be potentially regulated by both the NESHAP for plastic parts and products and the NESHAP for miscellaneous metal parts and products.

Response: After several visits to DoD surface coating operations and meetings with DoD stakeholders, EPA agrees that a separate source category for DoD surface coating operations is warranted. One factor that we considered in this decision is the unique military specifications for coatings used on tactical and other military equipment. Further data collection and analysis are required to determine what emission limits are achievable for these coating operations. Another factor that we considered is the issue that military facilities may use thousands of different coatings, and that the types of equipment that are coated and the types of coatings used in a given time period are unpredictable and often influenced by world events. Further analysis is needed to determine what emission limit formats, compliance demonstration, and recordkeeping requirements are practical for this type of situation. Another consideration was the high probability that these sources would be subject to multiple NESHAP.

The EPA will be developing separate NESHAP for "Defense Land Systems and Miscellaneous Equipment'' surface coating operations. Those NESHAP will include operations that do not meet the applicability criteria of the Aerospace NESHAP or the Shipbuilding and Ship Repair NESHAP. The comments pertaining to the format of the standards and appropriate compliance options will be taken into consideration in the development of those NESHAP.

Exclusion of Activities Subject to Other Surface Coating NESHAP

Comment: One commenter requested that surface coating of plastic subject to the Paper and Other Web Coating NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart JJJJ) be included in the list of coating operations that are exempt from the final rule.

Response: The final rule specifically exempts the surface coating of plastic web substrates. The EPA agrees that the coating of plastic web substrates that is already subject to the Paper and Other Web Coating NESHAP should not be subject to additional regulation under the final rule. This change will clarify the applicability of both NESHAP.

Comment: One commenter strongly recommended that one rule, either the final rule or 40 CFR part 63, subpart MMMM, apply to all assembled on-road vehicles. According to the commenter, motor home manufacturers offer customers numerous options that determine the surfaces of each vehicle. The commenter claimed that a substrate tracking program would need to be broken down to individual work orders to meet the requirements for calculating and demonstrating compliance with both subparts.

Response: The EPA agrees with the commenter. Both the final rule and 40 CFR part 63, subpart MMMM state that the surface coating of all assembled on-road vehicles, including the coating of any metal substrate on the assembled vehicle, will be subject to only the emission limits of the assembled on-road vehicle subcategory in the final rule. This is consistent with the data and methodology used to set the MACT emission limit for the assembled on-road vehicle subcategory. A separate assembled on-road vehicle subcategory was established because of the large size of assembled on-road vehicles and the fact that assembled vehicles frequently contain heat-sensitive parts that prevent the use of curing ovens and various low-HAP coating technologies. However, the coating of metal parts prior to the assembly of the vehicle, such as a motor home chassis, will still be subject to 40 CFR part 63, subpart MMMM. Likewise, the surface coating of plastic parts prior to the final assembly of the motor home will be subject to either the general use, automotive lamp, or TPO emission limit in the final rule, as appropriate for the type of coating operation.

Comment: One commenter requested that EPA clarify that the Aerospace NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart GG), rather than the Plastic Parts NESHAP, cover parts necessary for the proper functioning of aircraft. Another commenter requested the final rule clarify that all aerospace coating, cleaning, and depainting activities are subject to the Aerospace NESHAP and exempt from subpart PPPP. The commenter stated that the proposal preamble indicated that coating activity exempted from the Aerospace NESHAP would be subject to the NESHAP. The commenter argued that the Aerospace NESHAP found that MACT controls were not warranted for certain aerospace surface coating operations and that regulating these operations under the final rule would be an unexplained change in policy. Another commenter maintained that EPA has not demonstrated that the aerospace rework industry can cost-effectively achieve the general use emission limit. The commenter noted that many coatings for plastic surfaces and parts associated with the interior of aircraft must meet Federal Aviation Administration or Original Equipment Manufacturer specifications.

Another commenter suggested that the final rule include an alternative compliance option for facilities subject to the final NESHAP under development for the surface coating of automobiles and light-duty trucks that also coat plastic parts that would not be subject to the Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP. The commenter noted that some automobile and light-duty truck facilities will be subject to the final rule for plastic parts coating, the NESHAP for the surface coating of automobiles and light-duty trucks, and the Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products NESHAP. The commenter suggested that a source be allowed to comply with the final NESHAP for automobiles and light-duty trucks for all coating operations if the principle activity is the surface coating of automobiles and light-duty truck bodies. The commenter noted that the plastic and metal parts coating operations are often integrated with the body coating operations, since all three coating operations may share common coating supplies, application equipment, cleaning solvents, and emission controls. The shared equipment and materials could make tracking separate compliance for each NESHAP overly burdensome and would reduce the certainty of compliance.

One commenter requested that EPA clarify that shipbuilding or ship repair surface coating operations are subject to only the Shipbuilding and Ship Repair NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart II).

The commenter noted that the Shipbuilding and Ship Repair NESHAP covers only paints and thinners, and does not cover caulks, sealants, and adhesives. Since the plastic parts rule covers all coating materials, the commenter was concerned that it would cover those materials that were not specifically addressed by the Shipbuilding and Ship Repair NESHAP and will make shipbuilding and ship repair sources subject to multiple NESHAP.

Response: We agree with the commenter that coating operations that are addressed in the Aerospace NESHAP, and for which EPA determined that MACT controls were not needed, are not intended to be regulated under the Plastic Parts and Products NESHAP. To clarify this intent, the final plastic parts rule includes a provision that specifies that the final rule does not apply to coatings that meet the applicability criteria for the Aerospace NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart GG). In addition, the final rule excludes the application of specialty coatings, as defined in appendix A to subpart GG, to metal parts of aerospace vehicles or components.

The coating of plastic parts that would not meet the applicability of the Aerospace NESHAP or that would not require any of the specialty coatings defined in appendix A to 40 CFR part 63, subpart GG would be subject to the plastic parts final rule. Information provided during the comment period indicates that any plastic coating activities would comprise less than 5 percent of total coating activities at an aerospace facility. Consequently, the facility could elect to comply with the predominant activity compliance alternative to reduce its recordkeeping and reporting burden.

We agree that the final rule for the surface coating of plastic parts is not intended to apply to coating operations that meet the applicability criteria of the Shipbuilding and Ship Repair NESHAP. Although the Shipbuilding and Ship Repair NESHAP did not establish emission limits for sealants, caulks, and adhesives used in shipbuilding or ship repair, such types of coatings used for shipbuilding or ship repair operations are more appropriately addressed under the Shipbuilding and Ship Repair NESHAP. The review of the Shipbuilding and Ship Repair NESHAP, required by section 112(d)(6)of the CAA, is an appropriate mechanism for evaluating whether emission limits are needed for sealants, caulks, and adhesives used in shipbuilding or ship repair.

For sources that will be subject to the final Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP, the final plastic parts and products rule includes a provision to mitigate the overlap at these facilities. For these plastic part surface coating operations, a facility has the option to comply with the requirements of the final Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP as long as the plastic parts are for use in automobiles or light-duty trucks.

Complying With the Rule Representing the Majority of the Substrate (Plastic or Metal) on Pre-Assembled Parts

Comment: Several commenters supported this option in the proposed rule. However, one commenter requested that this option be revised to include facilities that coat both metal and plastic components separately, as well as those that coat multi-substrate parts. The commenter noted that this would prevent a source from having to track the amount of coating applied to individual parts in a coating operation when a source coats separate plastic and metal parts and preassembled parts that contain plastic and metal on the same line.

Several other commenters did not support the proposed option. One commenter claimed that the proposed rule is unclear and overly burdensome for facilities that coat both metal and plastic parts (which may not be pre-assembled) and that this compliance option would help few, if any, facilities. One commenter noted that because the same cleaning solvents are used for multiple substrates and coating operations, it would be extremely difficult to determine the quantity used for plastic parts and products versus other substrates. Another commenter noted that the relative amount of plastic and metal coated at a facility could change over time and a facility could potentially fluctuate between applicable NESHAP.

Response: We recognize and appreciate some of the problems that were identified with this approach by the commenters. Although some commenters supported this approach, it is not included in the final rule. The final rule instead offers more practical compliance approaches, including a predominant activity and a facility-specific emission limit alternative, as described in this preamble.

Comply With the Most Stringent NESHAP

Comment: Several commenters supported this provision. One commenter agreed that complying with only one NESHAP would prevent excessive monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting. One commenter suggested that this option would require less recordkeeping than tracking and determining which substrate represents the greatest coating activity.

However, several commenters stated that different units of measure (*e.g.*, lb organic HAP per lb solids versus lb organic HAP per gal solids) make it difficult to determine which surface coating NESHAP among several is more stringent. Additionally, one commenter noted that case-by-case demonstrations of relative stringency based on total estimated annual emissions are difficult because of the different standards and units of measure in the various NESHAP. One commenter noted that when different NESHAP have different methods of compliance demonstration, sources must track and allocate material usage differently for different parts. Cleaning solvents in particular are a problem, since some NESHAP emission limits include cleaning solvents while others impose work practices instead.

One commenter noted that the rule as proposed places the burden on the source to determine the most stringent limit, and that the different units used for different surface coating rules may cause a source to mistakenly fall out of compliance through miscalculation or misunderstanding.

Several commenters suggested options so that sources would not have to determine which rule is most stringent on a case-by-case basis. Some commenters suggested that the relative stringency of different NESHAP should be stated in each rulemaking so that facilities subject to more than one NESHAP do not need to perform a case-by-case determination of which applicable rule is most stringent. Another commenter suggested that the different surface coating rules contain factors or equations so a source could convert emission limits from one unit to another (*e.g.*, lb organic HAP/lb solids to lb organic HAP/gal solids).

One commenter recommended that EPA allow facilities subject to both the Plastic Parts and Products NESHAP and the Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products NESHAP the option of complying with the standards of their choice since both NESHAP will significantly reduce organic HAP emissions.

Response: Through clarification of the applicability provisions of the final rule, as described in this preamble, we have significantly reduced the potential for sources to be subject to multiple surface coating NESHAP. However, we recognize that some sources may be subject to both the final rule and the

miscellaneous metal parts rule, and possibly other NESHAP. We agree with the commenters who argued that demonstrating compliance with the most stringent NESHAP is complicated by the fact that it is hard to determine which NESHAP is most stringent because of differences in units, the affected source targeted (*e.g.*, whether cleaning is included in the emission limits), and compliance periods. Therefore, the option of complying with the most stringent NESHAP is not included in the final rule. Instead, the final rule provides the predominant activity and facility-specific emission limit compliance alternatives, as described in this preamble.

Predominant Activity Compliance Option

Comment: Several commenters supported the predominant activity compliance option. One of the commenters preferred the "predominant activity'' compliance option only if it is based on estimates of surface area coated. The commenter provided as an example a truck manufacturing facility that could estimate the total surface area coated by using truck part design information for each truck and tracking the number of trucks manufactured each year.

Several commenters recommended that the predominant activity demonstration be made only at the time a source applies for or renews its operating permit under title V or when the source becomes subject to regulations applicable to new source review or prevention of significant deterioration. The commenters noted that a "one-time'' or periodic demonstration would reduce the recordkeeping burden and avoid the potential for some facilities to fluctuate back and forth between two applicable NESHAP if predominant activity was tracked over a short time frame.

Response: The final rule provides two alternatives for reducing the burden associated with complying with more than one coating NESHAP or with more than one subcategory emission limit. The first alternative allows a facility to identify its predominant type of coating activity and comply with the NESHAP or the subcategory emission limit that applies to that activity for all coating operations. The predominant activity is defined as the activity that represents 90 percent or more of the surface coating that occurs at a facility. The second alternative allows a facility to calculate and comply with a facility-specific emission limit.

We have analyzed the relative differences in emission limits that are included in the predominant activity compliance option, as it would apply to the NESHAP for plastic parts and products and the NESHAP for miscellaneous metal parts and products. We have determined, for certain subcategories, that the environmental benefit of complying with the emission limit for the predominant activity is essentially equivalent to complying separately with each emission limit. For subcategories where the environmental benefit would not be substantially equivalent to complying with each standard separately, the predominant activity alternative is not provided. The predominant activity alternative does not apply to coating operations that are subject to the assembled on-road vehicle or automotive lamp emission limits in the final rule. These emission limits reflect the need for specialized performance requirements that can currently be accomplished only with materials that contain substantially higher HAP than materials used at other types of coating operations. It would be inappropriate to allow coating operations that can be performed with lower-HAP materials to comply with substantially higher-HAP emission limits than would otherwise be applicable.

Under the predominant activity alternative, if all coating operations comply with the emission limit applicable to the predominant activity, the facility will be considered in compliance with the emission limits otherwise applicable to the minority surface coating operations (*i.e*, those that amount to less than 10 percent of the coating activity).

The predominant activity determination could be based on representative coating data from the prior 1 to 5 years of operation for existing sources, or it could be based on reliable projections for future operations. For new sources, the determination would be based on projections of coating activity for the next 1 to 5 years or other period that is believed to represent future coating operations.

We believe the most appropriate basis for the predominant activity determination is the percentage of coating solids that is applied to parts subject to different emission limits. A facility would not need to measure the amount of coating solids used on different parts and products to determine the relative amount of coating activity subject to different emission limits. Instead, a facility could use other reliable and verifiable information including, but not limited to, product design, volume of coatings used, or the number of different parts and products coated during a representative period as long as it is approved by the permitting authority.

Create a Subcategory for Overlap Sources or Job Shops

Comment: One commenter suggested that developing subcategories for facilities subject to multiple NESHAP would not be feasible because EPA might need to create several subcategories to address different combinations of NESHAP. Another commenter stated that a subcategory for mixed coating operations could not be considered as an option without a proposed numerical emission limit. The same commenter claimed that emission limits for this option can not be developed based on the current MACT database.

Response: We agree with the commenters that this option is not feasible for several reasons. First, as stated in the proposal preamble (67 FR 72280, December 4, 2002), this option may not afford as much operating flexibility as other options being considered. Second, we did not have sufficient data to develop emission limits since most sources responding to the plastic parts and miscellaneous metal parts industry surveys tended to provide only data relevant to those surveys and the surveys were completed by sources that were more or less dedicated to one substrate or another. As a result, we did not have representative or accurate data from those sources most likely to be subject to this type of emission limit. Finally, as one commenter alluded to, even if useful data became available, an emission limit for these "job shop'' sources would need to be proposed for public comment.

Expand the Definition of the Source Category and Subcategories To Include Incidental Surface Coating Operations

Comment: One commenter stated that an approach for "incidental'' surface coating operations, would not be useful for sources such as truck manufacturers because neither plastic nor metal coating is incidental to their operations. Another commenter claimed that the incidental surface coating operations option may provide some relief.

Response: The final rule does not expand the definition of the plastic parts and products or miscellaneous metal parts and products source categories or subcategories to include incidental surface coating operations. However, as described previously, under the predominant activity compliance alternative in the final rule,

a source may comply with the emission limit that represents 90 percent or more of the coating activity at a source. For both the predominant activity and facility-specific emission limit alternatives, you may exclude coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP as long as these coating activities do not constitute more than 1 percent of total coating activities. Although these incidental coating activities can be excluded from the emission limit calculation or predominant activity determination, the coating activities must be included in the facility-wide compliance calculation.

Comments on the Proposal To Establish a Multi-Component Emission Limit

Comment: One commenter disagreed with EPA's suggestion of setting a multi-component emission limit for several reasons. The commenter did not think it would reduce recordkeeping because in both cases (separate compliance and a multi-component emission limit) a source would have to track the amount of each coating applied to each substrate in each subcategory. The commenter also contended that this approach would likely increase emissions compared to compliance with the individual limits, but did not provide any supporting explanation. The commenter was also concerned that some facilities could operate out of compliance if the emission limit does not accurately reflect the mix of substrates that they coat. Finally, the commenter believed that this option would amount to emissions averaging across subcategory boundaries and would contradict CAA section 112(d)(3), which mandates that standards for a subcategory cannot be less stringent than the MACT floor for the subcategory.

Several other commenters, however, supported this approach. One commenter argued that restricting emission averaging among coating operations discourages innovative and environmentally beneficial approaches to low-HAP coatings. The commenter argued that allowing averaging would promote more cost-effective regulation of HAP emissions while achieving an overall environmental benefit. The commenter also argued that the same flexible approach should be incorporated for meeting the requirements of multiple NESHAP at the same facility, as well as meeting multiple emission limits within a single NESHAP.

One commenter supported the idea of a source subject to two or more subcategory limits (*e.g.*, TPO and general use) to calculate a source-specific multi-component emission limit based on the relative amount of coating solids used on each plastic substrate. However, the commenter recommended that EPA not require a facility to calculate the limit each month and instead be allowed to calculate it annually or when renewing its permit.

While not commenting directly on this option, many commenters also expressed concern that many sources coat both plastic and metal parts, often using the same coatings and cleaning solvents. According to these commenters, requiring a facility to demonstrate compliance with separate emission limits in two or more surface coating NESHAP would be difficult and burdensome. These comments have been summarized earlier in this section.

Response: Through clarification of the applicability provisions of the final rule, as described in this preamble, we have significantly reduced the potential for sources to be subject to multiple surface coating NESHAP. In addition, EPA is providing in the final rule, the opportunity for a source to determine and comply with a facility-specific weighted emission limit for all coating operations that take place at the source. The emission limit would be weighted according to the relative amount of coatings used that would be subject to separate emission limits. This alternative emission limit may include applicable emission limits from two or more NESHAP.

In calculating the facility-specific emission limit, the basis for the weighting of the individual emission limits must be the mass of coating solids used in each subcategory. The mass coating solids used in the different coating operations may be calculated by a variety of methods, as long as it is accepted by the permitting authority. For example, in some cases a facility that uses the same coating for plastic and metal parts may be able to use the design specifications of the parts coated and the numbers of each type of part coated to calculate the weight of coating solids used for metal and plastic surfaces subject to the individual emission limits. In other situations, actual records of coating usage for each operation may be needed to provide a valid calculation.

In calculating a facility-specific emission limit for operations subject to NESHAP with emission limits in different formats, you will need to convert emission limits to the same format. To do so, you must use a default value for solids density of 12.5 lbs solids per gal solids (1.50 kg solids/liter solids) to convert emission limits in the Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products NESHAP that are in "HAP per volume solids'' to the "HAP per mass solids'' units of the Plastic Parts and Products NESHAP. This default value was calculated from the weighted-average solids density of coatings in the metal parts survey database and represents the average solids density of metal parts coatings.

The following example illustrates how the facility-specific emission limit may be used. Assume a facility has three coating operations subject to the following emission limits:

- Plastic parts general use (0.16 lb organic HAP/lb solids);
- Plastic parts TPO (0.26 lb HAP/lb solids); and
- Miscellaneous metal parts general use (2.6 lb organic HAP/gal solids).

The three coating operations used the following pounds of coating solids in the 12 months of the compliance period:

- Plastic parts general use: 30,000 lbs;
- Plastic parts TPO: 30,000 lbs; and
- Miscellaneous metal parts general use: 40,000 lbs.

First, the miscellaneous metal parts general use emission limit must be converted to lb organic HAP/lb solids units as in the plastic parts rule. For this example, we will use the default solids density of 12.5 lb solids per gal solids:

$$\frac{2.6 \text{ lb HAP}}{\text{gal solids}} \times \frac{1 \text{ gal solids}}{12.5 \text{ lb solids}} = \frac{0.21 \text{ lb HAP}}{\text{gal solids}}$$

Next, the facility-specific emission limit is calculated using Equation 1 in § 63.4490 of the final rule:

$$\frac{(0.16)\,(30{,}000) + (0.26)\,(30{,}000) + (0.21)\,(40{,}000)}{(30{,}000 + 30{,}000 + 40{,}000)} = \frac{0.21 \text{ lb HAP}}{\text{lb solids}}$$

If all coating operations comply with an emission limit of 0.21 lb organic HAP/lb solids and with the other compliance provisions of the final rule, the facility will be in compliance with the final rule for that compliance

period. The calculation must be repeated for each 12-month compliance period. In this example, compliance will also constitute compliance with the Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products NESHAP for the metal parts coating operations. The facility may use either the compliant materials option, the emission rate without add-on controls option, or the emission rate with add-on controls option to demonstrate compliance with the facility-specific emission limit.

This approach is consistent with the CAA because the emission limits from which the facility-specific emission limit would be calculated are based on the MACT emission limits for each applicable coating operation. We believe that overall emissions would be essentially the same as if each coating operation were complying separately with each applicable emission limit. The facility-specific emission limit needs to be calculated each month of the 12 month compliance period because of the wide differences in the various emission limits available for inclusion. A relatively small change in the mix of coating operations conducted during a compliance period may have a significant effect on the weighted emission limit. Thus, it would not be appropriate for a facility to establish and maintain a fixed facility-specific emission limit based on historical data or long term projections.

In the final rule, the facility-specific emission limit and predominant activity alternatives provide sources with comprehensive and flexible approaches that will reduce the recordkeeping associated with sources that coat multiple substrates and whose workload could fluctuate over time. These alternatives reduce the likelihood of overlap among multiple surface coating NESHAP.

C. The MACT Floor Approach and Database

Comment: Several commenters requested that the rule be revised to either exempt solvent blends from HAP limits or change the MACT floors to reflect the default HAP contents. One commenter noted that when sources provided EPA with coating data they were not aware that solvent blends contained HAP, and therefore did not report any HAP content in these materials. Therefore, according to the commenters, using the default HAP contents in the rule, as proposed, to determine compliance is not consistent with the MACT floor. Other commenters requested that EPA verify that the manner in which solvent blends were accounted for in the database is consistent with the default HAP fractions in Tables 3 and 4 of this preamble.

Response: When we analyzed the data provided to us in establishing the MACT floor for the general use, automotive lamp, and TPO subcategories, we accounted for the HAP in solvent blends, consistent with Tables 3 and 4 of this preamble. Therefore, no adjustments to the proposed limits are necessary to account for the HAP in solvent blends.

For the assembled on-road vehicle subcategory, the proposed limits are based on data provided to EPA that, according to the commenters, did not account for the HAP in solvent blends. We have reviewed more detailed HAP data from EPA surveys for sources in this subcategory. Based on these data, the HAP from solvent blends accounts for only about 0.1 percent of all HAP emitted from the coating operations at these sources. Therefore, we believe that no adjustment in the emission limit for the assembled on-road vehicle subcategory is needed to account for the HAP in solvent blends that will be included in the compliance calculations.

Comment: Several commenters provided additional data that resulted in revised emission rates for some of the MACT floor facilities in the TPO subcategory. Two commenters expressed concern that the MACT floor database could contain errors that were still undetected. The commenters were also concerned that some coating materials could not be accurately linked to specific subcategories at several sources that had coating operations in more than one subcategory. The commenters recommended adding a 20-percent correction factor to the proposed emission limits to account for potential errors that had not yet been identified and to account for materials that were not linked to specific subcategory coating operations.

Two commenters also questioned EPA's assumptions about capture efficiency and the approach for dividing HAP emissions among the spray booth, flash-off, and curing ovens for those facilities that did not supply specific information when estimating emission rates for sources with add-on controls. The commenters questioned whether EPA should have assumed 100 percent capture efficiency for total enclosures when data for some sources indicated only about 65 percent capture efficiency. The commenters also argued that the majority of emissions (about 80 percent) occur in the spray booth and that it is inappropriate to divide emissions evenly among the spray booth, flash-off area, and the oven and drying area. Both commenters stated that these estimates affect the estimated HAP emissions from the floor facilities.

One commenter requested that EPA modify the emission limits for TPO because the proposed limits are not practically achievable for solventborne systems, or the final rule should include a predominant activity option for TPO surface coating sources that are also subject to the automobile and light-duty truck NESHAP. The commenter argued that because the floor facilities for existing sources in the TPO category include both waterborne and solventborne technologies, solventborne facilities are faced with disadvantages in meeting the standards. The commenter stated that problems arise because it is not economically feasible to convert to waterborne coatings and waterborne coatings do not meet all customer needs. The commenter also noted that some operations could not meet the emission limit even with add-on controls. The commenter noted that in the proposal preamble, EPA concluded that waterborne coatings and add-on controls were not feasible as options more stringent than the MACT floor for existing TPO surface coating operations.

Response: We have evaluated the additional data provided on the sources in the TPO subcategory and have corrected the emission rates for these sources where appropriate, and recalculated the MACT floor (the average emission rate of the best-performing five sources for existing sources). The final emission limits reflect those changes, and are higher than the proposed emission limits for new and existing sources. In addition, the data and analysis for each of the MACT floor facilities for each subcategory were checked against the original survey response for each facility and no other corrections were identified that would warrant additional changes to the limits. Since we have adopted the specific data corrections noted by the commenters and have confirmed the other data used in establishing the emission limits for each subcategory, we see no need to increase the limits by 20 percent as suggested by the commenters.

We disagree with the commenter that the TPO emission limits should be revised to exclude sources using waterborne coatings or add-on controls. The commenter provided no data or information that would indicate that these sources should be put into a separate subcategory or subject to a separate emission limit from those that are using solventborne coatings. The products being coated by the lower-emitting "MACT floor'' facilities are

similar to those being coated by the rest of the sources in the subcategory. Therefore, these sources need to be included in the MACT analysis for TPO coating and the emission limit for existing TPO sources can be no less stringent than the average emission limit of the five best controlled sources. Existing facilities have the flexibility to meet these limits in a variety of ways, including use of waterborne coatings, use of other low-HAP coating or cleaning materials, add-on controls, or a combination of these. In addition, the final rule includes a compliance alternative for sources subject to the Automobile and Light-Duty Truck NESHAP where compliance with that NESHAP for all plastic part coating operations constitutes compliance with this rule. Also, the final rule includes a predominant activity compliance alternative suggested by commenters as an alternative for TPO sources that are located at sources that are also subject to other surface coating NESHAP, and also includes the facility-specific emission limit alternative. These three alternatives that were not included in the proposed rule will increase the compliance flexibility for sources that are potentially subject to the TPO emission limit.

Comment: One commenter requested the final rule move marine engine plastic part coatings from the general use category to either a separate category or a category that more accurately reflects performance and durability requirements for marine engine parts. Another commenter believes that the general use emission limits are more stringent than the miscellaneous metal parts emission limits and believes the plastic parts rule will be difficult and expensive to meet. The commenter noted that coating of the large plastic cover on a stern drive or inboard marine engine enhances the appearance of the engine and protects it in a harsh marine environment.

Another commenter stated that it is not technically feasible for coatings used on personal water craft (PWC) to meet the emission limits from the general use category. The commenter believes PWC coatings need a separate category that more accurately reflects PWC's performance and durability requirements. The PWC are consumer products and the product is judged by its ability to maintain appearance in a harsh marine environment. In this respect, the coating serves as a protective coating for the fiberglass laminate of the PWC hull and deck. The commenter argued that compliant coatings and alternative coating technology, such as electro-deposition coating and powder coating, are not acceptable because they do not have a high-quality finish for high-visibility products. To resolve this issue, one commenter requested the general use emission limits be harmonized and suggested that PWC could meet a limit based on combined compliance with the plastic parts and miscellaneous metal parts general use emission limits. The commenter indicated that compliance would be facilitated if they could offset higher emissions from the plastic part coating operations.

Response: The commenters did not provide data to support the claim that the coatings used on PWC or marine engine covers could not meet the proposed emission limits, or to support the development of alternative emission limits. Therefore, the final rule does not contain a separate category or emission limit for PWC or marine engine cover coating operations. However, a source coating both metal and plastic parts will be allowed to calculate a facility-specific emission limit based on the relative amount of coating performed on each substrate. This approach will allow facilities that coat PWC or engine covers more flexibility in complying with the limits for their plastic part surface coating operations.

D. Compliance Options for Meeting the Emission Limits

Comment: One commenter stated that the emission rate without add-on controls option allows sources to take credit for HAP included in materials recycled off-site and argued that sources that recycle on-site should receive the same credit. Language in §§ 63.4541, 63.4551, and 63.4561(a) led the commenter to expect that sources with add-on control also receive credit for recycled coatings, thinners, or cleaning materials in the compliance calculations and that EPA should clarify this in the final rule. Another commenter also questioned whether sources that recycle materials off-site need to determine the HAP content of the materials received back from the recycler. The commenter noted that sources that recycle on-site do not need to determine the HAP content of the recycled material.

Response: In the compliance calculations in both the emission rate without add-on controls option and the emission rate with add-on controls option, you only need to include the HAP and solids from those materials that are actually consumed in a coating operation for which you are calculating the emission rate. If the unused portion of a material is recovered on-site and used in a second (different) coating operation for which you are separately calculating the emission rate, you do not need to include the amount of HAP and solids contained in the recovered material in the emission rate calculation for the first coating operation. However, you do need to include the HAP and solids from the recovered material in the second coating operation for which you are calculating the emission rate.

If you are calculating a single facility-wide emission rate for all coating operations, you do not need to account for materials that are recovered in one operation and used in another on-site operation. Instead, you would only need to account for materials that are actually consumed by the whole facility. For example, you would use the assumption that all HAP in the purchased coating materials are emitted on-site (either during their first use or during re-use on site). If you send HAP-containing materials off-site for recycling or disposal, such that a portion of the HAP is not emitted on-site, you can subtract this from the facility-wide emission calculation.

If you recycle materials on-site, you do not need to determine the HAP content of the materials after recycling for use in compliance calculations. Similarly, we have clarified the final rule to specify that if you send materials off-site for recycling, you do not need to determine the HAP content after recycling if you have documentation from the recycler that the material you received back is the exact same material you sent to the recycler. The purpose of the requirements is to show that the recycled materials are not inadvertently amounting to a net increase in HAP emissions from the source.

E. Methods for Determining HAP Content of Coatings

Comment: Two commenters stated that if a facility uses Material Safety Data Sheets to demonstrate compliance, a facility should be allowed to use the average of a reported range for an ingredient in determining compliance. This would avoid a facility having to determine the actual composition and would be consistent with toxics release inventory reporting, according to the commenter. A requirement to use the upper limit of a range would lead to a gross overstatement of the HAP content of materials, according to the commenter. Another commenter argued that to reduce the recordkeeping burden of calculating HAP emissions from hundreds of paints, the HAP emissions for groups of coating materials that are covered in a single Material Safety Data Sheet (such as, paints that differ only in color) should be calculated based on the average composition of the group

normalized to a total of 100 percent. The level for each HAP component should be based on the midpoint between the high and low end of the range shown on the Material Safety Data Sheets.

Response: If a range of HAP is presented, it is up to the user to determine the appropriate value that best represents the actual HAP content. The final rule does not specify whether you must use the upper limit of a range or whether you may use the average or mid-point of a range. It is important to remember, however, that in the event of any inconsistency between formulation data, such as that found on Material Safety Data Sheets, and Method 311 analyses, the Method 311 data will be used in any compliance determinations.

Comment: Several commenters stated that the final rule should allow sources or materials suppliers to use alternatives to EPA Method 24 to determine the amount of HAP that is actually emitted from reactive coatings as they are used. The proposed rule and associated test methods (specifically EPA Method 24) assumed that all HAP contained in coatings or additives are emitted. However, in reactive coatings, some of the HAP species react with other ingredients in the coating to form solids and are not emitted to the atmosphere. Therefore, the amount of HAP emitted can be significantly less than the amount of HAP present in the liquid coating.

Response: An alternative method for determining the fraction of HAP emitted from reactive coatings has been included as an appendix to the final rule. Sources using reactive coatings may use this method for demonstrating compliance based on the HAP actually emitted, rather than using Method 311, Method 24, or composition data.

F. Notification Requirements

Comment: Two commenters stated that § 63.4510 should be revised to exempt sources from the requirement to submit an initial notification if they have already submitted a CAA section 112(j) Part 1 Application to States regarding the Plastic Parts and Products Surface Coating NESHAP.

Response: Sources that have submitted a CAA section 112(j) Part 1 Application to their State permitting agency are still required to submit an initial notification as required by § 63.4510. The General Provisions specified in 40 CFR part 63, subpart A, apply to all NESHAP source categories in part 63. Under § 63.9(b) of subpart A, the owner or operator of a facility subject to a NESHAP for a given source category must submit an initial, written notification to the EPA within the applicable time period identifying the facility and the specific NESHAP subpart to which the facility is subject. In this case, the owner or operator of a facility with plastic parts and products surface coating operations subject to the NESHAP is required to prepare and submit an initial notification. Section 112(j) of the CAA requires owners and operators of major sources within a source category to apply for a title V permit should the EPA fail to promulgate emission standards for that source category by the date specified in the regulatory schedule established through section 112(e) of the CAA. The application requirements are specified under 40 CFR part 63, subpart B. Although the subpart B application requirements include some of the same information required for the subpart A initial notification (*e.g.*, facility name, address, brief description of source), the two documents serve different administrative purposes under the NESHAP program. Therefore, it is not appropriate to provide an exemption as requested by the commenter and the final rule requires all sources subject to the rule to submit an initial notification.

G. Compliance Requirements for Sources With Add-on Controls

Comment: Several commenters stated that the compliance calculations in § 63.4561(h) should not use an assumption of zero-efficiency when deviations occur. According to the commenter, this approach is burdensome and penalizes facilities for minor parameter reporting problems, such as temperature read-out malfunctions. The commenter suggested that a facility should be allowed to rebut the presumed zero-efficiency with other available data, such as fuel consumption or manual temperature recordings.

Response: If a source has manually collected parameter data indicating that an emission capture system or control device was operating normally during a parameter monitoring system malfunction, these data could be used to demonstrate compliance with the operating limits and the source would not have to assume zero-percent efficiency.

If a source has data indicating the actual performance of an add-on emission capture system and control device (*e.g.*, data from previous tests measuring percent capture at reduced flow rates or percent destruction efficiency at reduced thermal oxidizer temperatures) during a deviation from operating limits, then the source may use the actual performance in determining compliance, provided that these data were collected during performance tests meeting the applicable requirements for performance tests specified in § 63.7 of the General Provisions. The final rule has been revised to clarify that the actual performance of the add-on control system during a deviation may be used provided the performance testing criteria have been met. The final rule does not allow a source to otherwise estimate the efficiency of a capture system or control device during a deviation because this would provide no assurance of the quality of the data used in the compliance calculation.

V. Summary of Environmental, Energy, and Economic Impacts

For the purpose of assessing potential cost and emission reduction impacts, we assumed that all existing sources would convert to liquid coatings, thinners and/or other additives with lower-HAP content than presently used and would convert to lower-HAP or no-HAP cleaning materials rather than using add-on control devices, except for those already using add-on control devices. We assumed that new sources would use low-HAP coatings and non-HAP cleaning materials.

A. What Are the Air Impacts?

The 1997 nationwide baseline organic HAP emissions for the 202 major source plastic parts and products surface coating facilities of which EPA is aware are estimated to be 9,820 tpy. Implementation of the final emission limitations would reduce these emissions by approximately 80 percent to 2260 tpy. In addition, the emission limitations will not result in any significant secondary air impacts. We expect that the majority of facilities will switch to lower- or non-organic-HAP-containing materials to comply with the standards, rather than installing add-on control devices. Thus, increases in electricity consumption (which could lead to increases in emissions of nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide from electric utilities) will be minimal.

B. What Are the Cost Impacts?

The total capital cost (including monitoring costs) for existing sources is estimated to be approximately $804,000. The nationwide annual cost (including monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting costs) for existing sources is approximately $10.7 million per year. Costs for new sources are based on an estimate of six new sources being constructed within 5 years after promulgation of the final standards. The total capital cost (including monitoring costs) for new sources is $28,000. The

total annual cost (including monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting costs) for new sources is estimated to be approximately $194,000 per year.

Cost estimates are based on information available to the Administrator and presented in the economic analysis of the final rule. The costs are calculated assuming that the majority of sources would comply by using lower-HAP-containing or non-HAP coatings and cleaning materials because such materials are generally available and becoming more widely available each year. We assumed that facilities presently equipped with add-on controls would continue to operate those control devices and capture systems and would perform the required performance tests and parameter monitoring.

During development of the proposed emission limitations, limited information was available on the costs associated with the switch to low-HAP or non-HAP coatings and cleaning materials. At proposal, we specifically requested comment on the assumptions and methodology used to determine these costs (67 FR 72295, December 4, 2002), including detailed information on the coatings and cleaning materials (and associated costs) currently being used and the coatings and cleaning materials (and associated costs) that would be used to comply with the proposed emission limitations, as well as the basis for the cost information. We received no detailed information on these cost elements in the public comments. Therefore, we have not changed the cost estimates since proposal.

C. What Are the Economic Impacts?

We prepared an economic impact analysis (EIA) to provide an estimate of the impacts the proposed rule would have on the plastic parts and products surface coating industry, consumers, and society. Economic impacts were calculated on a facility-specific basis, as well as on a market segment basis (*e.g.*, automobile manufacturing, sporting goods, electronics equipment, etc.). Economic impact indicators examined included price, output, and employment impacts. None of the changes made since proposal have resulted in changes in costs, so the EIA prepared for the proposed rule has not been updated for the final rule.

The EIA showed that the expected price increase for affected plastic parts and products would be less than 0.1 percent as a result of the final standards. Therefore, we do not expect any adverse impact to occur for those industries that produce or consume plastic parts and products such as home appliances, computer hardware producers, motor vehicle manufacturers, and recreational vehicle manufacturers.

The distribution of costs across plastic parts and products production facilities is slanted toward the lower impact levels with many facilities incurring costs related only to annually recurring monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping activities. The EIA indicates that these regulatory costs are expected to represent about 0.25 percent of the value of coating services, which should not cause producers to cease or significantly alter their current operations. Hence, no firms or facilities are expected to be at risk of closure because of the final rule. For more information, consult Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0074 (formerly Docket No. A–99–12).

D. What Are the Non-Air Health, Environmental, and Energy Impacts?

Based on information from the industry survey responses, we found no indication that the use of lower-HAP or non-HAP content coatings, thinners and other additives, and cleaning materials at existing sources would result in any increase or decrease in non-air health, environmental, and energy impacts. There would be no change in the utility requirements associated with the use of these materials, so there would be no change in the amount of energy consumed as a result of the material conversion. Because new sources are expected to comply with the final rule through the use of lower-HAP or non-HAP coating technologies rather than add-on control devices, there would be no significant change in energy usage.

We estimate that the emission limitations will have a minimal impact on water quality because only a few facilities are expected to comply by making process modifications or by using add-on control devices that would generate wastewater. However, because many lower-HAP and non-HAP materials are waterborne, an increase in wastewater generation from cleaning activities may result. Although additional wastewater may be generated by facilities switching to waterborne coatings, the amount of wastewater generated by these facilities is not expected to increase significantly. We also estimate that the emission limitations will result in a decrease in the amount of both solid and hazardous waste from facilities, as the majority of facilities will be using lower-organic-HAP-containing materials which will result in a decrease in the amount of waste materials that will have to be disposed of as hazardous. In addition, we expect that the majority of facilities will comply by using low-HAP or non-HAP materials rather than add-on control devices. Thus, there will be little or no increase in energy usage caused by the operation of add-on controls.

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), EPA must determine whether the regulatory action is "significant'' and therefore subject to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review and the requirements of the Executive Order. The Executive Order defines "significant regulatory action'' as one that is likely to result in a rule that may:

(1) Have an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities;

(2) Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;

(3) Materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs, or the rights and obligation of recipients thereof; or

(4) Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order.

Pursuant to the terms of Executive Order 12866, it has been determined that the final rule is a "significant regulatory action,'' due to its potential impact on small businesses. The Small Business Administration (SBA) was specifically interested in how the final rule would address the potential for sources to be subject to multiple coating NESHAP. As such, this action was submitted to OMB for review. Changes made in response to OMB suggestions or recommendations will be documented in the public record.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act

The information collection requirements in the final rule have been submitted for approval to OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.* The information collection requirements are not enforceable until OMB approves them.

The information requirements are based on notification, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in the General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A), which are mandatory for all

operators subject to national emission standards. These recordkeeping and reporting requirements are specifically authorized by section 114 of the CAA (42 U.S.C. 7414). All information submitted to EPA pursuant to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements for which a claim of confidentiality is made is safeguarded according to EPA policies set forth in 40 CFR part 2, subpart B.

The final rule requires maintaining records of all coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials data and calculations used to determine compliance. This information includes the amount (kg) used during each 12-month compliance period, mass fraction of organic HAP, density, and mass fraction of coating solids.

If an add-on control device is used, records must be kept of the capture efficiency of the capture system, destruction or removal efficiency of the add-on control device, and the monitored operating parameters. In addition, records must be kept of each calculation of the affected sourcewide emissions for each 12-month compliance period and all data, calculations, test results, and other supporting information used to determine this value.

The monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting burden in the third year after the effective date of the promulgated rule is estimated to be 119,000 labor hours at a cost of $5.4 million for new and existing sources. This estimate includes the cost of determining and recording organic HAP content, solids content, and density, as needed, of the regulated materials, and developing a system for determining and recording the amount of each material used and performing the calculations needed for demonstrating compliance. Additionally, for affected sources with existing or newly-installed add-on control systems, the costs also include a one-time performance test and report (with repeat tests where needed) of the add-on control device, one-time purchase and installation of a CPMS, one-time submission of a SSMP with semiannual reports for any event when the procedures in the plan were not followed, semiannual compliance status reports, and recordkeeping. Total capital/startup costs associated with the monitoring requirements over the 3-year period of the information collection request (ICR) are estimated at $133,000, with operation and maintenance costs of $655 per year.

Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in 40 CFR part 9. When this ICR is approved by OMB, the Agency will publish a technical amendment to 40 CFR part 9 in the **Federal Register** to display the OMB control number for the approved information collection requirements contained in the final rule.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The EPA has determined that it is not necessary to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis in connection with the final rule.

For purposes of assessing the impact of the final rule on small entities, small entity is defined as: (1) A small business according to SBA size standards by NAICS code ranging from 100 to 1,000 employees or less than $5 million in annual sales; (2) a small governmental jurisdiction that is a government of a city, county, town, school district, or special district with a population of less than 50,000; or (3) a small organization that is any not-for-profit enterprise that is independently operated and is not dominant in its field. It should be noted that companies affected by the final rule and the small business definition applied to each industry by NAICS code is that listed in the SBA size standards (13 CFR part 121).

After considering the economic impacts of the final rule on small entities, EPA has concluded that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. We have determined that 67 of the 130 firms, or 51 percent of the total, affected by the final rule may be small entities. While the number of small firms appears to be a large proportion of the total number of affected firms, the small firms experience 21 percent of the total national compliance cost of $11 million (1997 $). Of the 67 affected small firms, three firms are estimated to have compliance costs that exceed 1 percent of their revenues. The maximum impact on any affected small entity is a compliance cost of 1.8 percent of its sales. Finally, there is a difference between the median compliance cost-to-sales estimates for the affected small and large firms (0.08 percent compared to 0.01 percent for the large firms, and 0.03 percent across all affected firms).

Although the final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, EPA nonetheless has worked aggressively to minimize the impact of the final rule on small entities. We solicited input from small entities during the data-gathering phase of the rulemaking. We are promulgating compliance options that give small entities flexibility in choosing the most cost-effective and least burdensome alternative for their operation. For example, a facility could purchase and use lower-or non-HAP coatings, thinners, and cleaning materials (*i.e.*, pollution prevention) that meet the final rule rather than being required to purchase add-on control systems. The lower-or non-HAP option can be demonstrated with minimum burden by using already-maintained purchase and usage records. No testing of materials would be required as the facility owner could show that their coatings meet the emission limits by providing formulation data supplied by the manufacturer.

We are also providing one option that allows compliance demonstrations to be conducted on a rolling 12-month basis, meaning that the facility would each month calculate a 12-month organic HAP emission rate for the previous 12 months to determine compliance. This will give affected small entities extra flexibility in complying with the emission limits since small entities are more likely to use lower monthly volumes and/or a limited number of materials. Furthermore, we are promulgating the minimum monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements needed for enforcement and compliance assurance.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA), Public Law 104–4, establishes requirements for Federal agencies to assess the effects of their regulatory actions on State, local, and tribal governments and the private sector. Under section 202 of the UMRA, EPA generally must prepare a written statement, including a cost-benefit analysis, for proposed and final rules with "Federal mandates'' that may result

in expenditures to State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or to the private sector, of $100 million or more in any 1 year. Before promulgating an EPA rule for which a written statement is needed, section 205 of the UMRA generally requires EPA to identify and consider a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives and adopt the least costly, most cost-effective, or least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule. The provisions of section 205 do not apply when they are inconsistent with applicable law. Moreover, section 205 allows EPA to adopt an alternative other than the least costly, most cost-effective, or least burdensome alternative if the Administrator publishes with the final rule an explanation why that alternative was not adopted. Before EPA establishes any regulatory requirements that may significantly or uniquely affect small governments, including tribal governments, it must have developed under section 203 of the UMRA a small government agency plan. The plan must provide for notifying potentially affected small governments, enabling officials of affected small governments to have meaningful and timely input in the development of EPA regulatory proposals with significant Federal intergovernmental mandates, and informing, educating, and advising small governments on compliance with the regulatory requirements.

The EPA has determined that the final rule does not contain a Federal mandate that may result in expenditures of $100 million or more to State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or the private sector in any 1 year. The maximum total annual cost of the final rule for any 1 year has been estimated to be about $11 million. Thus, the final rule is not subject to the requirements of sections 202 and 205 of the UMRA. In addition, EPA has determined that the final rule contains no regulatory requirements that might significantly or uniquely affect small governments because it contains no requirements that apply to such governments or impose obligations upon them. Therefore, the final rule is not subject to the requirements of Section 203 of the UMRA.

E. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure "meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications.'' "Policies that have federalism implications'' are defined in the Executive Order to include regulations that have "substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.''

The final rule does not have federalism implications. It will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132. Pursuant to the terms of Executive Order 13132, it has been determined that the final rule does not have "federalism implications'' because it does not meet the necessary criteria. Thus, Executive Order 13132 does not apply to the final rule.

F. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure "meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications.'' The final rule does not have tribal implications, as specified in Executive Order 13175. The EPA is not aware of tribal governments that own or operate plastic parts and products surface coating facilities. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to the final rule.

G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) applies to any rule that: (1) is determined to be "economically significant'' as defined under Executive Order 12866, and (2) concerns an environmental health or safety risk that EPA has reason to believe may have a disproportionate effect on children. If the regulatory action meets both criteria, EPA must evaluate the environmental health or safety effects of the planned rule on children, and explain why the planned regulation is preferable to other potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives considered by the Agency.

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that are based on health or safety risks, such that the analysis required under section 5–501 of the Executive Order has the potential to influence the regulation. The final rule is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it does not establish environmental standards based on an assessment of health or safety risks.

H. Executive Order 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

The final rule is not subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) because it is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy. Further, we have concluded that the final rule is not likely to have any adverse energy effects. The vast majority of affected sources are expected to comply with the final rule through pollution prevention rather than add on controls, and therefore, there would be, at most, a nominal impact on energy usage.

I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act

As noted in the proposed rule, section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (NTTAA), Public Law 104–113; § 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note) directs EPA to use voluntary consensus standards (VCS) in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. The VCS are technical standards (*e.g.*, materials specifications, test methods, sampling procedures, and business practices) that are developed or adopted by VCS bodies. The NTTAA directs EPA to provide Congress, through OMB, explanations when the Agency decides not to use available and applicable VCS.

The final rule involves technical standards. The EPA cites the following standards in the final rule: EPA Methods 1, 1A, 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, 2G, 3, 3A, 3B, 4, 24, 25, 25A, 204, 204A–F, 311, and an alternative method to determine weight volatile matter content and weight solids content for reactive adhesives. Consistent with the NTTAA, EPA conducted searches to identify VCS in addition to these EPA methods/performance specifications. No applicable VCS were identified for EPA Methods 1A, 2A, 2D, 2F, 2G, 204, 204A through 204F, 311, and an alternative method to determine weight volatile matter content and weight solids content for reactive adhesives. The search and review results have been documented and are placed in Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0074 (formerly Docket No. A–99–12).

Six VCS: ASTM D1475–90, ASTM D2369–95, ASTM D3792–91, ASTM D4017–96a, ASTM D4457–85 (Reapproved 1991), and ASTM D5403–93 are already incorporated by reference

(IBR) in EPA Method 24. In addition, we are separately specifying the use of ASTM D1475–98, "Standard Test Method for Density of Liquid Coatings, Inks, and Related Products,'' for measuring the density of each coating, thinner and/or additive, and cleaning material. Five VCS: ASTM D1979–91, ASTM D3432–89, ASTM D4747–87, ASTM D4827–93, and ASTM PS9–94 are IBR in EPA Method 311.

In addition to the VCS EPA uses in the final rule, the search for emissions measurement procedures identified 14 other VCS. The EPA determined that 11 of these 14 VCS identified for measuring emissions of the HAP or surrogates subject to emission standards in the final rule are impractical alternatives to EPA test methods for the purposes of the final rule. Therefore, EPA does not intend to adopt the VCS for this purpose.

Three of the 14 VCS identified in this search were not available at the time the review was conducted for the purposes of the final rule because they are under development by a VCS body: ASME/BSR MFC 13M, "Flow Measurement by Velocity Traverse,'' for EPA Method 2 (and possibly 1); ASME/BSR MFC 12M, "Flow in Closed Conduits Using Multiport Averaging Pitot Primary Flowmeters,'' for EPA Method 2; and ISO/CD 17895, "Paints and Varnishes—Determination of the Volatile Organic Compound Content of Water-based Emulsion Paints,'' for EPA Method 24.

The EPA requested comment on the compliance demonstration requirements in the proposed rule and specifically invited the public to identify potentially-applicable VCS. We received several comments suggesting the use of an alternative method to Method 24 for measuring emissions from reactive adhesives. This alternative method has been included in appendix A to the final rule. No other comments were received with respect to potentially applicable VCS.

Sections 63.4541, 63.4551, 63.4561, 63.4565, 63.4566, and appendix A of the final standards list the EPA testing methods and performance specifications included in the final standards. Under 40 CFR 63.7(f) and 63.8(f) of subpart A of the General Provisions, a source may apply to EPA for permission to use alternative test methods or alternative monitoring requirements in place of any of the EPA testing methods, performance specifications, or procedures.

J. Congressional Review Act

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801, *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. The EPA will submit a report containing the final rule and other required information to the United States Senate, the United States House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the final rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a major rule as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2). The rule will be effective April 19, 2004.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 63

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Hazardous substances, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: August 29, 2003.

Marianne Lamont Horinko,

Acting Administrator.

■ For the reasons stated in the preamble, title 40, chapter I, part 63 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 63—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 63 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.*

Subpart A—[AMENDED]

■ 2. Section 63.14 is amended by revising paragraph (b)(26) and adding a new paragraph (b)(34) to read as follows:

§ 63.14 Incorporations by reference.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(26) ASTM D1475–98, Standard Test Method for Density of Liquid Coatings, Inks, and Related Products, IBR approved for §§ 63.3941(b)(4), 63.3941(c), 63.3951(c), 63.4141(b)(3), 63.4141(c), and 63.4551(c).

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(34) E145–94 (Reapproved 2001), Standard Specification for Gravity-Convection and Forced-Ventilation Ovens, IBR approved for § 63.4581, Appendix A.

* * * * *

■ 3. Part 63 is amended by adding subpart PPPP to read as follows:

Subpart PPPP—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products

Sec.

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63.4561 How do I demonstrate initial compliance?
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Other Requirements and Information

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Tables to Subpart PPPP of Part 63

Table 1 to Subpart PPPP of Part 63—Operating Limits if Using the Emission Rate with Add-on Controls Option
Table 2 to Subpart PPPP of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart PPPP of Part 63
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Appendix A to Subpart PPPP of Part 63—Determination of Weight Volatile Matter Content and Weight Solids Content of Reactive Adhesives

Subpart PPPP—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.4480 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for plastic parts and products surface coating facilities. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations.

§ 63.4481 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) Plastic parts and products include, but are not limited to, plastic components of the following types of products as well as the products themselves: Motor vehicle parts and accessories for automobiles, trucks, recreational vehicles; sporting and recreational goods; toys; business machines; laboratory and medical equipment; and household and other consumer products. Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, the source category to which this subpart applies is the surface coating of any plastic parts or products, as described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, and it includes the subcategories listed in paragraphs (a)(2) through (5) of this section.

(1) Surface coating is the application of coating to a substrate using, for example, spray guns or dip tanks. When application of coating to a substrate occurs, then surface coating also includes associated activities, such as surface preparation, cleaning, mixing, and storage. However, these activities do not comprise surface coating if they are not directly related to the application of the coating. Coating application with handheld, non-refillable aerosol containers, touch-up markers, marking pens, or the application of paper film or plastic film which may be pre-coated with an adhesive by the manufacturer are not coating operations for the purposes of this subpart.

(2) The general use coating subcategory includes all surface coating operations that are not automotive lamp coating operations, thermoplastic olefin (TPO) coating operations, or assembled on-road vehicle coating operations.

(3) The automotive lamp coating subcategory includes the surface coating of plastic components of the body of an exterior automotive lamp including, but not limited to, headlamps, tail lamps, turn signals, and marker (clearance) lamps; typical coatings used are reflective argent coatings and clear topcoats. This subcategory does not include the coating of interior automotive lamps, such as dome lamps and instrument panel lamps.

(4) The TPO coating subcategory includes the surface coating of TPO substrates; typical coatings used are adhesion promoters, color coatings, clear coatings and topcoats. The coating of TPO substrates on fully assembled on-road vehicles is not included in the TPO coating subcategory.

(5) The assembled on-road vehicle coating subcategory includes surface coating of fully assembled motor vehicles and trailers intended for on-road use, including, but not limited to: automobiles, light-duty trucks, heavy duty trucks, and busses that have been repaired after a collision or otherwise repainted; fleet delivery trucks; and motor homes and other recreational vehicles (including camping trailers and fifth wheels). This subcategory also includes the incidental coating of parts, such as radiator grilles, that are removed from the fully assembled on-road vehicle to facilitate concurrent coating of all parts associated with the vehicle. The assembled on-road vehicle coating subcategory does not include the surface coating of plastic parts prior to their attachment to an on-road vehicle on an original equipment manufacturer's (OEM) assembly line. The assembled on-road vehicle coating subcategory also does not include the use of adhesives, sealants, and caulks used in assembling on-road vehicles. Body fillers used to correct small surface defects and rubbing compounds used to remove surface scratches are not considered coatings subject to this subpart.

(b) You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a new, reconstructed, or existing affected source, as defined in § 63.4482, that uses 378 liters (100 gallons (gal)) per year, or more, of coatings that contain hazardous air pollutants (HAP) in the surface coating of plastic parts and products defined in paragraph (a) of this section; and that is a major source, is located at a major source, or is part of a major source of emissions of HAP. A major source of HAP emissions is any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 9.07 megagrams (Mg) (10 tons) or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 22.68 Mg (25 tons) or more per year. You do not need to include coatings that meet the definition of non-HAP coating contained in § 63.4581 in determining whether you use 378 liters (100 gallons) per year, or more, of coatings in the surface coating of plastic parts and products.

(c) This subpart does not apply to surface coating or a coating operation that meets any of the criteria of paragraphs (c)(1) through (16) of this section.

(1) A coating operation conducted at a facility where the facility uses only coatings, thinners and other additives, and cleaning materials that contain no organic HAP, as determined according to § 63.3941(a).

(2) Surface coating operations that occur at research or laboratory facilities, or is part of janitorial, building, and facility maintenance operations, or that occur at hobby shops that are operated for noncommercial purposes.

(3) The surface coating of plastic parts and products performed on-site at installations owned or operated by the Armed Forces of the United States (including the Coast Guard and the National Guard of any such State) or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or the surface coating of military munitions manufactured by or for the Armed Forces of the United States (including the Coast Guard and the National Guard of any such State).

(4) Surface coating where plastic is extruded onto plastic parts or products to form a coating.

(5) Surface coating of magnet wire.

(6) In-mold coating operations or gel coating operations in the manufacture of reinforced plastic composite parts that

meet the applicability criteria for reinforced plastics composites production (subpart WWWW of this part).

(7) Surface coating of plastic components of wood furniture that meet the applicability criteria for wood furniture manufacturing (subpart JJ of this part).

(8) Surface coating of plastic components of large appliances that meet the applicability criteria for large appliance surface coating (subpart NNNN of this part).

(9) Surface coating of plastic components of metal furniture that meet the applicability criteria for metal furniture surface coating (subpart RRRR of this part).

(10) Surface coating of plastic components of wood building products that meet the applicability criteria for wood building products surface coating (subpart QQQQ of this part).

(11) Surface coating of plastic components of aerospace vehicles that meet the applicability criteria for aerospace manufacturing and rework (40 CFR part 63, subpart GG).

(12) Surface coating of plastic parts intended for use in an aerospace vehicle or component using specialty coatings as defined in appendix A to subpart GG of this part.

(13) Surface coating of plastic components of ships that meet the applicability criteria for shipbuilding and ship repair (subpart II of this part).

(14) Surface coating of plastic using a web coating process that meets the applicability criteria for paper and other web coating (subpart JJJJ of this part).

(15) Surface coating of fiberglass boats or parts of fiberglass boats (including, but not limited to, the use of assembly adhesives) where the facility meets the applicability criteria for boat manufacturing (subpart VVVV of this part), except where the surface coating of the boat is a post-mold coating operation performed on personal watercraft or parts of personal watercraft. This subpart does apply to post-mold coating operations performed on personal watercraft and parts of personal watercraft.

(16) [Reserved]

(d) [Reserved]

(e) If you own or operate an affected source that meets the applicability criteria of this subpart and at the same facility you also perform surface coating that meets the applicability criteria of any other final surface coating NESHAP in this part, you may choose to comply as specified in paragraph (e)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

(1) You may have each surface coating operation that meets the applicability criteria of a separate NESHAP comply with that NESHAP separately.

(2) You may comply with the emission limitation representing the predominant surface coating activity at your facility, as determined according to paragraphs (e)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section. However, you may not establish assembled on-road vehicle and automotive lamp coating operations as the predominant activity.

(i) If a surface coating operation accounts for 90 percent or more of the surface coating activity at your facility (that is, the predominant activity), then compliance with the emission limitations of the predominant activity for all surface coating operations constitutes compliance with these and other applicable surface coating NESHAP. In determining predominant activity, you must include coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP and constitute more than 1 percent of total coating activities at your facility. Coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP but comprise less than 1 percent of coating activities need not be included in the determination of predominant activity but must be included in the compliance calculation.

(ii) You must use kilogram (kg) (pound (lb)) of solids used as a measure of relative surface coating activity over a representative period of operation. You may estimate the relative mass of coating solids used from parameters other than coating consumption and mass solids content (*e.g.*, design specifications for the parts or products coated and the number of items produced). The determination of predominant activity must accurately reflect current and projected coating operations and must be verifiable through appropriate documentation. The use of parameters other than coating consumption and mass solids content must be approved by the Administrator. You may use data for any reasonable time period of at least 1 year in determining the relative amount of coating activity, as long as they represent the way the source will continue to operate in the future and are approved by the Administrator. You must determine the predominant activity at your facility and submit the results of that determination with the initial notification required by § 63.4510(b). You must also determine predominant activity annually and include the determination in the next semi-annual compliance report required by § 63.4520(a).

(3) You may comply with a facility-specific emission limit calculated from the relative amount of coating activity that is subject to each emission limit. If you elect to comply using the facility-specific emission limit alternative, then compliance with the facility-specific emission limit and the emission limitations in this subpart for all surface coating operations constitutes compliance with this and other applicable surface coating NESHAP. The procedures for calculating the facility-specific emission limit are specified in § 63.4490. In calculating a facility-specific emission limit, you must include coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP and constitute more than 1 percent of total coating activities at your facility. Coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP but comprise less than 1 percent of total coating activities need not be included in the calculation of the facility-specific emission limit but must be included in the compliance calculations.

§ 63.4482 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

(a) This subpart applies to each new, reconstructed, and existing affected source within each of the four subcategories listed in § 63.4481(a).

(b) The affected source is the collection of all of the items listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section that are used for surface coating of plastic parts and products within each subcategory.

(1) All coating operations as defined in § 63.4581;

(2) All storage containers and mixing vessels in which coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials are stored or mixed;

(3) All manual and automated equipment and containers used for conveying coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials; and

(4) All storage containers and all manual and automated equipment and containers used for conveying waste materials generated by a coating operation.

(c) An affected source is a new source if it meets the criteria in paragraph (c)(1) of this section and the criteria in either paragraph (c)(2) or (3) of this section.

(1) You commenced the construction of the source after December 4, 2002 by installing new coating equipment.

(2) The new coating equipment is used to coat plastic parts and products at a source where no plastic parts surface coating was previously performed.

(3) The new coating equipment is used to perform plastic parts and

products coating in a subcategory that was not previously performed.

(d) An affected source is reconstructed if you meet the criteria as defined in § 63.2.

(e) An affected source is existing if it is not new or reconstructed.

§ 63.4483 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

The date by which you must comply with this subpart is called the compliance date. The compliance date for each type of affected source is specified in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section. The compliance date begins the initial compliance period during which you conduct the initial compliance demonstration described in §§ 63.4540, 63.4550, and 63.4560.

(a) For a new or reconstructed affected source, the compliance date is the applicable date in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section:

(1) If the initial startup of your new or reconstructed affected source is before April 19, 2004, the compliance date is April 19, 2004.

(2) If the initial startup of your new or reconstructed affected source occurs after April 19, 2004, the compliance date is the date of initial startup of your affected source.

(b) For an existing affected source, the compliance date is the date 3 years after April 19, 2004.

(c) For an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP emissions, the compliance date is specified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) For any portion of the source that becomes a new or reconstructed affected source subject to this subpart, the compliance date is the date of initial startup of the affected source or April 19, 2004, whichever is later.

(2) For any portion of the source that becomes an existing affected source subject to this subpart, the compliance date is the date 1 year after the area source becomes a major source or 3 years after April 19, 2004, whichever is later.

(d) You must meet the notification requirements in § 63.4510 according to the dates specified in that section and in subpart A of this part. Some of the notifications must be submitted before the compliance dates described in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section.

Emission Limitations

§ 63.4490 What emission limits must I meet?

(a) For a new or reconstructed affected source, you must limit organic HAP emissions to the atmosphere from the affected source to the applicable limit specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section, except as specified in paragraph (c) of this section, determined according to the requirements in § 63.4541, § 63.4551, or § 63.4561.

(1) For each new general use coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 0.16 kg (0.16 lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(2) For each new automotive lamp coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 0.26 kg (0.26 lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(3) For each new TPO coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 0.22 kg (0.22 lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(4) For each new assembled on-road vehicle coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 1.34 kg (1.34 lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(b) For an existing affected source, you must limit organic HAP emissions to the atmosphere from the affected source to the applicable limit specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section, except as specified in paragraph (c) of this section, determined according to the requirements in § 63.4541, § 63.4551, or § 63.4561.

(1) For each existing general use coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 0.16 kg (0.16 lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(2) For each existing automotive lamp coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 0.45 kg (0.45 lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(3) For each existing TPO coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 0.26 kg (0.26 lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(4) For each existing assembled on-road vehicle coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 1.34 kg (1.34 lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(c) If your facility's surface coating operations meet the applicability criteria of more than one of the subcategory emission limits specified in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section, you may comply separately with each subcategory emission limit or comply using one of the alternatives in paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) If the general use or TPO surface coating operations subject to only one of the emission limits specified in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(3), (b)(1), or (b)(3) of this section account for 90 percent or more of the surface coating activity at your facility (*i.e.*, it is the predominant activity at your facility), then compliance with that emission limitation for all surface coating operations constitutes compliance with the other applicable emission limitations. You must use kg (lb) of solids used as a measure of relative surface coating activity over a representative period of operation. You may estimate the relative mass of coating solids used from parameters other than coating consumption and mass solids content (*e.g.*, design specifications for the parts or products coated and the number of items produced). The determination of predominant activity must accurately reflect current and projected coating operations and must be verifiable through appropriate documentation. The use of parameters other than coating consumption and mass solids content must be approved by the Administrator. You may use data for any reasonable time period of at least 1 year in determining the relative amount of coating activity, as long as they represent the way the source will continue to operate in the future and are approved by the Administrator. You must determine the predominant activity at your facility and submit the results of that determination with the initial notification required by § 63.4510(b). Additionally, you must determine the facility's predominant activity annually and include the determination in the next semi-annual compliance report required by § 63.4520(a).

(2) You may calculate and comply with a facility-specific emission limit as described in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section. If you elect to comply using the facility-specific emission limit alternative, then compliance with the facility-specific emission limit and the emission limitations in this subpart for all surface coating operations constitutes compliance with this and other applicable surface coating NESHAP. In calculating a facility-specific emission limit, you must include coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of the other subcategories and constitute more than 1 percent of total

coating activities. Coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP but comprise less than 1 percent of coating activities need not be included in the determination of predominant activity but must be included in the compliance calculation.

(i) You are required to calculate the facility-specific emission limit for your facility when you submit the notification of compliance status required in § 63.4510(c), and on a monthly basis afterward using the coating data for the relevant 12-month compliance period.

(ii) Use Equation 1 of this section to calculate the facility-specific emission limit for your surface coating operations for each 12-month compliance period.

$$\text{Facility} - \text{Specific Emission Limit} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(\text{Limit}_i)(\text{Solids}_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(\text{Solids}_i)} \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

Facility-specific emission limit = Facility-specific emission limit for each 12-month compliance period, kg (lb) organic HAP per kg (lb) coating solids used.

Limit_i = The new source or existing source emission limit applicable to coating operation, i, included in the facility-specific emission limit, converted to kg (lb) organic HAP per kg (lb) coating solids used, if the emission limit is not already in those units. All emission limits included in the facility-specific emission limit must be in the same units.

Solids_i = The kg (lb) of solids used in coating operation, i, in the 12-month compliance period that is subject to emission limit, i. You may estimate the mass of coating solids used from parameters other than coating consumption and mass solids content (*e.g.*, design specifications for the parts or products coated and the number of items produced). The use of parameters other than coating consumption and mass solids content must be approved by the Administrator.

n = The number of different coating operations included in the facility-specific emission limit.

(iii) If you need to convert an emission limit in another surface coating NESHAP from kg (lb) organic HAP per liter (gallon) coating solids used to kg (lb) organic HAP per kg (lb) coating solids used, you must use the default solids density of 1.50 kg solids per liter coating solids (12.5 lb solids per gal solids).

§ 63.4491 What are my options for meeting the emission limits?

You must include all coatings (as defined in § 63.4581), thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the affected source when determining whether the organic HAP emission rate is equal to or less than the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490. To make this determination, you must use at least one of the three compliance options listed in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section. You may apply any of the compliance options to an individual coating operation, or to multiple coating operations as a group, or to the entire affected source. You may use different compliance options for different coating operations, or at different times on the same coating operation. You may employ different compliance options when different coatings are applied to the same part, or when the same coating is applied to different parts. However, you may not use different compliance options at the same time on the same coating operation. If you switch between compliance options for any coating operation or group of coating operations, you must document this switch as required by § 63.4530(c), and you must report it in the next semiannual compliance report required in § 63.4520.

(a) *Compliant material option*. Demonstrate that the organic HAP content of each coating used in the coating operation(s) is less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, and that each thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used contains no organic HAP. You must meet all the requirements of §§ 63.4540, 63.4541, and 63.4542 to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit using this option.

(b) *Emission rate without add-on controls option*. Demonstrate that, based on the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the coating operation(s), the organic HAP emission rate for the coating operation(s) is less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, calculated as a rolling 12-month emission rate and determined on a monthly basis. You must meet all the requirements of §§ 63.4550, 63.4551, and 63.4552 to demonstrate compliance with the emission limit using this option.

(c) *Emission rate with add-on controls option*. Demonstrate that, based on the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the coating operation(s), and the emissions reductions achieved by emission capture systems and add-on controls, the organic HAP emission rate for the coating operation(s) is less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, calculated as a rolling 12-month emission rate and determined on a monthly basis. If you use this compliance option, you must also demonstrate that all emission capture systems and add-on control devices for the coating operation(s) meet the operating limits required in § 63.4492, except for solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to § 63.4561(j), and that you meet the work practice standards required in § 63.4493. You must meet all the requirements of §§ 63.4560 through 63.4568 to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards using this option.

§ 63.4492 What operating limits must I meet?

(a) For any coating operation(s) on which you use the compliant material option or the emission rate without add-on controls option, you are not required to meet any operating limits.

(b) For any controlled coating operation(s) on which you use the emission rate with add-on controls option, except those for which you use a solvent recovery system and conduct a liquid-liquid material balance according to § 63.4561(j), you must meet the operating limits specified in Table 1 to this subpart. These operating limits apply to the emission capture and control systems on the coating

operation(s) for which you use this option, and you must establish the operating limits during the performance test according to the requirements in § 63.4567. You must meet the operating limits at all times after you establish them.

(c) If you use an add-on control device other than those listed in Table 1 to this subpart, or wish to monitor an alternative parameter and comply with a different operating limit, you must apply to the Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under § 63.8(f).

§ 63.4493 What work practice standards must I meet?

(a) For any coating operation(s) on which you use the compliant material option or the emission rate without add-on controls option, you are not required to meet any work practice standards.

(b) If you use the emission rate with add-on controls option, you must develop and implement a work practice plan to minimize organic HAP emissions from the storage, mixing, and conveying of coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in, and waste materials generated by the controlled coating operation(s) for which you use this option; or you must meet an alternative standard as provided in paragraph (c) of this section. The plan must specify practices and procedures to ensure that, at a minimum, the elements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section are implemented.

(1) All organic-HAP-containing coatings, thinners and/or other additives, cleaning materials, and waste materials must be stored in closed containers.

(2) Spills of organic-HAP-containing coatings, thinners and/or other additives, cleaning materials, and waste materials must be minimized.

(3) Organic-HAP-containing coatings, thinners and/or other additives, cleaning materials, and waste materials must be conveyed from one location to another in closed containers or pipes.

(4) Mixing vessels which contain organic-HAP-containing coatings and other materials must be closed except when adding to, removing, or mixing the contents.

(5) Emissions of organic HAP must be minimized during cleaning of storage, mixing, and conveying equipment.

(c) As provided in § 63.6(g), we, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, may choose to grant you permission to use an alternative to the work practice standards in this section.

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.4500 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations in this subpart as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Any coating operation(s) for which you use the compliant material option or the emission rate without add-on controls option, as specified in § 63.4491(a) and (b), must be in compliance with the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490 at all times.

(2) Any coating operation(s) for which you use the emission rate with add-on controls option, as specified in § 63.4491(c), must be in compliance with the emission limitations as specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) The coating operation(s) must be in compliance with the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490 at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(ii) The coating operation(s) must be in compliance with the operating limits for emission capture systems and add-on control devices required by § 63.4492 at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, and except for solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to § 63.4561(j).

(iii) The coating operation(s) must be in compliance with the work practice standards in § 63.4493 at all times.

(b) You must always operate and maintain your affected source, including all air pollution control and monitoring equipment you use for purposes of complying with this subpart, according to the provisions in § 63.6(e)(1)(i).

(c) If your affected source uses an emission capture system and add-on control device, you must develop and implement a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan according to the provisions in § 63.6(e)(3). The plan must address the startup, shutdown, and corrective actions in the event of a malfunction of the emission capture system or the add-on control device. The plan must also address any coating operation equipment that may cause increased emissions or that would affect capture efficiency if the process equipment malfunctions, such as conveyors that move parts among enclosures.

§ 63.4501 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 2 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§ 63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.4510 What notifications must I submit?

(a) *General*. You must submit the notifications in §§ 63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(f)(4), and 63.9(b) through (e) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified in those sections, except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) *Initial notification*. You must submit the initial notification required by § 63.9(b) for a new or reconstructed affected source no later than 120 days after initial startup or 120 days after April 19, 2004, whichever is later. For an existing affected source, you must submit the initial notification no later than 1 year after April 19, 2004. If you are using compliance with the Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (subpart IIII of this part) under § 63.4881(d) to constitute compliance with this subpart for your plastic part coating operations, then you must include a statement to this effect in your initial notification and no other notifications are required under this subpart. If you are complying with another NESHAP that constitutes the predominant activity at your facility under § 63.4481(e)(2) to constitute compliance with this subpart for your plastic coating operations, then you must include a statement to this effect in your initial notification and no other notifications are required under this subpart.

(c) *Notification of compliance status*. You must submit the notification of compliance status required by § 63.9(h) no later than 30 calendar days following the end of the initial compliance period described in § 63.4540, § 63.4550, or § 63.4560 that applies to your affected source. The notification of compliance status must contain the information specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (11) of this section and in § 63.9(h).

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

(3) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. The reporting period is the initial compliance period described in § 63.4540, § 63.4550, or § 63.4560 that applies to your affected source.

(4) Identification of the compliance option or options specified in § 63.4491 that you used on each coating operation in the affected source during the initial compliance period.

(5) Statement of whether or not the affected source achieved the emission

limitations for the initial compliance period.

(6) If you had a deviation, include the information in paragraphs (c)(6)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) A description and statement of the cause of the deviation.

(ii) If you failed to meet the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, include all the calculations you used to determine the kg (lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used. You do not need to submit information provided by the materials' suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports.

(7) For each of the data items listed in paragraphs (c)(7)(i) through (iv) of this section that is required by the compliance option(s) you used to demonstrate compliance with the emission limit, include an example of how you determined the value, including calculations and supporting data. Supporting data may include a copy of the information provided by the supplier or manufacturer of the example coating or material, or a summary of the results of testing conducted according to § 63.4541(a), (b), or (c). You do not need to submit copies of any test reports.

(i) Mass fraction of organic HAP for one coating, for one thinner and/or other additive, and for one cleaning material.

(ii) Mass fraction of coating solids for one coating.

(iii) Density for one coating, one thinner and/or other additive, and one cleaning material, except that if you use the compliant material option, only the example coating density is required.

(iv) The amount of waste materials and the mass of organic HAP contained in the waste materials for which you are claiming an allowance in Equation 1 of § 63.4551.

(8) The calculation of kg (lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used for the compliance option(s) you used, as specified in paragraphs (c)(8)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) For the compliant material option, provide an example calculation of the organic HAP content for one coating, using Equation 1 of § 63.4541.

(ii) For the emission rate without add-on controls option, provide the calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions for each month; the calculation of the total mass of coating solids used each month; and the calculation of the 12-month organic HAP emission rate using Equations 1 and 1A through 1C, 2, and 3, respectively, of § 63.4551.

(iii) For the emission rate with add-on controls option, provide the calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions for the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used each month, using Equations 1 and 1A through 1C of § 63.4551; the calculation of the total mass of coating solids used each month using Equation 2 of § 63.4551; the mass of organic HAP emission reduction each month by emission capture systems and add-on control devices using Equations 1 and 1A through 1D of § 63.4561 and Equations 2, 3, and 3A through 3C of § 63.4561, as applicable; the calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions each month using Equation 4 of § 63.4561; and the calculation of the 12-month organic HAP emission rate using Equation 5 of § 63.4561.

(9) For the emission rate with add-on controls option, you must include the information specified in paragraphs (c)(9)(i) through (iv) of this section, except that the requirements in paragraphs (c)(9)(i) through (iii) of this section do not apply to solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to § 63.4561(j).

(i) For each emission capture system, a summary of the data and copies of the calculations supporting the determination that the emission capture system is a permanent total enclosure (PTE) or a measurement of the emission capture system efficiency. Include a description of the protocol followed for measuring capture efficiency, summaries of any capture efficiency tests conducted, and any calculations supporting the capture efficiency determination. If you use the data quality objective (DQO) or lower confidence limit (LCL) approach, you must also include the statistical calculations to show you meet the DQO or LCL criteria in appendix A to subpart KK of this part. You do not need to submit complete test reports.

(ii) A summary of the results of each add-on control device performance test. You do not need to submit complete test reports.

(iii) A list of each emission capture system's and add-on control device's operating limits and a summary of the data used to calculate those limits.

(iv) A statement of whether or not you developed and implemented the work practice plan required by § 63.4493.

(10) If you are complying with a single emission limit representing the predominant activity under § 63.4490(c)(1), include the calculations and supporting information used to demonstrate that this emission limit represents the predominant activity as specified in § 63.4490(c)(1).

(11) If you are complying with a facility-specific emission limit under § 63.4490(c)(2), include the calculation of the facility-specific emission limit and any supporting information as specified in § 63.4490(c)(2).

§ 63.4520 What reports must I submit?

(a) *Semiannual compliance reports.* You must submit semiannual compliance reports for each affected source according to the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section. The semiannual compliance reporting requirements may be satisfied by reports required under other parts of the Clean Air Act (CAA), as specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(1) *Dates.* Unless the Administrator has approved or agreed to a different schedule for submission of reports under § 63.10(a), you must prepare and submit each semiannual compliance report according to the dates specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section. Note that the information reported for each of the months in the reporting period will be based on the last 12 months of data prior to the date of each monthly calculation.

(i) The first semiannual compliance report must cover the first semiannual reporting period which begins the day after the end of the initial compliance period described in § 63.4540, § 63.4550, or § 63.4560 that applies to your affected source and ends on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the initial compliance period.

(ii) Each subsequent semiannual compliance report must cover the subsequent semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(iii) Each semiannual compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(iv) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the date specified in paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section.

(2) *Inclusion with title V report.* Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or

40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a semiannual compliance report pursuant to this section along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the semiannual compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission limitation in this subpart, its submission will be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a semiannual compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permitting authority.

(3) *General requirements.* The semiannual compliance report must contain the information specified in paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (vii) of this section, and the information specified in paragraphs (a)(4) through (7) and (c)(1) of this section that is applicable to your affected source.

(i) Company name and address.

(ii) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

(iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. The reporting period is the 6-month period ending on June 30 or December 31. Note that the information reported for each of the 6 months in the reporting period will be based on the last 12 months of data prior to the date of each monthly calculation.

(iv) Identification of the compliance option or options specified in § 63.4491 that you used on each coating operation during the reporting period. If you switched between compliance options during the reporting period, you must report the beginning and ending dates for each option you used.

(v) If you used the emission rate without add-on controls or the emission rate with add-on controls compliance option (§ 63.4491(b) or (c)), the calculation results for each rolling 12-month organic HAP emission rate during the 6-month reporting period.

(vi) If you used the predominant activity alternative (§ 63.4490(c)(1)), include the annual determination of predominant activity if it was not included in the previous semi-annual compliance report.

(vii) If you used the facility-specific emission limit alternative (§ 63.4490(c)(2)), include the calculation of the facility-specific emission limit for each 12-month compliance period during the 6-month reporting period.

(4) *No deviations.* If there were no deviations from the emission limitations in §§ 63.4490, 63.4492, and 63.4493 that apply to you, the semiannual compliance report must include a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations during the reporting period. If you used the emission rate with add-on controls option and there were no periods during which the continuous parameter monitoring systems (CPMS) were out-of-control as specified in § 63.8(c)(7), the semiannual compliance report must include a statement that there were no periods during which the CPMS were out-of-control during the reporting period.

(5) *Deviations: Compliant material option.* If you used the compliant material option and there was a deviation from the applicable organic HAP content requirements in § 63.4490, the semiannual compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Identification of each coating used that deviated from the applicable emission limit, and each thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used that contained organic HAP, and the dates and time periods each was used.

(ii) The calculation of the organic HAP content (using Equation 1 of § 63.4541) for each coating identified in paragraph (a)(5)(i) of this section. You do not need to submit background data supporting this calculation (*e.g.*, information provided by coating suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports).

(iii) The determination of mass fraction of organic HAP for each thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material identified in paragraph (a)(5)(i) of this section. You do not need to submit background data supporting this calculation (*e.g.*, information provided by material suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports).

(iv) A statement of the cause of each deviation.

(6) *Deviations: Emission rate without add-on controls option.* If you used the emission rate without add-on controls option and there was a deviation from the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, the semiannual compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(6)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) The beginning and ending dates of each compliance period during which the 12-month organic HAP emission rate exceeded the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490.

(ii) The calculations used to determine the 12-month organic HAP emission rate for the compliance period in which the deviation occurred. You must submit the calculations for Equations 1, 1A through 1C, 2, and 3 of § 63.4551; and if applicable, the calculation used to determine mass of organic HAP in waste materials according to § 63.4551(e)(4). You do not need to submit background data supporting these calculations (*e.g.*, information provided by materials suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports).

(iii) A statement of the cause of each deviation.

(7) *Deviations: Emission rate with add-on controls option.* If you used the emission rate with add-on controls option and there was a deviation from an emission limitation (including any periods when emissions bypassed the add-on control device and were diverted to the atmosphere), the semiannual compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(7)(i) through (xiv) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction during which deviations occurred.

(i) The beginning and ending dates of each compliance period during which the 12-month organic HAP emission rate exceeded the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490.

(ii) The calculations used to determine the 12-month organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period in which a deviation occurred. You must provide the calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions for the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used each month using Equations 1 and 1A through 1C of § 63.4551; and, if applicable, the calculation used to determine mass of organic HAP in waste materials according to § 63.4551(e)(4); the calculation of the total mass of coating solids used each month using Equation 2 of § 63.4551; the calculation of the mass of organic HAP emission reduction each month by emission capture systems and add-on control devices using Equations 1 and 1A through 1D of § 63.4561, and Equations 2, 3, and 3A through 3C of § 63.4561, as applicable; the calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions each month using Equation 4 of § 63.4561; and the calculation of the 12-month organic HAP emission rate using Equation 5 of § 63.4561. You do not need to submit the background data supporting these calculations (*e.g.*, information provided by materials suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports).

(iii) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.

(iv) A brief description of the CPMS.

(v) The date of the latest CPMS certification or audit.

(vi) The date and time that each CPMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(vii) The date, time, and duration that each CPMS was out-of-control, including the information in § 63.8(c)(8).

(viii) The date and time period of each deviation from an operating limit in Table 1 to this subpart; date and time period of any bypass of the add-on control device; and whether each deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.

(ix) A summary of the total duration of each deviation from an operating limit in Table 1 to this subpart and each bypass of the add-on control device during the semiannual reporting period, and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that semiannual reporting period.

(x) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations from the operating limits in Table 1 of this subpart and bypasses of the add-on control device during the semiannual reporting period into those that were due to startup, shutdown, control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(xi) A summary of the total duration of CPMS downtime during the semiannual reporting period and the total duration of CPMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that semiannual reporting period.

(xii) A description of any changes in the CPMS, coating operation, emission capture system, or add-on control device since the last semiannual reporting period.

(xiii) For each deviation from the work practice standards, a description of the deviation, the date and time period of the deviation, and the actions you took to correct the deviation.

(xiv) A statement of the cause of each deviation.

(b) *Performance test reports.* If you use the emission rate with add-on controls option, you must submit reports of performance test results for emission capture systems and add-on control devices no later than 60 days after completing the tests as specified in § 63.10(d)(2).

(c) *Startup, shutdown, malfunction reports.* If you used the emission rate with add-on controls option and you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the semiannual reporting period, you must submit the reports specified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If your actions were consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, you must include the information specified in § 63.10(d) in the semiannual compliance report required by paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) If your actions were not consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, you must submit an immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report as described in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) You must describe the actions taken during the event in a report delivered by facsimile, telephone, or other means to the Administrator within 2 working days after starting actions that are inconsistent with the plan.

(ii) You must submit a letter to the Administrator within 7 working days after the end of the event, unless you have made alternative arrangements with the Administrator as specified in § 63.10(d)(5)(ii). The letter must contain the information specified in § 63.10(d)(5)(ii).

§ 63.4530 What records must I keep?

You must collect and keep records of the data and information specified in this section. Failure to collect and keep these records is a deviation from the applicable standard.

(a) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, and the documentation supporting each notification and report. If you are using the predominant activity alternative under § 63.4490(c), you must keep records of the data and calculations used to determine the predominant activity. If you are using the facility-specific emission limit alternative under § 63.4490(c), you must keep records of the data used to calculate the facility-specific emission limit for the initial compliance demonstration. You must also keep records of any data used in each annual predominant activity determination and in the calculation of the facility-specific emission limit for each 12-month compliance period included in the semi-annual compliance reports.

(b) A current copy of information provided by materials suppliers or manufacturers, such as manufacturer's formulation data, or test data used to determine the mass fraction of organic HAP and density for each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material, and the mass fraction of coating solids for each coating. If you conducted testing to determine mass fraction of organic HAP, density, or mass fraction of coating solids, you must keep a copy of the complete test report. If you use information provided to you by the manufacturer or supplier of the material that was based on testing, you must keep the summary sheet of results provided to you by the manufacturer or supplier. You are not required to obtain the test report or other supporting documentation from the manufacturer or supplier.

(c) For each compliance period, the records specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) A record of the coating operations on which you used each compliance option and the time periods (beginning and ending dates and times) for each option you used.

(2) For the compliant material option, a record of the calculation of the organic HAP content for each coating, using Equation 1 of § 63.4541.

(3) For the emission rate without add-on controls option, a record of the calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions for the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used each month using Equations 1, 1A through 1C, and 2 of § 63.4551 and, if applicable, the calculation used to determine mass of organic HAP in waste materials according to § 63.4551(e)(4); the calculation of the total mass of coating solids used each month using Equation 2 of § 63.4551; and the calculation of each 12-month organic HAP emission rate using Equation 3 of § 63.4551.

(4) For the emission rate with add-on controls option, records of the calculations specified in paragraphs (c)(4)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) The calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions for the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used each month using Equations 1 and 1A through 1C of § 63.4551; and, if applicable, the calculation used to determine mass of organic HAP in waste materials according to § 63.4551(e)(4);

(ii) The calculation of the total mass of coating solids used each month using Equation 2 of § 63.4551;

(iii) The calculation of the mass of organic HAP emission reduction by emission capture systems and add-on control devices using Equations 1 and 1A through 1D of § 63.4561 and Equations 2, 3, and 3A through 3C of § 63.4561, as applicable;

(iv) The calculation of each month's organic HAP emission rate using Equation 4 of § 63.4561; and

(v) The calculation of each 12-month organic HAP emission rate using Equation 5 of § 63.4561.

(d) A record of the name and mass of each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used

during each compliance period. If you are using the compliant material option for all coatings at the source, you may maintain purchase records for each material used rather than a record of the mass used.

(e) A record of the mass fraction of organic HAP for each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each compliance period.

(f) A record of the mass fraction of coating solids for each coating used during each compliance period.

(g) If you use an allowance in Equation 1 of § 63.4551 for organic HAP contained in waste materials sent to or designated for shipment to a treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDF) according to § 63.4551(e)(4), you must keep records of the information specified in paragraphs (g)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The name and address of each TSDF to which you sent waste materials for which you use an allowance in Equation 1 of § 63.4551, a statement of which subparts under 40 CFR parts 262, 264, 265, and 266 apply to the facility; and the date of each shipment.

(2) Identification of the coating operations producing waste materials included in each shipment and the month or months in which you used the allowance for these materials in Equation 1 of § 63.4551.

(3) The methodology used in accordance with § 63.4551(e)(4) to determine the total amount of waste materials sent to or the amount collected, stored, and designated for transport to a TSDF each month; and the methodology to determine the mass of organic HAP contained in these waste materials. This must include the sources for all data used in the determination, methods used to generate the data, frequency of testing or monitoring, and supporting calculations and documentation, including the waste manifest for each shipment.

(h) You must keep records of the date, time, and duration of each deviation.

(i) If you use the emission rate with add-on controls option, you must keep the records specified in paragraphs (i)(1) through (8) of this section.

(1) For each deviation, a record of whether the deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(2) The records in § 63.6(e)(3)(iii) through (v) related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(3) The records required to show continuous compliance with each operating limit specified in Table 1 to this subpart that applies to you.

(4) For each capture system that is a PTE, the data and documentation you used to support a determination that the capture system meets the criteria in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for a PTE and has a capture efficiency of 100 percent, as specified in § 63.4565(a).

(5) For each capture system that is not a PTE, the data and documentation you used to determine capture efficiency according to the requirements specified in §§ 63.4564 and 63.4565(b) through (e), including the records specified in paragraphs (i)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section that apply to you.

(i) *Records for a liquid-to-uncaptured gas protocol using a temporary total enclosure or building enclosure.* Records of the mass of total volatile hydrocarbon (TVH) as measured by Method 204A or 204F of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for each material used in the coating operation, and the total TVH for all materials used during each capture efficiency test run, including a copy of the test report. Records of the mass of TVH emissions not captured by the capture system that exited the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during each capture efficiency test run, as measured by Method 204D or 204E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51, including a copy of the test report. Records documenting that the enclosure used for the capture efficiency test met the criteria in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for either a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure.

(ii) *Records for a gas-to-gas protocol using a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure.* Records of the mass of TVH emissions captured by the emission capture system as measured by Method 204B or 204C of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 at the inlet to the add-on control device, including a copy of the test report. Records of the mass of TVH emissions not captured by the capture system that exited the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during each capture efficiency test run as measured by Method 204D or 204E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51, including a copy of the test report. Records documenting that the enclosure used for the capture efficiency test met the criteria in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for either a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure.

(iii) *Records for an alternative protocol.* Records needed to document a capture efficiency determination using an alternative method or protocol as specified in § 63.4565(e), if applicable.

(6) The records specified in paragraphs (i)(6)(i) and (ii) of this section for each add-on control device organic HAP destruction or removal efficiency determination as specified in § 63.4566.

(i) Records of each add-on control device performance test conducted according to §§ 63.4564 and 63.4566.

(ii) Records of the coating operation conditions during the add-on control device performance test showing that the performance test was conducted under representative operating conditions.

(7) Records of the data and calculations you used to establish the emission capture and add-on control device operating limits as specified in § 63.4567 and to document compliance with the operating limits as specified in Table 1 to this subpart.

(8) A record of the work practice plan required by § 63.4493 and documentation that you are implementing the plan on a continuous basis.

§ 63.4531 In what form and for how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to § 63.10(b)(1). Where appropriate, the records may be maintained as electronic spreadsheets or as a database.

(b) As specified in § 63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record on-site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record according to § 63.10(b)(1). You may keep the records off-site for the remaining 3 years.

Compliance Requirements for the Compliant Material Option

§ 63.4540 By what date must I conduct the initial compliance demonstration?

You must complete the initial compliance demonstration for the initial compliance period according to the requirements in § 63.4541. The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.4483 and ends on the last day of the 12th month following the compliance date. If the compliance date occurs on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period extends through that month plus the next 12 months. The initial compliance demonstration includes the calculations according to § 63.4541 and supporting documentation showing that during the initial compliance period, you used no coating with an organic

HAP content that exceeded the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, and that you used no thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that contained organic HAP as determined according to § 63.4541(a).

§ 63.4541 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations?

You may use the compliant material option for any individual coating operation, for any group of coating operations in the affected source, or for all the coating operations in the affected source. You must use either the emission rate without add-on controls option or the emission rate with add-on controls option for any coating operation in the affected source for which you do not use this option. To demonstrate initial compliance using the compliant material option, the coating operation or group of coating operations must use no coating with an organic HAP content that exceeds the applicable emission limits in § 63.4490 and must use no thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material that contains organic HAP as determined according to this section. Any coating operation for which you use the compliant material option is not required to meet the operating limits or work practice standards required in §§ 63.4492 and 63.4493, respectively. You must conduct a separate initial compliance demonstration for each general use coating, TPO coating, automotive lamp coating, and assembled on-road vehicle coating affected source unless you are demonstrating compliance with a predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit as provided in § 63.4490(c). If you are demonstrating compliance with a predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit as provided in § 63.4490(c), you must demonstrate that all coating operations included in the predominant activity determination or calculation of the facility-specific emission limit comply with that limit. You must meet all the requirements of this section. Use the procedures in this section on each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material in the condition it is in when it is received from its manufacturer or supplier and prior to any alteration. You do not need to redetermine the organic HAP content of coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials that are reclaimed on-site (or reclaimed off-site if you have documentation showing that you received back the exact same materials that were sent off-site) and reused in the coating operation for which you use the compliant material option, provided these materials in their condition as received were demonstrated to comply with the compliant material option.

(a) *Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each material used.* You must determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during the compliance period by using one of the options in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) *Method 311 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 63).* You may use Method 311 for determining the mass fraction of organic HAP. Use the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section when performing a Method 311 test.

(i) Count each organic HAP that is measured to be present at 0.1 percent by mass or more for Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and at 1.0 percent by mass or more for other compounds. For example, if toluene (not an OSHA carcinogen) is measured to be 0.5 percent of the material by mass, you do not have to count it. Express the mass fraction of each organic HAP you count as a value truncated to four places after the decimal point (*e.g.*, 0.3791).

(ii) Calculate the total mass fraction of organic HAP in the test material by adding up the individual organic HAP mass fractions and truncating the result to three places after the decimal point (*e.g.*, 0.763).

(2) *Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60).* For coatings, you may use Method 24 to determine the mass fraction of nonaqueous volatile matter and use that value as a substitute for mass fraction of organic HAP. For reactive adhesives in which some of the HAP react to form solids and are not emitted to the atmosphere, you may use the alternative method contained in appendix A to this subpart, rather than Method 24. You may use the volatile fraction that is emitted, as measured by the alternative method in appendix A to this subpart, as a substitute for the mass fraction of organic HAP.

(3) *Alternative method.* You may use an alternative test method for determining the mass fraction of organic HAP once the Administrator has approved it. You must follow the procedure in § 63.7(f) to submit an alternative test method for approval.

(4) *Information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material.* You may rely on information other than that generated by the test methods specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section, such as manufacturer's formulation data, if it represents each organic HAP that is present at 0.1 percent by mass or more for OSHA-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and at 1.0 percent by mass or more for other compounds. For example, if toluene (not an OSHA carcinogen) is 0.5 percent of the material by mass, you do not have to count it. For reactive adhesives in which some of the HAP react to form solids and are not emitted to the atmosphere, you may rely on manufacturer's data that expressly states the organic HAP or volatile matter mass fraction emitted. If there is a disagreement between such information and results of a test conducted according to paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section, then the test method results will take precedence unless, after consultation you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.

(5) *Solvent blends.* Solvent blends may be listed as single components for some materials in data provided by manufacturers or suppliers. Solvent blends may contain organic HAP which must be counted toward the total organic HAP mass fraction of the materials. When test data and manufacturer's data for solvent blends are not available, you may use the default values for the mass fraction of organic HAP in these solvent blends listed in Table 3 or 4 to this subpart. If you use the tables, you must use the values in Table 3 for all solvent blends that match Table 3 entries according to the instructions for Table 3, and you may use Table 4 only if the solvent blends in the materials you use do not match any of the solvent blends in Table 3 and you know only whether the blend is aliphatic or aromatic. However, if the results of a Method 311 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 63) test indicate higher values than those listed on Table 3 or 4 to this subpart, the Method 311 results will take precedence unless, after consultation you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.

(b) *Determine the mass fraction of coating solids for each coating.* You must determine the mass fraction of coating solids (kg (lb) of coating solids per kg (lb) of coating) for each coating used during the compliance period by a test, by information provided by the supplier or the manufacturer of the material, or by calculation, as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) *Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60).* Use Method 24 for determining the mass fraction of coating solids. For reactive adhesives in which some of the

liquid fraction reacts to form solids, you may use the alternative method contained in appendix A to this subpart, rather than Method 24, to determine the mass fraction of coating solids.

(2) *Alternative method.* You may use an alternative test method for determining the solids content of each coating once the Administrator has approved it. You must follow the procedure in § 63.7(f) to submit an alternative test method for approval.

(3) *Information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material.* You may obtain the mass fraction of coating solids for each coating from the supplier or manufacturer. If there is disagreement between such information and the test method results, then the test method results will take precedence unless, after consultation you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.

(c) *Calculate the organic HAP content of each coating.* Calculate the organic HAP content, kg (lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used, of each coating used during the compliance period using Equation 1 of this section:

$$H_c = \frac{W_c}{S_c} \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

H_c = Organic HAP content of the coating, kg (lb) of organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used.

W_c = Mass fraction of organic HAP in the coating, kg organic HAP per kg coating, determined according to paragraph (a) of this section.

S_c = Mass fraction of coating solids, kg coating solids per kg coating, determined according to paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) *Compliance demonstration.* The calculated organic HAP content for each coating used during the initial compliance period must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490; and each thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during the initial compliance period must contain no organic HAP, determined according to paragraph (a) of this section. You must keep all records required by §§ 63.4530 and 63.4531. As part of the notification of compliance status required in § 63.4510, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the compliant material option and submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the initial compliance period because you used no coatings for which the organic HAP content exceeded the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, and you used no thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that contained organic HAP, determined according to the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 63.4542 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations?

(a) For each compliance period to demonstrate continuous compliance, you must use no coating for which the organic HAP content (determined using Equation 1 of § 63.4541) exceeds the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, and use no thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material that contains organic HAP, determined according to § 63.4541(a). A compliance period consists of 12 months. Each month, after the end of the initial compliance period described in § 63.4540, is the end of a compliance period consisting of that month and the preceding 11 months. If you are complying with a facility-specific emission limit under § 63.4490(c), you must also perform the calculation using Equation 1 in § 63.4490(c)(2) on a monthly basis using the data from the previous 12 months of operation.

(b) If you choose to comply with the emission limitations by using the compliant material option, the use of any coating, thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material that does not meet the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section is a deviation from the emission limitations that must be reported as specified in §§ 63.4510(c)(6) and 63.4520(a)(5).

(c) As part of each semiannual compliance report required by § 63.4520, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the compliant material option. If there were no deviations from the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the reporting period because you used no coatings for which the organic HAP content exceeded the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, and you used no thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material that contained organic HAP, determined according to § 63.4541(a).

(d) You must maintain records as specified in §§ 63.4530 and 63.4531.

Compliance Requirements for the Emission Rate Without Add-On Controls Option

§ 63.4550 By what date must I conduct the initial compliance demonstration?

You must complete the initial compliance demonstration for the initial compliance period according to the requirements of § 63.4551. The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.4483 and ends on the last day of the 12th month following the compliance date. If the compliance date occurs on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period extends through the end of that month plus the next 12 months. You must determine the mass of organic HAP emissions and mass of coating solids used each month and then calculate an organic HAP emission rate at the end of the initial compliance period. The initial compliance demonstration includes the calculations according to § 63.4551 and supporting documentation showing that during the initial compliance period the organic HAP emission rate was equal to or less than the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490.

§ 63.4551 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations?

You may use the emission rate without add-on controls option for any individual coating operation, for any group of coating operations in the affected source, or for all the coating operations in the affected source. You must use either the compliant material option or the emission rate with add-on controls option for any coating operation in the affected source for which you do not use this option. To demonstrate initial compliance using the emission rate without add-on controls option, the coating operation or group of coating operations must meet the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, but is not required to meet the operating limits or work practice standards in §§ 63.4492 and 63.4493, respectively. You must conduct a separate initial compliance demonstration for each general use, TPO, automotive lamp, and assembled on-road vehicle coating operation unless you are demonstrating compliance with a predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit as provided in § 63.4490(c). If you are demonstrating compliance with a predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit as provided in § 63.4490(c), you must demonstrate that all coating operations included in the predominant activity determination or calculation of the

facility-specific emission limit comply with that limit. You must meet all the requirements of this section. When calculating the organic HAP emission rate according to this section, do not include any coatings, thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials used on coating operations for which you use the compliant material option or the emission rate with add-on controls option. You do not need to redetermine the mass of organic HAP in coatings, thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that have been reclaimed on-site (or reclaimed off-site if you have documentation showing that you received back the exact same materials that were sent off-site) and reused in the coating operation for which you use the emission rate without add-on controls option. If you use coatings, thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that have been reclaimed on-site, the amount of each used in a month may be reduced by the amount of each that is reclaimed. That is, the amount used may be calculated as the amount consumed to account for materials that are reclaimed.

(a) *Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each material.* Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each month according to the requirements in § 63.4541(a).

(b) *Determine the mass fraction of coating solids.* Determine the mass fraction of coating solids (kg (lb) of coating solids per kg (lb) of coating) for each coating used during each month according to the requirements in § 63.4541(b).

(c) *Determine the density of each material.* Determine the density of each liquid coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each month from test results using ASTM Method D1475–98, "Standard Test Method for Density of Liquid Coatings, Inks, and Related Products'' (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14), information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material, or reference sources providing density or specific gravity data for pure materials. If there is disagreement between ASTM Method D1475–98 and other such information sources, the test results will take precedence unless, after consultation you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct. If you purchase materials or monitor consumption by weight instead of volume, you do not need to determine material density. Instead, you may use the material weight in place of the combined terms for density and volume in Equations 1A, 1B, 1C, and 2 of this section.

(d) *Determine the volume of each material used.* Determine the volume (liters) of each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each month by measurement or usage records. If you purchase materials or monitor consumption by weight instead of volume, you do not need to determine the volume of each material used. Instead, you may use the material weight in place of the combined terms for density and volume in Equations 1A, 1B, 1C, and 2 of this section.

(e) *Calculate the mass of organic HAP emissions.* The mass of organic HAP emissions is the combined mass of organic HAP contained in all coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used during each month minus the organic HAP in certain waste materials. Calculate the mass of organic HAP emissions using Equation 1 of this section.

$$H_e = A + B + C - R_w \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

H_e = Total mass of organic HAP emissions during the month, kg.

A = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 1A of this section.

B = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 1B of this section.

C = Total mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 1C of this section.

R_w = Total mass of organic HAP in waste materials sent or designated for shipment to a hazardous waste TSDF for treatment or disposal during the month, kg, determined according to paragraph (e)(4) of this section. (You may assign a value of zero to R_W if you do not wish to use this allowance.)

(1) Calculate the kg organic HAP in the coatings used during the month using Equation 1A of this section:

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(Vol_{c,i}\right)\left(D_{c,i}\right)\left(W_{c,i}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 1A)}$$

Where:

A = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used during the month, kg.

$Vol_{c,i}$ = Total volume of coating, i, used during the month, liters.

$D_{c,i}$ = Density of coating, i, kg coating per liter coating.

$W_{c,i}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in coating, i, kg organic HAP per kg coating. For reactive adhesives as defined in § 63.4581, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to this subpart.

m = Number of different coatings used during the month.

(2) Calculate the kg of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used during the month using Equation 1B of this section:

$$B = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(Vol_{t,j}\right)\left(D_{t,j}\right)\left(W_{t,j}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 1B)}$$

Where:

B = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used during the month, kg.

$Vol_{t,j}$ = Total volume of thinner and/or other additive, j, used during the month, liters.

$D_{t,j}$ = Density of thinner and/or other additive, j, kg per liter.

$W_{t,j}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in thinner and/or other additive, j, kg organic HAP per kg thinner and/or other additive. For reactive adhesives as defined in § 63.4581, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to this subpart.

n = Number of different thinners and/or other additives used during the month.

(3) Calculate the kg organic HAP in the cleaning materials used during the month using Equation 1C of this section:

$$C = \sum_{k=1}^{p} \left(Vol_{s,k}\right)\left(D_{s,k}\right)\left(W_{s,k}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 1C)}$$

Where:

C = Total mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used during the month, kg.

$Vol_{s,k}$ = Total volume of cleaning material, k, used during the month, liters.

$D_{s,k}$ = Density of cleaning material, k, kg per liter.

$W_{s,k}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in cleaning material, k, kg organic HAP per kg material.

p = Number of different cleaning materials used during the month.

(4) If you choose to account for the mass of organic HAP contained in waste materials sent or designated for shipment to a hazardous waste TSDF in Equation 1 of this section, then you must determine the mass according to paragraphs (e)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) You may only include waste materials in the determination that are generated by coating operations in the affected source for which you use Equation 1 of this section and that will be treated or disposed of by a facility that is regulated as a TSDF under 40 CFR part 262, 264, 265, or 266. The TSDF may be either off-site or on-site. You may not include organic HAP contained in wastewater.

(ii) You must determine either the amount of the waste materials sent to a TSDF during the month or the amount collected and stored during the month and designated for future transport to a TSDF. Do not include in your determination any waste materials sent to a TSDF during a month if you have already included them in the amount collected and stored during that month or a previous month.

(iii) Determine the total mass of organic HAP contained in the waste materials specified in paragraph (e)(4)(ii) of this section.

(iv) You must document the methodology you use to determine the amount of waste materials and the total mass of organic HAP they contain, as required in § 63.4530(g). If waste manifests include this information, they may be used as part of the documentation of the amount of waste materials and mass of organic HAP contained in them.

(f) *Calculate the total mass of coating solids used.* Determine the total mass of coating solids used, kg, which is the combined mass of coating solids for all the coatings used during each month, using Equation 2 of this section:

$$M_{st} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(Vol_{c,i}\right)\left(D_{c,i}\right)\left(M_{s,i}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

M_{st} = Total mass of coating solids used during the month, kg.

$Vol_{c,i}$ = Total volume of coating, i, used during the month, liters.

$D_{c,i}$ = Density of coating, i, kgs per liter coating, determined according to § 63.4551(c).

$M_{s,i}$ = Mass fraction of coating solids for coating, i, kgs solids per kg coating, determined according to § 63.4541(b).

m = Number of coatings used during the month.

(g) *Calculate the organic HAP emission rate.* Calculate the organic HAP emission rate for the compliance period, kg (lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used, using Equation 3 of this section:

$$H_{yr} = \frac{\sum_{y=1}^{n} H_e}{\sum_{y=1}^{n} M_{st}} \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

H_{yr} = Average organic HAP emission rate for the compliance period, kg organic HAP emitted per kg coating solids used.

H_e = Total mass of organic HAP emissions from all materials used during month, y, kg, as calculated by Equation 1 of this section.

M_{st} = Total mass of coating solids used during month, y, kg, as calculated by Equation 2 of this section.

y = Identifier for months.

n = Number of full or partial months in the compliance period (for the initial compliance period, n equals 12 if the compliance date falls on the first day of a month; otherwise n equals 13; for all following compliance periods, n equals 12).

(h) *Compliance demonstration.* The organic HAP emission rate for the initial compliance period calculated using Equation 3 of this section must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit for each subcategory in § 63.4490 or the predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit allowed in § 63.4490(c). You must keep all records as required by §§ 63.4530 and 63.4531. As part of the notification of compliance status required by § 63.4510, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the emission rate without add-on controls option and submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the initial compliance period because the organic HAP emission rate was less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, determined according to the procedures in this section.

§ 63.4552 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations?

(a) To demonstrate continuous compliance, the organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period, determined according to § 63.4551(a) through (g), must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490. A compliance period consists of 12 months. Each month after the end of the initial compliance period described in § 63.4550 is the end of a compliance period consisting of that month and the preceding 11 months. You must perform the calculations in § 63.4551(a) through (g) on a monthly basis using data from the previous 12 months of operation. If you are complying with a facility-specific emission limit under § 63.4490(c), you must also perform the calculation using Equation 1 in § 63.4490(c)(2) on a monthly basis using the data from the previous 12 months of operation.

(b) If the organic HAP emission rate for any 12-month compliance period exceeded the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, this is a deviation from the emission limitation for that compliance period and must be reported as specified in §§ 63.4510(c)(6) and 63.4520(a)(6).

(c) As part of each semiannual compliance report required by § 63.4520, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the emission rate without add-on controls option. If there were no deviations from the emission limitations, you must submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the reporting period because the organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period was less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, determined according to § 63.4551(a) through (g).

(d) You must maintain records as specified in §§ 63.4530 and 63.4531.

Compliance Requirements for the Emission Rate With Add-On Controls Option

§ 63.4560 By what date must I conduct performance tests and other initial compliance demonstrations?

(a) *New and reconstructed affected sources.* For a new or reconstructed affected source, you must meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) All emission capture systems, add-on control devices, and CPMS must be installed and operating no later than the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.4483. Except for solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to § 63.4561(j), you must conduct a performance test of each capture system and add-on control device according to §§ 63.4564, 63.4565, and 63.4566 and establish the operating limits required by § 63.4492 no later than 180 days after the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.4483. For a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to § 63.4561(j), you must initiate the first material balance no later than the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.4483.

(2) You must develop and begin implementing the work practice plan required by § 63.4493 no later than the compliance date specified in § 63.4483.

(3) You must complete the initial compliance demonstration for the initial compliance period according to the requirements of § 63.4561. The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.4483 and ends on the last day of the 12th month following the compliance date. If the compliance date occurs on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period extends through the end of that month plus the next 12 months. You must determine the mass of organic HAP emissions and mass of coatings solids used each month and then calculate an organic HAP emission rate at the end of the initial compliance period. The initial compliance demonstration includes the results of emission capture system and add-on control device performance tests conducted according to §§ 63.4564, 63.4565, and 63.4566; results of liquid-liquid material balances conducted according to § 63.4561(j); calculations according to § 63.4561 and supporting documentation showing that during the initial compliance period the organic HAP emission rate was equal to or less than the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490; the operating limits established during the performance tests and the results of the continuous parameter monitoring required by § 63.4568; and documentation of whether you developed and implemented the work practice plan required by § 63.4493.

(4) You do not need to comply with the operating limits for the emission capture system and add-on control device required by § 63.4492 until after you have completed the performance tests specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. Instead, you must maintain a log detailing the operation and maintenance of the emission capture system, add-on control device, and continuous parameter monitors during the period between the compliance date and the performance test. You must begin complying with the operating limits for your affected source on the date you complete the performance tests specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. The requirements in this paragraph (a)(4) do not apply to solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to the requirements in § 63.4561(j).

(b) *Existing affected sources.* For an existing affected source, you must meet the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) All emission capture systems, add-on control devices, and CPMS must be installed and operating no later than the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.4483. Except for solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to § 63.4561(j), you must conduct a performance test of each capture system and add-on control device according to the procedures in §§ 63.4564, 63.4565, and 63.4566 and establish the operating limits required by § 63.4492 no later than the compliance date specified in § 63.4483. For a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to § 63.4561(j), you must initiate the first material balance no later than the compliance date specified in § 63.4483.

(2) You must develop and begin implementing the work practice plan required by § 63.4493 no later than the compliance date specified in § 63.4483.

(3) You must complete the initial compliance demonstration for the initial compliance period according to the requirements of § 63.4561. The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.4483 and ends on the last day of the 12th month following the compliance date. If the compliance date occurs on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period extends through the end of that month plus the next 12 months. You must determine the mass of organic HAP emissions and mass of coatings solids used each month and then calculate an organic HAP emission rate at the end of the initial compliance period. The initial compliance demonstration includes the results of emission capture system and add-on control device performance tests conducted according to §§ 63.4564, 63.4565, and 63.4566; results of liquid-liquid material balances conducted according to § 63.4561(j); calculations according to § 63.4561 and supporting documentation showing that during the initial compliance period the organic HAP emission rate was equal to or less than the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490; the operating limits established during the performance tests and the results of the continuous parameter monitoring required by § 63.4568; and documentation of whether you developed and implemented the work practice plan required by § 63.4493.

(c) You are not required to conduct an initial performance test to determine capture efficiency or destruction efficiency of a capture system or control device if you receive approval to use the results of a performance test that has been previously conducted on that capture system or control device. Any such previous tests must meet the conditions described in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The previous test must have been conducted using the methods and conditions specified in this subpart.

(2) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the previous test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

(3) Either the required operating parameters were established in the previous test or sufficient data were collected in the previous test to establish the required operating parameters.

§ 63.4561 How do I demonstrate initial compliance?

(a) You may use the emission rate with add-on controls option for any coating operation, for any group of coating operations in the affected source, or for all of the coating operations in the affected source. You may include both controlled and uncontrolled coating operations in a group for which you use this option. You must use either the compliant material option or the emission rate without add-on controls option for any coating operation in the affected source for which you do not use the emission rate with add-on controls option. To demonstrate initial compliance, the coating operation(s) for which you use the emission rate with add-on controls option must meet the applicable emission limitations in §§ 63.4490, 63.4492, and 63.4493. You must conduct a separate initial compliance demonstration for each general use, TPO, automotive lamp, and assembled on-road vehicle coating operation, unless you are demonstrating compliance with a predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit as provided in § 63.4490(c). If you are demonstrating compliance with a predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit as provided in § 63.4490(c), you must demonstrate that all coating operations included in the predominant activity determination or calculation of the facility-specific emission limit comply with that limit. You must meet all the requirements of this section. When calculating the organic HAP emission rate according to this section, do not include any coatings, thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials used on coating operations for which you use the compliant material option or the emission rate without add-on controls

option. You do not need to redetermine the mass of organic HAP in coatings, thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that have been reclaimed onsite (or reclaimed off-site if you have documentation showing that you received back the exact same materials that were sent off-site) and reused in the coatings operation(s) for which you use the emission rate with add-on controls option. If you use coatings, thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that have been reclaimed on-site, the amount of each used in a month may be reduced by the amount of each that is reclaimed. That is, the amount used may be calculated as the amount consumed to account for materials that are reclaimed.

(b) *Compliance with operating limits.* Except as provided in § 63.4560(a)(4), and except for solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to the requirements of paragraph (j) of this section, you must establish and demonstrate continuous compliance during the initial compliance period with the operating limits required by § 63.4492, using the procedures specified in §§ 63.4567 and 63.4568.

(c) *Compliance with work practice requirements.* You must develop, implement, and document your implementation of the work practice plan required by § 63.4493 during the initial compliance period, as specified in § 63.4530.

(d) *Compliance with emission limits.* You must follow the procedures in paragraphs (e) through (n) of this section to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490 for each affected source in each subcategory.

(e) *Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP, density, volume used, and mass fraction of coating solids.* Follow the procedures specified in § 63.4551(a) through (d) to determine the mass fraction of organic HAP, density, and volume of each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each month; and the mass fraction of coating solids for each coating used during each month.

(f) *Calculate the total mass of organic HAP emissions before add-on controls.* Using Equation 1 of § 63.4551, calculate the total mass of organic HAP emissions before add-on controls from all coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used during each month in the coating operation or group of coating operations for which you use the emission rate with add-on controls option.

(g) *Calculate the organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation.* Determine the mass of organic HAP emissions reduced for each controlled coating operation during each month. The emission reduction determination quantifies the total organic HAP emissions that pass through the emission capture system and are destroyed or removed by the add-on control device. Use the procedures in paragraph (h) of this section to calculate the mass of organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation using an emission capture system and add-on control device other than a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances. For each controlled coating operation using a solvent recovery system for which you conduct a liquid-liquid material balance, use the procedures in paragraph (j) of this section to calculate the organic HAP emission reduction.

(h) *Calculate the organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation not using liquid-liquid material balance.* Use Equation 1 of this section to calculate the organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation using an emission capture system and add-on control device other than a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances. The calculation applies the emission capture system efficiency and add-on control device efficiency to the mass of organic HAP contained in the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials that are used in the coating operation served by the emission capture system and add-on control device during each month. You must assume zero efficiency for the emission capture system and add-on control device for any period of time a deviation specified in § 63.4563(c) or (d) occurs in the controlled coating operation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, unless you have other data indicating the actual efficiency of the emission capture system and add-on control device and the use of these data is approved by the Administrator. Equation 1 of this section treats the materials used during such a deviation as if they were used on an uncontrolled coating operation for the time period of the deviation.

$$H_C = \left(A_C + B_C + C_C - R_W - H_{UNC}\right)\left(\frac{CE}{100} \times \frac{DRE}{100}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

H_C = Mass of organic HAP emission reduction for the controlled coating operation during the month, kg.

A_C = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 1A of this section.

B_C = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 1B of this section.

C_C = Total mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 1C of this section.

R_w = Total mass of organic HAP in waste materials sent or designated for shipment to a hazardous waste TSDF for treatment or disposal during the compliance period, kg, determined according to § 63.4951(e)(4). (You may assign a value of zero to R_w if you do not wish to use this allowance.)

H_{UNC} = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used during all deviations specified in § 63.4563(c) and (d) that occurred during the month in the controlled coating operation, kg, as calculated in Equation 1D of this section.

CE = Capture efficiency of the emission capture system vented to the add-on control device, percent. Use the test methods and procedures specified in §§ 63.4564 and 63.4565 to measure and record capture efficiency.

DRE = Organic HAP destruction or removal efficiency of the add-on control device, percent. Use the test methods and procedures in §§ 63.4564 and 63.4566 to measure and record the organic HAP destruction or removal efficiency.

(1) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the controlled coating operation, kg (lb), using Equation 1A of this section:

$$A_C = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(Vol_{c,i}\right)\left(D_{c,i}\right)\left(W_{c,i}\right) \quad \text{(Eq. 1A)}$$

Where:

A_C = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg.

$Vol_{c,i}$ = Total volume of coating, i, used during the month, liters.

$D_{c,i}$ = Density of coating, i, kg per liter.

$W_{c,i}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in coating, i, kg per kg. For reactive adhesives as defined in § 63.4581, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to this subpart.

m = Number of different coatings used.

(2) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used in the controlled coating operation, kg (lb), using Equation 1B of this section:

$$B_C = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(Vol_{t,j}\right)\left(D_{t,j}\right)\left(W_{t,j}\right) \quad \text{(Eq. 1B)}$$

Where:

B_C = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg.

$Vol_{t,j}$ = Total volume of thinner and/or other additive, j, used during the month, liters.

$D_{t,j}$ = Density of thinner and/or other additive, j, kg per liter.

$W_{t,j}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in thinner and/or other additive, j, kg per kg. For reactive adhesives as defined in § 63.4581, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to this subpart.

n = Number of different thinners and/or other additives used.

(3) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg (lb), using Equation 1C of this section:

$$C_C = \sum_{k=1}^{p} \left(Vol_{s,k}\right)\left(D_{s,k}\right)\left(W_{s,k}\right) \quad \text{(Eq. 1C)}$$

Where:

C_C = Total mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg.

$Vol_{s,k}$ = Total volume of cleaning material, k, used during the month, liters.

$D_{s,k}$ = Density of cleaning material, k, kg per liter.

$W_{s,k}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in cleaning material, k, kg per kg.

p = Number of different cleaning materials used.

(4) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the controlled coating operation during deviations specified in § 63.4563(c) and (d), using Equation 1D of this section:

$$H_{UNC} = \sum_{h=1}^{q} \left(Vol_h\right)\left(D_h\right)\left(W_h\right) \quad \text{(Eq. 1D)}$$

Where:

H_{UNC} = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used during all deviations specified in § 63.4563(c) and (d) that occurred during the month in the controlled coating operation, kg.

Vol_h = Total volume of coating, thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material, h, used in the controlled coating operation during deviations, liters.

D_h = Density of coating, thinner and/or other additives, or cleaning material, h, kg per liter.

W_h = Mass fraction of organic HAP in coating, thinner and/or other additives, or cleaning material, h, kg organic HAP per kg coating. For reactive adhesives as defined in § 63.4581, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to this subpart.

q = Number of different coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used.

(i) [Reserved]

(j) *Calculate the organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation using liquid-liquid material balances.* For each controlled coating operation using a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances, calculate the organic HAP emission reduction by applying the volatile organic matter collection and recovery efficiency to the mass of organic HAP contained in the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials that are used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during each month. Perform a liquid-liquid material balance for each month as specified in paragraphs (j)(1) through (6) of this section. Calculate the mass of organic HAP emission reduction by the solvent recovery system as specified in paragraph (j)(7) of this section.

(1) For each solvent recovery system, install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications, a device that indicates the cumulative amount of volatile organic matter recovered by the solvent recovery system each month. The device must be initially certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within ± 2.0 percent of the mass of volatile organic matter recovered.

(2) For each solvent recovery system, determine the mass of volatile organic matter recovered for the month, based on measurement with the device required in paragraph (j)(1) of this section.

(3) Determine the mass fraction of volatile organic matter for each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg volatile organic matter per kg coating. You may determine the volatile organic matter mass fraction using Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or an EPA approved alternative method, or you may use information provided by the manufacturer or supplier of the coating. In the event of any inconsistency between information provided by the manufacturer or supplier and the results of Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or an approved alternative method, the test method results will take precedence unless, after consultation you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.

(4) Determine the density of each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg per liter, according to § 63.4551(c).

(5) Measure the volume of each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, liters.

(6) Each month, calculate the solvent recovery system's volatile organic matter collection and recovery efficiency, using Equation 2 of this section:

$$R_V = 100 \frac{M_{VR}}{\sum_{i=1}^{m} Vol_i D_i WV_{c,i} + \sum_{j=1}^{n} Vol_j D_j WV_{t,j} + \sum_{k=1}^{p} Vol_k D_k WV_{s,k}} \quad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

R_V = Volatile organic matter collection and recovery efficiency of the solvent recovery system during the month, percent.

M_{VR} = Mass of volatile organic matter recovered by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg.

Vol_i = Volume of coating, i, used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, liters.

D_i = Density of coating, i, kg per liter.

$WV_{c,i}$ = Mass fraction of volatile organic matter for coating, i, kg volatile organic matter per kg coating. For reactive adhesives as defined in § 63.4581, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to this subpart.

Vol_j = Volume of thinner and/or other additive, j, used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, liters.

D_j = Density of thinner and/or other additive, j, kg per liter.

$WV_{t,j}$ = Mass fraction of volatile organic matter for thinner and/or other additive, j, kg volatile organic matter per kg thinner and/or other additive. For reactive adhesives as defined in § 63.4581, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to this subpart.

Vol_k = Volume of cleaning material, k, used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, liters.

D_k = Density of cleaning material, k, kg per liter.

$WV_{s,k}$ = Mass fraction of volatile organic matter for cleaning material, k, kg volatile organic matter per kg cleaning material.

m = Number of different coatings used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month.

n = Number of different thinners and/or other additives used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month.

p = Number of different cleaning materials used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month.

(7) Calculate the mass of organic HAP emission reduction for the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, using Equation 3 of this section and according to paragraphs (j)(7)(i) through (iii) of this section:

$$H_{CSR} = \left(A_{CSR} + B_{CSR} + C_{CSR}\right)\left(\frac{R_v}{100}\right) \quad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

H_{CSR} = Mass of organic HAP emission reduction for the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system using a liquid-liquid material balance during the month, kg.

A_{CSR} = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, calculated using Equation 3A of this section.

B_{CSR} = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, calculated using Equation 3B of this section.

C_{CSR} = Total mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, calculated using Equation 3C of this section.

R_V = Volatile organic matter collection and recovery efficiency of the solvent recovery system, percent, from Equation 2 of this section.

(i) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, using Equation 3A of this section.

$$A_{CSR} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(Vol_{c,i}\right)\left(D_{c,i}\right)\left(W_{c,i}\right) \quad \text{(Eq. 3A)}$$

Where:

A_{CSR} = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg.

$Vol_{c,i}$ = Total volume of coating, i, used during the month in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, liters.

$D_{c,i}$ = Density of coating, i, kg per liter.

$W_{c,i}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in coating, i, kg organic HAP per kg coating. For reactive adhesives as defined in § 63.4581, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to this subpart.

m = Number of different coatings used.

(ii) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, using Equation 3B of this section:

$$B_{CSR} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(Vol_{t,j}\right)\left(D_{t,j}\right)\left(W_{t,j}\right) \quad \text{(Eq. 3B)}$$

Where:

B_{CSR} = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg.

$Vol_{t,j}$ = Total volume of thinner and/or other additive, j, used during the month in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, liters.

$D_{t,j}$ = Density of thinner and/or other additive, j, kg per liter.

$W_{t,j}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in thinner and/or other additive, j, kg organic HAP per kg thinner and/or other additive. For reactive adhesives as defined in § 63.4581, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to this subpart.

n = Number of different thinners and/or other additives used.

(iii) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg, using Equation 3C of this section:

$$C_{CSR}=\sum_{k=1}^{p}\left(Vol_{s,k}\right)\left(D_{s,k}\right)\left(W_{s,k}\right) \quad \text{(Eq. 3C)}$$

Where:

C_{CSR} = Total mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg.

$Vol_{s,k}$ = Total volume of cleaning material, k, used during the month in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, liters.

$D_{s,k}$ = Density of cleaning material, k, kg per liter.

$W_{s,k}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in cleaning material, k, kg organic HAP per kg cleaning material.

p = Number of different cleaning materials used.

(k) *Calculate the total mass of coating solids used.* Determine the total mass of coating solids used, kg, which is the combined mass of coating solids for all the coatings used during each month in the coating operation or group of coating operations for which you use the emission rate with add-on controls option, using Equation 2 of § 63.4551.

(l) *Calculate the mass of organic HAP emissions for each month.* Determine the mass of organic HAP emissions, kg, during each month, using Equation 4 of this section:

$$H_{HAP}=H_e-\sum_{i=1}^{q}\left(H_{C,i}\right)-\sum_{j=1}^{r}\left(H_{CSR,j}\right) \quad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:

H_{HAP} = Total mass of organic HAP emissions for the month, kg.

H_e = Total mass of organic HAP emissions before add-on controls from all the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used during the month, kg, determined according to paragraph (f) of this section.

$H_{C,i}$ = Total mass of organic HAP emission reduction for controlled coating operation, i, not using a liquid-liquid material balance, during the month, kg, from Equation 1 of this section.

$H_{CSR,j}$ = Total mass of organic HAP emission reduction for coating operation, j, controlled by a solvent recovery system using a liquid-liquid material balance, during the month, kg, from Equation 3 of this section.

q = Number of controlled coating operations not controlled by a solvent recovery system using a liquid-liquid material balance.

r = Number of coating operations controlled by a solvent recovery system using a liquid-liquid material balance.

(m) *Calculate the organic HAP emission rate for the compliance period.* Determine the organic HAP emission rate for the compliance period, kg (lb) of organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used, using Equation 5 of this section:

$$H_{annual}=\frac{\sum_{y=1}^{n}H_{HAP,y}}{\sum_{y=1}^{n}M_{st,y}} \quad \text{(Eq. 5)}$$

Where:

H_{annual} = Organic HAP emission rate for the compliance period, kg organic HAP emitted per kg coating solids used.

$H_{HAP,y}$ = Organic HAP emissions for month, y, kg, determined according to Equation 4 of this section.

$M_{st,y}$ = Total mass of coating solids used during month, y, kg, from Equation 2 of § 63.4551.

y = Identifier for months.

n = Number of full or partial months in the compliance period (for the initial compliance period, n equals 12 if the compliance date falls on the first day of a month; otherwise n equals 13; for all following compliance periods, n equals 12).

(n) *Compliance demonstration.* The organic HAP emission rate for the initial compliance period, calculated using Equation 5 of this section, must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit for each subcategory in § 63.4490 or the predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit allowed in § 63.4490(c). You must keep all records as required by §§ 63.4530 and 63.4531. As part of the notification of compliance status required by § 63.4510, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the emission rate with add-on controls option and submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the initial compliance period because the organic HAP emission rate was less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, and you achieved the operating limits required by § 63.4492 and the work practice standards required by § 63.4493.

§ 63.4562 [Reserved]

§ 63.4563 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations?

(a) To demonstrate continuous compliance with the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, the organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period, determined according to the procedures in § 63.4561, must be equal to or less than the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490. A compliance period consists of 12 months. Each month after the end of the initial compliance period described in § 63.4560 is the end of a compliance period consisting of that month and the preceding 11 months. You must perform the calculations in § 63.4561 on a monthly basis using data from the previous 12 months of operation. If you are complying with a facility-specific emission limit under § 63.4490(c), you must also perform the calculation using Equation 1 in § 63.4490(c)(2) on a monthly basis using the data from the previous 12 months of operation.

(b) If the organic HAP emission rate for any 12-month compliance period exceeded the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, this is a deviation from the emission limitation for that compliance period that must be reported as specified in §§ 63.4510(c)(6) and 63.4520(a)(7).

(c) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each operating limit required by § 63.4492 that applies to you, as specified in Table 1 to this subpart, when the coating line is in operation.

(1) If an operating parameter is out of the allowed range specified in Table 1 to this subpart, this is a deviation from the operating limit that must be reported as specified in §§ 63.4510(c)(6) and 63.4520(a)(7).

(2) If an operating parameter deviates from the operating limit specified in Table 1 to this subpart, then you must assume that the emission capture system and add-on control device were achieving zero efficiency during the time period of the deviation, unless you have other data indicating the actual efficiency of the emission capture system and add-on control device and the use of these data is approved by the Administrator.

(d) You must meet the requirements for bypass lines in § 63.4568(b) for controlled coating operations for which you do not conduct liquid-liquid material balances. If any bypass line is opened and emissions are diverted to the atmosphere when the coating operation is running, this is a deviation that must be reported as specified in §§ 63.4510(c)(6) and 63.4520(a)(7). For the purposes of completing the compliance calculations specified in §§ 63.4561(h), you must treat the materials used during a deviation on a controlled coating operation as if they were used on an uncontrolled coating operation for the time period of the deviation as indicated in Equation 1 of § 63.4561.

(e) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with the work practice standards in § 63.4493. If you did not develop a work practice plan, or you did not implement the plan, or you did not keep the records required by § 63.4530(i)(8), this is a deviation from the work practice standards that must be reported as specified in §§ 63.4510(c)(6) and 63.4520(a)(7).

(f) As part of each semiannual compliance report required in § 63.4520, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the emission rate with add-on controls option. If there were no deviations from the emission limitations, submit a statement that you were in compliance with the emission limitations during the reporting period because the organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period was less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, and you achieved the operating limits required by § 63.4492 and the work practice standards required by § 63.4493 during each compliance period.

(g) During periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the emission capture system, add-on control device, or coating operation that may affect emission capture or control device efficiency, you must operate in accordance with the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan required by § 63.4500(c).

(h)–(i) [Reserved]

(j) You must maintain records as specified in §§ 63.4530 and 63.4531.

§ 63.4564 What are the general requirements for performance tests?

(a) You must conduct each performance test required by § 63.4560 according to the requirements in § 63.7(e)(1) and under the conditions in this section, unless you obtain a waiver of the performance test according to the provisions in § 63.7(h).

(1) *Representative coating operation operating conditions.* You must conduct the performance test under representative operating conditions for the coating operation. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction and during periods of nonoperation do not constitute representative conditions. You must record the process information that is necessary to document operating conditions during the test and explain why the conditions represent normal operation.

(2) *Representative emission capture system and add-on control device operating conditions.* You must conduct the performance test when the emission capture system and add-on control device are operating at a representative flow rate, and the add-on control device is operating at a representative inlet concentration. You must record information that is necessary to document emission capture system and add-on control device operating conditions during the test and explain why the conditions represent normal operation.

(b) You must conduct each performance test of an emission capture system according to the requirements in § 63.4565. You must conduct each performance test of an add-on control device according to the requirements in § 63.4566.

§ 63.4565 How do I determine the emission capture system efficiency?

You must use the procedures and test methods in this section to determine capture efficiency as part of the performance test required by § 63.4560.

(a) *Assuming 100 percent capture efficiency.* You may assume the capture system efficiency is 100 percent if both of the conditions in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section are met:

(1) The capture system meets the criteria in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for a PTE and directs all the exhaust gases from the enclosure to an add-on control device.

(2) All coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the coating operation are applied within the capture system; coating solvent flash-off, curing, and drying occurs within the capture system; and the removal or evaporation of cleaning materials from the surfaces they are applied to occurs within the capture system. For example, this criterion is not met if parts enter the open shop environment when being moved between a spray booth and a curing oven.

(b) *Measuring capture efficiency.* If the capture system does not meet both of the criteria in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section, then you must use one of the three protocols described in paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section to measure capture efficiency. The capture efficiency measurements use TVH capture efficiency as a surrogate for organic HAP capture efficiency. For the protocols in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, the capture efficiency measurement must consist of three test runs. Each test run must be at least 3 hours duration or the length of a production run, whichever is longer, up to 8 hours. For the purposes of this test, a production run means the time required for a single part to go from the beginning to the end of the production, which includes surface preparation activities and drying and curing time.

(c) *Liquid-to-uncaptured-gas protocol using a temporary total enclosure or building enclosure.* The liquid-to-uncaptured-gas protocol compares the mass of liquid TVH in materials used in the coating operation to the mass of TVH emissions not captured by the emission capture system. Use a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure and the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section to measure emission capture system efficiency using the liquid-to-uncaptured-gas protocol.

(1) Either use a building enclosure or construct an enclosure around the coating operation where coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials are applied, and all areas where emissions from these applied coatings and materials subsequently occur, such as flash-off, curing, and drying areas. The areas of the coating operation where capture devices collect emissions for routing to an add-on control device, such as the entrance and exit areas of an oven or spray booth, must also be inside the enclosure. The enclosure must meet the applicable definition of a temporary total enclosure or building enclosure in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51.

(2) Use Method 204A or 204F of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 to determine the mass fraction of TVH liquid input from each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used in the coating operation during each capture efficiency test run. To make the determination, substitute TVH for each occurrence of the term volatile organic compounds (VOC) in the methods.

(3) Use Equation 1 of this section to calculate the total mass of TVH liquid input from all the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning

materials used in the coating operation during each capture efficiency test run:

$$TVH_{used} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (TVH_i)(Vol_i)(D_i) \quad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

TVH_{used} = Mass of liquid TVH in materials used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run, kg.

TVH_i = Mass fraction of TVH in coating, thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material, i, that is used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run, kg TVH per kg material.

Vol_i = Total volume of coating, thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material, i, used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run, liters.

D_i = Density of coating, thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material, i, kg material per liter material.

n = Number of different coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run.

(4) Use Method 204D or 204E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 to measure the total mass, kg, of TVH emissions that are not captured by the emission capture system. They are measured as they exit the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during each capture efficiency test run. To make the measurement, substitute TVH for each occurrence of the term VOC in the methods.

(i) Use Method 204D of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 if the enclosure is a temporary total enclosure.

(ii) Use Method 204E of appendix M to 40 CFR 51 if the enclosure is a building enclosure. During the capture efficiency measurement, all organic compound emitting operations inside the building enclosure, other than the coating operation for which capture efficiency is being determined, must be shut down, but all fans and blowers must be operating normally.

(5) For each capture efficiency test run, determine the percent capture efficiency of the emission capture system using Equation 2 of this section:

$$CE = \frac{(TVH_{used} - TVH_{uncaptured})}{TVH_{used}} \times 100 \quad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

CE = Capture efficiency of the emission capture system vented to the add-on control device, percent.

TVH_{used} = Total mass of TVH liquid input used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run, kg.

$TVH_{uncaptured}$ = Total mass of TVH that is not captured by the emission capture system and that exits from the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during the capture efficiency test run, kg.

(6) Determine the capture efficiency of the emission capture system as the average of the capture efficiencies measured in the three test runs.

(d) *Gas-to-gas protocol using a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure.* The gas-to-gas protocol compares the mass of TVH emissions captured by the emission capture system to the mass of TVH emissions not captured. Use a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure and the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section to measure emission capture system efficiency using the gas-to-gas protocol.

(1) Either use a building enclosure or construct an enclosure around the coating operation where coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials are applied, and all areas where emissions from these applied coatings and materials subsequently occur, such as flash-off, curing, and drying areas. The areas of the coating operation where capture devices collect emissions generated by the coating operation for routing to an add-on control device, such as the entrance and exit areas of an oven or a spray booth, must also be inside the enclosure. The enclosure must meet the applicable definition of a temporary total enclosure or building enclosure in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51.

(2) Use Method 204B or 204C of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 to measure the total mass, kg, of TVH emissions captured by the emission capture system during each capture efficiency test run as measured at the inlet to the add-on control device. To make the measurement, substitute TVH for each occurrence of the term VOC in the methods.

(i) The sampling points for the Method 204B or 204C measurement must be upstream from the add-on control device and must represent total emissions routed from the capture system and entering the add-on control device.

(ii) If multiple emission streams from the capture system enter the add-on control device without a single common duct, then the emissions entering the add-on control device must be simultaneously measured in each duct and the total emissions entering the add-on control device must be determined.

(3) Use Method 204D or 204E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 to measure the total mass, kg, of TVH emissions that are not captured by the emission capture system; they are measured as they exit the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during each capture efficiency test run. To make the measurement, substitute TVH for each occurrence of the term VOC in the methods.

(i) Use Method 204D of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 if the enclosure is a temporary total enclosure.

(ii) Use Method 204E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 if the enclosure is a building enclosure. During the capture efficiency measurement, all organic compound emitting operations inside the building enclosure, other than the coating operation for which capture efficiency is being determined, must be shut down, but all fans and blowers must be operating normally.

(4) For each capture efficiency test run, determine the percent capture efficiency of the emission capture system using Equation 3 of this section:

$$CE = \frac{TVH_{captured}}{(TVH_{captured} + TVH_{uncaptured})} \times 100 \quad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

CE = Capture efficiency of the emission capture system vented to the add-on control device, percent.

$TVH_{captured}$ = Total mass of TVH captured by the emission capture system as measured at the inlet to the add-on control device during the emission capture efficiency test run, kg.

$TVH_{uncaptured}$ = Total mass of TVH that is not captured by the emission capture system and that exits from the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during the capture efficiency test run, kg.

(5) Determine the capture efficiency of the emission capture system as the average of the capture efficiencies measured in the three test runs.

(e) *Alternative capture efficiency protocol.* As an alternative to the procedures specified in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section and subject to the approval of the Administrator, you may determine capture efficiency using any other capture efficiency protocol and test methods that satisfy the criteria of either the DQO or LCL approach as described in appendix A to subpart KK of this part.

§ 63.4566 How do I determine the add-on control device emission destruction or removal efficiency?

You must use the procedures and test methods in this section to determine the add-on control device emission destruction or removal efficiency as part of the performance test required by § 63.4560. You must conduct three test runs as specified in § 63.7(e)(3) and each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(a) For all types of add-on control devices, use the test methods specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Use Method 1 or 1A of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, to select sampling sites and velocity traverse points.

(2) Use Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, to measure gas volumetric flow rate.

(3) Use Method 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, for gas analysis to determine dry molecular weight.

(4) Use Method 4 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, to determine stack gas moisture.

(5) Methods for determining gas volumetric flow rate, dry molecular weight, and stack gas moisture must be performed, as applicable, during each test run.

(b) Measure total gaseous organic mass emissions as carbon at the inlet and outlet of the add-on control device simultaneously, using either Method 25 or 25A of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.

(1) Use Method 25 if the add-on control device is an oxidizer and you expect the total gaseous organic concentration as carbon to be more than 50 parts per million (ppm) at the control device outlet.

(2) Use Method 25A if the add-on control device is an oxidizer and you expect the total gaseous organic concentration as carbon to be 50 ppm or less at the control device outlet.

(3) Use Method 25A if the add-on control device is not an oxidizer.

(c) If two or more add-on control devices are used for the same emission stream, then you must measure emissions at the outlet to the atmosphere of each device. For example, if one add-on control device is a concentrator with an outlet to the atmosphere for the high-volume dilute stream that has been treated by the concentrator, and a second add-on control device is an oxidizer with an outlet to the atmosphere for the low-volume concentrated stream that is treated with the oxidizer, you must measure emissions at the outlet of the oxidizer and the high volume dilute stream outlet of the concentrator.

(d) For each test run, determine the total gaseous organic emissions mass flow rates for the inlet and the outlet of the add-on control device, using Equation 1 of this section. If there is more than one inlet or outlet to the add-on control device, you must calculate the total gaseous organic mass flow rate using Equation 1 of this section for each inlet and each outlet and then total all of the inlet emissions and total all of the outlet emissions:

$$M_f = Q_{sd} C_c (12)(0.0416)(10^{-6}) \quad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

M_f = Total gaseous organic emissions mass flow rate, kg/per hour (h).

C_c = Concentration of organic compounds as carbon in the vent gas, as determined by Method 25 or Method 25A, parts per million by volume (ppmv), dry basis.

Q_{sd} = Volumetric flow rate of gases entering or exiting the add-on control device, as determined by Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G, dry standard cubic meters/hour (dscm/h).

0.0416 = Conversion factor for molar volume, kg-moles per cubic meter (mol/m^3) (@ 293 Kelvin (K) and 760 millimeters of mercury (mmHg)).

(e) For each test run, determine the add-on control device organic emissions destruction or removal efficiency, using Equation 2 of this section:

$$DRE = \frac{M_{fi} - M_{fo}}{M_{fi}} \times 100 \quad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

DRE = Organic emissions destruction or removal efficiency of the add-on control device, percent.

M_{fi} = Total gaseous organic emissions mass flow rate at the inlet(s) to the add-on control device, using Equation 1 of this section, kg/h.

M_{fo} = Total gaseous organic emissions mass flow rate at the outlet(s) of the add-on control device, using Equation 1 of this section, kg/h.

(f) Determine the emission destruction or removal efficiency of the add-on control device as the average of the efficiencies determined in the three test runs and calculated in Equation 2 of this section.

§ 63.4567 How do I establish the emission capture system and add-on control device operating limits during the performance test?

During the performance test required by § 63.4560 and described in §§ 63.4564, 63.4565, and 63.4566, you must establish the operating limits required by § 63.4492 according to this section, unless you have received approval for alternative monitoring and operating limits under § 63.8(f) as specified in § 63.4492.

(a) *Thermal oxidizers.* If your add-on control device is a thermal oxidizer, establish the operating limits according to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) During the performance test, you must monitor and record the combustion temperature at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs. You must monitor the temperature in the firebox of the thermal oxidizer or immediately downstream of the firebox before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

(2) Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average combustion temperature maintained during the performance test. This average combustion temperature is the minimum operating limit for your thermal oxidizer.

(b) *Catalytic oxidizers.* If your add-on control device is a catalytic oxidizer, establish the operating limits according to either paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) or paragraphs (b)(3) and (4) of this section.

(1) During the performance test, you must monitor and record the temperature just before the catalyst bed and the temperature difference across the catalyst bed at least once every 15

minutes during each of the three test runs.

(2) Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average temperature just before the catalyst bed and the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed maintained during the performance test. These are the minimum operating limits for your catalytic oxidizer.

(3) You must monitor the temperature at the inlet to the catalyst bed and implement a site-specific inspection and maintenance plan for your catalytic oxidizer as specified in paragraph (b)(4) of this section. During the performance test, you must monitor and record the temperature just before the catalyst bed at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs. Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average temperature just before the catalyst bed during the performance test. This is the minimum operating limit for your catalytic oxidizer.

(4) You must develop and implement an inspection and maintenance plan for your catalytic oxidizer(s) for which you elect to monitor according to paragraph (b)(3) of this section. The plan must address, at a minimum, the elements specified in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Annual sampling and analysis of the catalyst activity (*i.e.*, conversion efficiency) following the manufacturer's or catalyst supplier's recommended procedures. If problems are found during the catalyst activity test, you must replace the catalyst bed or take other corrective action consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(ii) Monthly external inspection of the catalytic oxidizer system, including the burner assembly and fuel supply lines for problems and, as necessary, adjust the equipment to assure proper air-to-fuel mixtures.

(iii) Annual internal inspection of the catalyst bed to check for channeling, abrasion, and settling. If problems are found during the annual internal inspection of the catalyst, you must replace the catalyst bed or take other corrective action consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations. If the catalyst bed is replaced and is not of like or better kind and quality as the old catalyst then you must conduct a new performance test to determine destruction efficiency according to § 63.4566. If a catalyst bed is replaced and the replacement catalyst is of like or better kind and quality as the old catalyst, then a new performance test to determine destruction efficiency is not required and you may continue to use the previously established operating limits for that catalytic oxidizer.

(c) *Regenerative carbon adsorbers.* If your add-on control device is a regenerative carbon adsorber, establish the operating limits according to paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must monitor and record the total regeneration desorbing gas (*e.g.*, steam or nitrogen) mass flow for each regeneration cycle, and the carbon bed temperature after each carbon bed regeneration and cooling cycle for the regeneration cycle either immediately preceding or immediately following the performance test.

(2) The operating limits for your regenerative carbon adsorber are the minimum total desorbing gas mass flow recorded during the regeneration cycle and the maximum carbon bed temperature recorded after the cooling cycle.

(d) *Condensers.* If your add-on control device is a condenser, establish the operating limits according to paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) During the performance test, you must monitor and record the condenser outlet (product side) gas temperature at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs.

(2) Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average condenser outlet (product side) gas temperature maintained during the performance test. This average condenser outlet gas temperature is the maximum operating limit for your condenser.

(e) *Concentrators.* If your add-on control device includes a concentrator, you must establish operating limits for the concentrator according to paragraphs (e)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) During the performance test, you must monitor and record the desorption concentrate stream gas temperature at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three runs of the performance test.

(2) Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average temperature. This is the minimum operating limit for the desorption concentrate gas stream temperature.

(3) During the performance test, you must monitor and record the pressure drop of the dilute stream across the concentrator at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three runs of the performance test.

(4) Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average pressure drop. This is the minimum operating limit for the dilute stream across the concentrator.

(f) *Emission capture systems.* For each capture device that is not part of a PTE that meets the criteria of § 63.4565(a), establish an operating limit for either the gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure, as specified in paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section. The operating limit for a PTE is specified in Table 1 to this subpart.

(1) During the capture efficiency determination required by § 63.4560 and described in §§ 63.4564 and 63.4565, you must monitor and record either the gas volumetric flow rate or the duct static pressure for each separate capture device in your emission capture system at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs at a point in the duct between the capture device and the add-on control device inlet.

(2) Calculate and record the average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure for the three test runs for each capture device. This average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure is the minimum operating limit for that specific capture device.

§ 63.4568 What are the requirements for continuous parameter monitoring system installation, operation, and maintenance?

(a) *General.* You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS specified in paragraphs (c), (e), (f), and (g) of this section according to paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section. You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS specified in paragraphs (b) and (d) of this section according to paragraphs (a)(3) through (5) of this section.

(1) The CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period. You must have a minimum of four equally spaced successive cycles of CPMS operation in 1 hour.

(2) You must determine the average of all recorded readings for each successive 3-hour period of the emission capture system and add-on control device operation.

(3) You must record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check of the CPMS.

(4) You must maintain the CPMS at all times and have available necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.

(5) You must operate the CPMS and collect emission capture system and add-on control device parameter data at all times that a controlled coating operation is operating, except during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, if applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments).

(6) You must not use emission capture system or add-on control device parameter data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, out-of-control periods, or required quality assurance or control activities when calculating data averages. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in calculating the data averages for determining compliance with the emission capture system and add-on control device operating limits.

(7) A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the CPMS to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. Any period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for required calculations is a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(b) *Capture system bypass line*. You must meet the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section for each emission capture system that contains bypass lines that could divert emissions away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere.

(1) You must monitor or secure the valve or closure mechanism controlling the bypass line in a nondiverting position in such a way that the valve or closure mechanism cannot be opened without creating a record that the valve was opened. The method used to monitor or secure the valve or closure mechanism must meet one of the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) *Flow control position indicator*. Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a flow control position indicator that takes a reading at least once every 15 minutes and provides a record indicating whether the emissions are directed to the add-on control device or diverted from the add-on control device. The time of occurrence and flow control position must be recorded, as well as every time the flow direction is changed. The flow control position indicator must be installed at the entrance to any bypass line that could divert the emissions away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere.

(ii) *Car-seal or lock-and-key valve closures*. Secure any bypass line valve in the closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration. You must visually inspect the seal or closure mechanism at least once every month to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position, and the emissions are not diverted away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere.

(iii) *Valve closure monitoring*. Ensure that any bypass line valve is in the closed (nondiverting) position through monitoring of valve position at least once every 15 minutes. You must inspect the monitoring system at least once every month to verify that the monitor will indicate valve position.

(iv) *Automatic shutdown system*. Use an automatic shutdown system in which the coating operation is stopped when flow is diverted by the bypass line away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere when the coating operation is running. You must inspect the automatic shutdown system at least once every month to verify that it will detect diversions of flow and shut down the coating operation.

(v) *Flow direction indicator*. Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a flow direction indicator that takes a reading at least once every 15 minutes and provides a record indicating whether the emissions are directed to the add-on control device or diverted from the add-on control device. Each time the flow direction changes, the next reading of the time of occurrence and flow direction must be recorded. The flow direction indicator must be installed in each bypass line or air makeup supply line that could divert the emissions away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere.

(2) If any bypass line is opened, you must include a description of why the bypass line was opened and the length of time it remained open in the semiannual compliance reports required in § 63.4520.

(c) *Thermal oxidizers and catalytic oxidizers*. If you are using a thermal oxidizer or catalytic oxidizer as an add-on control device (including those used with concentrators or with carbon adsorbers to treat desorbed concentrate streams), you must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) For a thermal oxidizer, install a gas temperature monitor in the firebox of the thermal oxidizer or in the duct immediately downstream of the firebox before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

(2) For a catalytic oxidizer, install gas temperature monitors upstream and/or downstream of the catalyst bed as required in § 63.3967(b).

(3) For all thermal oxidizers and catalytic oxidizers, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (c)(3)(i) through (v) of this section for each gas temperature monitoring device.

(i) Locate the temperature sensor in a position that provides a representative temperature.

(ii) Use a temperature sensor with a measurement sensitivity of 5 degrees Fahrenheit or 1.0 percent of the temperature value, whichever is larger.

(iii) Before using the sensor for the first time or when relocating or replacing the sensor, perform a validation check by comparing the sensor output to a calibrated temperature measurement device or by comparing the sensor output to a simulated temperature.

(iv) Conduct an accuracy audit every quarter and after every deviation. Accuracy audit methods include comparisons of sensor output to redundant temperature sensors, to calibrated temperature measurement devices, or to temperature simulation devices.

(v) Conduct a visual inspection of each sensor every quarter if redundant temperature sensors are not used.

(d) *Regenerative carbon adsorbers*. If you are using a regenerative carbon adsorber as an add-on control device, you must monitor the total regeneration desorbing gas (*e.g.*, steam or nitrogen) mass flow for each regeneration cycle, the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration and cooling cycle, and comply with paragraphs (a)(3) through (5) and (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The regeneration desorbing gas mass flow monitor must be an integrating device having a measurement sensitivity of plus or minus 10 percent capable of recording the total regeneration desorbing gas mass flow for each regeneration cycle.

(2) The carbon bed temperature monitor must be capable of recording the temperature within 15 minutes of completing any carbon bed cooling cycle.

(3) For all regenerative carbon adsorbers, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (v) of this section for each temperature monitoring device.

(e) *Condensers*. If you are using a condenser, you must monitor the condenser outlet (product side) gas temperature and comply with paragraphs (a) and (e)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The temperature monitor must provide a gas temperature record at least once every 15 minutes.

(2) For all condensers, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (v) of this section for each temperature monitoring device.

(f) *Concentrators*. If you are using a concentrator, such as a zeolite wheel or rotary carbon bed concentrator, you must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must install a temperature monitor in the desorption gas stream. The temperature monitor must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (c)(3) of this section.

(2) You must install a device to monitor pressure drop across the zeolite wheel or rotary carbon bed. The pressure monitoring device must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (g)(2) of this section.

(g) *Emission capture systems.* The capture system monitoring system must comply with the applicable requirements in paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) For each flow measurement device, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (g)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section.

(i) Locate a flow sensor in a position that provides a representative flow measurement in the duct from each capture device in the emission capture system to the add-on control device.

(ii) Use a flow sensor with an accuracy of at least 10 percent of the flow.

(iii) Perform an initial sensor calibration in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.

(iv) Perform a validation check before initial use or upon relocation or replacement of a sensor. Validation checks include comparison of sensor values with electronic signal simulations or via relative accuracy testing.

(v) Conduct an accuracy audit every quarter and after every deviation. Accuracy audit methods include comparisons of sensor values with electronic signal simulations or via relative accuracy testing.

(vi) Perform leak checks monthly.

(vii) Perform visual inspections of the sensor system quarterly if there is no redundant sensor.

(2) For each pressure drop measurement device, you must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (g)(2)(i) through (vii) of this section.

(i) Locate the pressure sensor(s) in or as close to a position that provides a representative measurement of the pressure drop across each opening you are monitoring.

(ii) Use a pressure sensor with an accuracy of at least 0.5 inches of water column or 5 percent of the measured value, whichever is larger.

(iii) Perform an initial calibration of the sensor according to the manufacturer's requirements.

(iv) Conduct a validation check before initial operation or upon relocation or replacement of a sensor. Validation checks include comparison of sensor values to calibrated pressure measurement devices or to pressure simulation using calibrated pressure sources.

(v) Conduct accuracy audits every quarter and after every deviation. Accuracy audits include comparison of sensor values to calibrated pressure measurement devices or to pressure simulation using calibrated pressure sources.

(vi) Perform monthly leak checks on pressure connections. A pressure of at least 1.0 inches of water column to the connection must yield a stable sensor result for at least 15 seconds.

(vii) Perform a visual inspection of the sensor at least monthly if there is no redundant sensor.

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.4580 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by us, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.4481 through 4483 and §§ 63.4490 through 4493.

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in § 63.90.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f) and as defined in § 63.90.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f) and as defined in § 63.90.

§ 63.4581 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the CAA, in 40 CFR 63.2, and in this section as follows:

Additive means a material that is added to a coating after purchase from a supplier (e.g., catalysts, activators, accelerators).

Add-on control means an air pollution control device, such as a thermal oxidizer or carbon adsorber, that reduces pollution in an air stream by destruction or removal before discharge to the atmosphere.

Adhesive, adhesive coating means any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together. Products used on humans and animals, adhesive tape, contact paper, or any other product with an adhesive incorporated onto or in an inert substrate shall not be considered adhesives under this subpart.

Assembled on-road vehicle coating means any coating operation in which coating is applied to the surface of some component or surface of a fully assembled motor vehicle or trailer intended for on-road use including, but not limited to, components or surfaces on automobiles and light-duty trucks that have been repaired after a collision or otherwise repainted, fleet delivery trucks, and motor homes and other recreational vehicles (including camping trailers and fifth wheels). Assembled on-road vehicle coating includes the concurrent coating of parts of the assembled on-road vehicle that are painted off-vehicle to protect systems, equipment, or to allow full coverage. Assembled on-road vehicle coating does not include surface coating operations that meet the applicability criteria of the Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP. Assembled on-road vehicle coating also does not include the use of adhesives, sealants, and caulks used in assembling on-road vehicles.

Automotive lamp coating means any coating operation in which coating is applied to the surface of some component of the body of an exterior automotive lamp, including the application of reflective argent coatings and clear topcoats. Exterior automotive lamps include head lamps, tail lamps, turn signals, brake lights, and side marker lights. Automotive lamp coating does not include any coating operation performed on an assembled on-road vehicle.

Capture device means a hood, enclosure, room, floor sweep, or other means of containing or collecting emissions and directing those emissions into an add-on air pollution control device.

Capture efficiency or capture system efficiency means the portion (expressed as a percentage) of the pollutants from an emission source that is delivered to an add-on control device.

Capture system means one or more capture devices intended to collect emissions generated by a coating operation in the use of coatings or cleaning materials, both at the point of application and at subsequent points where emissions from the coatings and cleaning materials occur, such as flashoff, drying, or curing. As used in this subpart, multiple capture devices that collect emissions generated by a coating operation are considered a single capture system.

Cleaning material means a solvent used to remove contaminants and other materials, such as dirt, grease, oil, and dried or wet coating (*e.g.*, depainting), from a substrate before or after coating application or from equipment associated with a coating operation, such as spray booths, spray guns, racks, tanks, and hangers. Thus, it includes any cleaning material used on substrates or equipment or both.

Coating means a material applied to a substrate for decorative, protective, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, sealants, liquid plastic coatings, caulks, inks, adhesives, and maskants. Decorative, protective, or functional materials that consist only of protective oils for metal, acids, bases, or any combination of these substances, or paper film or plastic film which may be pre-coated with an adhesive by the film manufacturer, are not considered coatings for the purposes of this subpart. A liquid plastic coating means a coating made from fine particle-size polyvinyl chloride (PVC) in solution (also referred to as a plastisol).

Coating operation means equipment used to apply cleaning materials to a substrate to prepare it for coating application (surface preparation) or to remove dried coating; to apply coating to a substrate (coating application) and to dry or cure the coating after application; or to clean coating operation equipment (equipment cleaning). A single coating operation may include any combination of these types of equipment, but always includes at least the point at which a given quantity of coating or cleaning material is applied to a given part and all subsequent points in the affected source where organic HAP are emitted from the specific quantity of coating or cleaning material on the specific part. There may be multiple coating operations in an affected source. Coating application with handheld, non-refillable aerosol containers, touch-up markers, or marking pens is not a coating operation for the purposes of this subpart.

Coatings solids means the nonvolatile portion of the coating that makes up the dry film.

Continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) means the total equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this subpart, used to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide a record of coating operation, or capture system, or add-on control device parameters.

Controlled coating operation means a coating operation from which some or all of the organic HAP emissions are routed through an emission capture system and add-on control device.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

(1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including but not limited to, any emission limit or operating limit or work practice standard;

(2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(3) Fails to meet any emission limit, or operating limit, or work practice standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

Emission limitation means the aggregate of all requirements associated with a compliance option including emission limit, operating limit, work practice standard, etc.

Enclosure means a structure that surrounds a source of emissions and captures and directs the emissions to an add-on control device.

Exempt compound means a specific compound that is not considered a VOC due to negligible photochemical reactivity. The exempt compounds are listed in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

Facility maintenance means the routine repair or renovation (including the surface coating) of the tools, equipment, machinery, and structures that comprise the infrastructure of the affected facility and that are necessary for the facility to function in its intended capacity.

General use coating means any coating operation that is not an automotive lamp, TPO, or assembled on-road vehicle coating operation.

Hobby shop means any surface coating operation, located at an affected source, that is used exclusively for personal, noncommercial purposes by the affected source's employees or assigned personnel.

Manufacturer's formulation data means data on a material (such as a coating) that are supplied by the material manufacturer based on knowledge of the ingredients used to manufacture that material, rather than based on testing of the material with the test methods specified in § 63.4541. Manufacturer's formulation data may include, but are not limited to, information on density, organic HAP content, volatile organic matter content, and coating solids content.

Mass fraction of coating solids means the ratio of the mass of solids (also known as the mass of nonvolatiles) to the mass of a coating in which it is contained; kg of coating solids per kg of coating.

Mass fraction of organic HAP means the ratio of the mass of organic HAP to the mass of a material in which it is contained, expressed as kg of organic HAP per kg of material.

Month means a calendar month or a pre-specified period of 28 days to 35 days to allow for flexibility in recordkeeping when data are based on a business accounting period.

Non-HAP coating means, for the purposes of this subpart, a coating that contains no more than 0.1 percent by mass of any individual organic HAP that is an OSHA-defined carcinogen as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and no more than 1.0 percent by mass for any other individual HAP.

Organic HAP content means the mass of organic HAP emitted per mass of coating solids used for a coating calculated using Equation 1 of § 63.4541. The organic HAP content is determined for the coating in the condition it is in when received from its manufacturer or supplier and does not account for any alteration after receipt. For reactive adhesives in which some of the HAP react to form solids and are not emitted to the atmosphere, organic HAP content is the mass of organic HAP that is emitted, rather than the organic HAP content of the coating as it is received.

Permanent total enclosure (PTE) means a permanently installed enclosure that meets the criteria of Method 204 of appendix M, 40 CFR part 51, for a PTE and that directs all the exhaust gases from the enclosure to an add-on control device.

Personal watercraft means a vessel (boat) which uses an inboard motor powering a water jet pump as its primary source of motive power and which is designed to be operated by a person or persons sitting, standing, or kneeling on the vessel, rather than in

the conventional manner of sitting or standing inside the vessel.

Plastic part and product means any piece or combination of pieces of which at least one has been formed from one or more resins. Such pieces may be solid, porous, flexible or rigid.

Protective oil means an organic material that is applied to metal for the purpose of providing lubrication or protection from corrosion without forming a solid film. This definition of protective oil includes, but is not limited to, lubricating oils, evaporative oils (including those that evaporate completely), and extrusion oils.

Reactive adhesive means adhesive systems composed, in part, of volatile monomers that react during the adhesive curing reaction, and, as a result, do not evolve from the film during use. These volatile components instead become integral parts of the adhesive through chemical reaction. At least 70 percent of the liquid components of the system, excluding water, react during the process.

Research or laboratory facility means a facility whose primary purpose is for research and development of new processes and products, that is conducted under the close supervision of technically trained personnel, and is not engaged in the manufacture of final or intermediate products for commercial purposes, except in a *de minimis* manner.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

Startup, initial means the first time equipment is brought online in a facility.

Surface preparation means use of a cleaning material on a portion of or all of a substrate. This includes use of a cleaning material to remove dried coating, which is sometimes called depainting.

Temporary total enclosure means an enclosure constructed for the purpose of measuring the capture efficiency of pollutants emitted from a given source as defined in Method 204 of appendix M, 40 CFR part 51.

Thermoplastic olefin (TPO) means polyolefins (blends of polypropylene, polyethylene and its copolymers). This also includes blends of TPO with polypropylene and polypropylene alloys including, but not limited to, thermoplastic elastomer (TPE), TPE polyurethane (TPU), TPE polyester (TPEE), TPE polyamide (TPAE), and thermoplastic elastomer polyvinyl chloride (TPVC).

Thermoplastic olefin (TPO) coating means any coating operation in which the coatings are components of a system of coatings applied to a TPO substrate, including adhesion promoters, primers, color coatings, clear coatings and topcoats. Thermoplastic olefin coating does not include the coating of TPO substrates on assembled on-road vehicles.

Thinner means an organic solvent that is added to a coating after the coating is received from the supplier.

Total volatile hydrocarbon (TVH) means the total amount of nonaqueous volatile organic matter determined according to Methods 204 and 204A through 204F of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 and substituting the term TVH each place in the methods where the term VOC is used. The TVH includes both VOC and non-VOC.

Uncontrolled coating operation means a coating operation from which none of the organic HAP emissions are routed through an emission capture system and add-on control device.

Volatile organic compound (VOC) means any compound defined as VOC in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

Wastewater means water that is generated in a coating operation and is collected, stored, or treated prior to being discarded or discharged.

Tables to Subpart PPPP of Part 63

If you are required to comply with operating limits by § 63.4491(c), you must comply with the applicable operating limits in the following table:

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART PPPP OF PART 63—OPERATING LIMITS IF USING THE EMISSION RATE WITH ADD-ON CONTROLS OPTION

For the following device . . .	You must meet the following operating limit . . .	And you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the operating limit by . . .
1. Thermal oxidizer	a. The average combustion temperature in any 3-hour period must not fall below the combustion temperature limit established according to § 63.4567(a).	i. Collecting the combustion temperature data according to § 63.4568(c); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average combustion temperature at or above the temperature limit.
2. Catalytic oxidizer	a. The average temperature measured just before the catalyst bed in any 3-hour period must not fall below the limit established according to § 63.4567(b); and either	i. Collecting the temperature data according to § 63.4568(c); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average temperature before the catalyst bed at or above the temperature limit.
	b. Ensure that the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed in any 3-hour period does not fall below the temperature difference limit established according to § 63.4567(b)(2); or	i. Collecting the temperature data according to § 63.4568(c); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average temperature difference at or above the temperature difference limit.

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART PPPP OF PART 63—OPERATING LIMITS IF USING THE EMISSION RATE WITH ADD-ON CONTROLS OPTION—Continued

For the following device . . .	You must meet the following operating limit . . .	And you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the operating limit by . . .
	c. Develop and implement an inspection and maintenance plan according to § 63.4567(b)(4).	i. Maintaining an up-to-date inspection and maintenance plan, records of annual catalyst activity checks, records of monthly inspections of the oxidizer system, and records of the annual internal inspections of the catalyst bed. If a problem is discovered during a monthly or annual inspection required by § 63.4567(b)(4), you must take corrective action as soon as practicable consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations.
3. Regenerative carbon adsorber	a. The total regeneration desorbing gas (*e.g.*, steam or nitrogen) mass flow for each carbon bed regeneration cycle must not fall below the total regeneration desorbing gas mass flow limit established according to § 63.4567(c); and	i. Measuring the total regeneration desorbing gas (*e.g.*, steam or nitrogen) mass flow for each regeneration cycle according to § 63.4568(d); and ii. Maintaining the total regeneration desorbing gas mass flow at or above the mass flow limit.
	b. The temperature of the carbon bed, after completing each regeneration and any cooling cycle, must not exceed the carbon bed temperature limit established according to § 63.4567(c).	i. Measuring the temperature of the carbon bed after completing each regeneration and any cooling cycle according to § 63.4568(d); and ii. Operating the carbon beds such that each carbon bed is not returned to service until completing each regeneration and any cooling cycle until the recorded temperature of the carbon bed is at or below the temperature limit.
4. Condenser	a. The average condenser outlet (product side) gas temperature in any 3-hour period must not exceed the temperature limit established according to § 63.4567(d).	i. Collecting the condenser outlet (product side) gas temperature according to § 63.4568(e); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average gas temperature at the outlet at or below the temperature limit.
5. Concentrators, including zeolite wheels and rotary carbon adsorbers.	a. The average gas temperature of the desorption concentrate stream in any 3-hour period must not fall below the limit established according to § 63.4567(e); and	i. Collecting the temperature data according to § 63.4568(f); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average temperature at or above the temperature limit.
	b. The average pressure drop of the dilute stream across the concentrator in any 3-hour period must not fall below the limit established according to § 63.4567(e).	i. Collecting the pressure drop data according to § 63.4568(f); ii. Reducing the pressure drop data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average pressure drop at or above the pressure drop limit.
6. Emission capture system that is a PTE according to § 63.4565(a).	a. The direction of the air flow at all times must be into the enclosure; and either	i. Collecting the direction of air flow, and either the facial velocity of air through all natural draft openings according to § 63.4568(g)(1) or the pressure drop across the enclosure according to § 63.4568(g)(2); and ii. Maintaining the facial velocity of air flow through all natural draft openings or the pressure drop at or above the facial velocity limit or pressure drop limit, and maintaining the direction of air flow into the enclosure at all times.
	b. The average facial velocity of air through all natural draft openings in the enclosure must be at least 200 feet per minute; or	i. *See* items 6.a.i and 6.a.ii.
	c. The pressure drop across the enclosure must be at least 0.007 inch H_2O, as established in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51.	i. *See* items 6.a.i and 6.a.ii.

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART PPPP OF PART 63—OPERATING LIMITS IF USING THE EMISSION RATE WITH ADD-ON CONTROLS OPTION—Continued

For the following device . . .	You must meet the following operating limit . . .	And you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the operating limit by . . .
7. Emission capture system that is not a PTE according to § 63.4565(a).	a. The average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure in each duct between a capture device and add-on control device inlet in any 3-hour period must not fall below the average volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure limit established for that capture device according to § 63.4567(f).	i. Collecting the gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure for each capture device according to § 63.4568(g); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure for each capture device at or above the gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure limit.

You must comply with the applicable General Provisions requirements according to the following table:

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART PPPP OF PART 63—APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS TO SUBPART PPPP OF PART 63

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart PPPP	Explanation
§ 63.1(a)(1)–(14)	General Applicability	Yes.	
§ 63.1(b)(1)–(3)	Initial Applicability Determination	Yes	Applicability to subpart PPPP is also specified in § 63.4481.
§ 63.1(c)(1)	Applicability After Standard Established	Yes.	
§ 63.1(c)(2)–(3)	Applicability of Permit Program for Area Sources.	No	Area sources are not subject to subpart PPPP.
§ 63.1(c)(4)–(5)	Extensions and Notifications	Yes.	
§ 63.1(e)	Applicability of Permit Program Before Relevant Standard is Set.	Yes.	
§ 63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional definitions are specified in § 63.4581.
§ 63.3(a)–(c)	Units and Abbreviations	Yes.	
§ 63.4(a)(1)–(5)	Prohibited Activities	Yes.	
§ 63.4(b)–(c)	Circumvention/Severability	Yes.	
§ 63.5(a)	Construction/Reconstruction	Yes.	
§ 63.5(b)(1)–(6)	Requirements for Existing, Newly Constructed, and Reconstructed Sources.	Yes.	
§ 63.5(d)	Application for Approval of Construction/Reconstruction.	Yes.	
§ 63.5(e)	Approval of Construction/Reconstruction	Yes.	
§ 63.5(f)	Approval of Construction/Reconstruction Based on Prior State Review.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(a)	Compliance With Standards and Maintenance Requirements—Applicability.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(b)(1)–(7)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Sources.	Yes	Section 63.4483 specifies the compliance dates.
§ 63.6(c)(1)–(5)	Compliance Dates for Existing Sources	Yes	Section 63.4483 specifies the compliance dates.
§ 63.6(e)(1)–(2)	Operation and Maintenance	Yes.	
§ 63.6(e)(3)	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan	Yes	Only sources using an add-on control device to comply with the standard must complete startup, shutdown, and malfunction plans.
§ 63.6(f)(1)	Compliance Except During Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction.	Yes	Applies only to sources using an add-on control device to comply with the standard.
§ 63.6(f)(2)–(3)	Methods for Determining Compliance	Yes.	
§ 63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Use of an Alternative Standard	Yes.	
§ 63.6(h)	Compliance With Opacity/Visible Emission Standards.	No	Subpart PPPP does not establish opacity standards and does not require continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS).
§ 63.6(i)(1)–(16)	Extension of Compliance	Yes.	
§ 63.6(j)	Presidential Compliance Exemption	Yes.	
§ 63.7(a)(1)	Performance Test Requirements—Applicability.	Yes	Applies to all affected sources. Additional requirements for performance testing are specified in §§ 63.4564, 63.4565, and 63.4566.

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART PPPP OF PART 63—APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS TO SUBPART PPPP OF PART 63—Continued

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart PPPP	Explanation
§ 63.7(a)(2)	Performance Test Requirements—Dates	Yes	Applies only to performance tests for capture system and control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standards. Section 63.4560 specifies the schedule for performance test requirements that are earlier than those specified in § 63.7(a)(2).
§ 63.7(a)(3)	Performance Tests Required By the Administrator.	Yes.	
§ 63.7(b)–(e)	Performance Test Requirements—Notification, Quality Assurance, Facilities Necessary for Safe Testing, Conditions During Test.	Yes	Applies only to performance tests for capture system and add-on control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standards.
§ 63.7(f)	Performance Test Requirements—Use Alternative Test Method.	Yes	Applies to all test methods except those of used to determine capture system efficiency.
§ 63.7(g)–(h)	Performance Test Requirements—Data Analysis, Recordkeeping, Reporting, Waiver of Test.	Yes	Applies only to performance tests for capture system and add-on control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standards.
§ 63.8(a)(1)–(3)	Monitoring Requirements—Applicability	Yes	Applies only to monitoring of capture system and add-on control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standards. Additional requirements for monitoring are specified in § 63.4568.
§ 63.8(a)(4)	Additional Monitoring Requirements	No	Subpart PPPP does not have monitoring requirements for flares.
§ 63.8(b)	Conduct of Monitoring	Yes.	
§ 63.8(c)(1)–(3)	Continuous Monitoring Systems (CMS) Operation and Maintenance.	Yes	Applies only to monitoring of capture system and add-on control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standard. Additional requirements for CMS operations and maintenance are specified in § 63.4568.
§ 63.8(c)(4)	CMS	No	Section 63.4568 specifies the requirements for the operation of CMS for capture systems and add-on control devices at sources using these to comply.
§ 63.8(c)(5)	COMS	No	Subpart PPPP does not have opacity or visible emission standards.
§ 63.8(c)(6)	CMS Requirements	No	Section 63.4568 specifies the requirements for monitoring systems for capture systems and add-on control devices at sources using these to comply.
§ 63.8(c)(7)	CMS Out-of-Control Periods	Yes.	
§ 63.8(c)(8)	CMS Out-of-Control Periods and Reporting	No	Section 63.4520 requires reporting of CMS out-of-control periods.
§ 63.8(d)–(e)	Quality Control Program and CMS Performance Evaluation.	No	Subpart PPPP does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§ 63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Use of an Alternative Monitoring Method	Yes.	
§ 63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test	No	Subpart PPPP does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§ 63.8(g)(1)–(5)	Data Reduction	No	Sections 63.4567 and 63.4568 specify monitoring data reduction.
§ 63.9(a)–(d)	Notification Requirements	Yes.	
§ 63.9(e)	Notification of Performance Test	Yes	Applies only to capture system and add-on control device performance tests at sources using these to comply with the standards.
§ 63.9(f)	Notification of Visible Emissions/Opacity Test	No	Subpart PPPP does not have opacity or visible emission standards.
§ 63.9(g)(1)–(3)	Additional Notifications When Using CMS	No	Subpart PPPP does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§ 63.9(h)	Notification of Compliance Status	Yes	Section 63.4510 specifies the dates for submitting the notification of compliance status.
§ 63.9(i)	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines	Yes.	
§ 63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information	Yes.	

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART PPPP OF PART 63—APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS TO SUBPART PPPP OF PART 63—Continued

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart PPPP	Explanation
§ 63.10(a)	Recordkeeping/Reporting—Applicability and General Information.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(1)	General Recordkeeping Requirements	Yes	Additional requirements are specified in §§ 63.4530 and 63.4531.
§ 63.10(b)(2) (i)–(v)	Recordkeeping Relevant to Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Periods and CMS.	Yes	Requirements for startup, shutdown, and malfunction records only apply to add-on control devices used to comply with the standards.
§ 63.10(b)(2) (vi)–(xi)		Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(2) (xii)	Records	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(2) (xiii)		No	Subpart PPPP does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§ 63.10(b)(2) (xiv)		Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(3)	Recordkeeping Requirements for Applicability Determinations.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(c)(1)–(6)	Additional Recordkeeping Requirements for Sources with CMS.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(c)(7)–(8)		No	The same records are required in § 63.4520(a)(7).
§ 63.10(c)(9)–(15)		Yes.	
§ 63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements	Yes	Additional requirements are specified in § 63.4520.
§ 63.10(d)(2)	Report of Performance Test Results	Yes	Additional requirements are specified in § 63.4520(b).
§ 63.10(d)(3)	Reporting Opacity or Visible Emissions Observations.	No	Subpart PPPP does not require opacity or visible emissions observations.
§ 63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports for Sources With Compliance Extensions.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(d)(5)	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Reports	Yes	Applies only to add-on control devices at sources using these to comply with the standards.
§ 63.10(e)(1)–(2)	Additional CMS Reports	No	Subpart PPPP does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§ 63.10(e)(3)	Excess Emissions/CMS Performance Reports	No	Section 63.4520(b) specifies the contents of periodic compliance reports.
§ 63.10(e)(4)	COMS Data Reports	No	Subpart PPPP does not specify requirements for opacity or COMS.
§ 63.10(f)	Recordkeeping/Reporting Waiver	Yes.	
§ 63.11	Control Device Requirements/Flares	No	Subpart PPPP does not specify use of flares for compliance.
§ 63.12	State Authority and Delegations	Yes.	
§ 63.13	Addresses	Yes.	
§ 63.14	Incorporation by Reference	Yes.	
§ 63.15	Availability of Information/Confidentiality	Yes.	

You may use the mass fraction values in the following table for solvent blends for which you do not have test data or manufacturer's formulation data and which match either the solvent blend name or the chemical abstract series (CAS) number. If a solvent blend matches both the name and CAS number for an entry, that entry's organic HAP mass fraction must be used for that solvent blend. Otherwise, use the organic HAP mass fraction for the entry matching either the solvent blend name or CAS number, or use the organic HAP mass fraction from table 4 to this subpart if neither the name or CAS number match.

TABLE 3 TO SUBPART PPPP OF PART 63—DEFAULT ORGANIC HAP MASS FRACTION FOR SOLVENTS AND SOLVENT BLENDS

Solvent/solvent blend	CAS. No.	Average organic HAP mass fraction	Typical organic HAP, percent by mass
1. Toluene	108–88–3	1.0	Toluene.
2. Xylene(s)	1330–20–7	1.0	Xylenes, ethylbenzene.
3. Hexane	110–54–3	0.5	n-hexane.
4. n-Hexane	110–54–3	1.0	n-hexane.
5. Ethylbenzene	100–41–4	1.0	Ethylbenzene.
6. Aliphatic 140		0	None.
7. Aromatic 100		0.02	1% xylene, 1% cumene.

TABLE 3 TO SUBPART PPPP OF PART 63—DEFAULT ORGANIC HAP MASS FRACTION FOR SOLVENTS AND SOLVENT BLENDS—Continued

Solvent/solvent blend	CAS. No.	Average organic HAP mass fraction	Typical organic HAP, percent by mass
8. Aromatic 150	.....	0.09	Naphthalene.
9. Aromatic naphtha	64742–95–6	0.02	1% xylene, 1% cumene.
10. Aromatic solvent	64742–94–5	0.1	Naphthalene.
11. Exempt mineral spirits	8032–32–4	0	None.
12. Ligroines (VM & P)	8032–32–4	0	None.
13. Lactol spirits	64742–89–6	0.15	Toluene.
14. Low aromatic white spirit	64742–82–1	0	None.
15. Mineral spirits	64742–88–7	0.01	Xylenes.
16. Hydrotreated naphtha	64742–48–9	0	None.
17. Hydrotreated light distillate	64742–47–8	0.001	Toluene.
18. Stoddard solvent	8052–41–3	0.01	Xylenes.
19. Super high-flash naphtha	64742–95–6	0.05	Xylenes.
20. Varsol® solvent	8052–49–3	0.01	0.5% xylenes, 0.5% ethylbenzene.
21. VM & P naphtha	64742–89–8	0.06	3% toluene, 3% xylene.
22. Petroleum distillate mixture	68477–31–6	0.08	4% naphthalene, 4% biphenyl.

You may use the mass fraction values in the following table for solvent blends for which you do not have test data or manufacturer's formulation data.

TABLE 4 TO SUBPART PPPP OF PART 63— DEFAULT ORGANIC HAP MASS FRACTION FOR PETROLEUM SOLVENT GROUPS[a]

Solvent type	Average organic HAP mass fraction	Typical organic HAP, percent by mass
Aliphatic[b]	0.03	1% Xylene, 1% Toluene, and 1% Ethylbenzene.
Aromatic[c]	0.06	4% Xylene, 1% Toluene, and 1% Ethylbenzene.

[a] Use this table only if the solvent blend does not match any of the solvent blends in Table 3 to this subpart by either solvent blend name or CAS number and you only know whether the blend is aliphatic or aromatic.

[b] Mineral Spirits 135, Mineral Spirits 150 EC, Naphtha, Mixed Hydrocarbon, Aliphatic Hydrocarbon, Aliphatic Naphtha, Naphthol Spirits, Petroleum Spirits, Petroleum Oil, Petroleum Naphtha, Solvent Naphtha, Solvent Blend.

[c] Medium-flash Naphtha, High-flash Naphtha, Aromatic Naphtha, Light Aromatic Naphtha, Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Light Aromatic Solvent.

Appendix A to Subpart PPPP of Part 63—Determination of Weight Volatile Matter Content and Weight Solids Content of Reactive Adhesives

1.0 Applicability and Principle

1.1 *Applicability:* This method applies to the determination of weight volatile matter content and weight solids content for most one-part or multiple-part reactive adhesives. Reactive adhesives are composed, in large part, of monomers that react during the adhesive curing reaction, and, as a result, do not volatilize. The monomers become integral parts of the cured adhesive through chemical reaction. At least 70 weight percent of the system, excluding water and non-volatile solids such as fillers, react during the process. This method is not appropriate for cyanoacrylates. For cyanoacrylates, South Coast Air Quality Management District Test Method 316B should be used. This method is not appropriate for one-part moisture cure urethane adhesives or for silicone adhesives. For one-part moisture cure urethane adhesives and for silicone adhesives, EPA Method 24 should be used.

1.2 Principle: One-part and multiple-part reactive adhesives undergo a reactive conversion from liquid to solid during the application and assembly process. Reactive adhesives are applied to a single surface, but then are usually quickly covered with another mating surface to achieve a bonded assembly. The monomers employed in such systems typically react and are converted to non-volatile solids. If left uncovered, as in a Method 24 (ASTM D2369) test, the reaction is inhibited by the presence of oxygen and volatile loss of the reactive components competes more heavily with the cure reaction. If this were to happen under normal use conditions, the adhesives would not provide adequate performance. This method minimizes this undesirable deterioration of the adhesive performance.

2.0 Materials and Apparatus

2.1 Aluminum foil, aluminum sheet, non-leaching plastic film or non-leaching plastic sheet, approximately 3 inches by 3 inches. Precondition the foil, film, or sheet for 30 minutes in an oven at 110 ± 5 degrees Celsius and store in a desiccator prior to use. Use tongs or rubber gloves or both to handle the foil, film, or sheet.

2.2 Flat, rigid support panels slightly larger than the foil, film, or sheet. Polypropylene with a minimum thickness of ⅛ inch is recommended for the support panels. Precondition the support panels for 30 minutes in an oven at 110 ± 5 degrees Celsius and store in a desiccator prior to use. Use tongs or rubber gloves or both to handle the support panels.

2.3 Aluminum spacers, ⅛ inch thick. Precondition the spacers for 30 minutes in an oven at 110 ± 5 degrees Celsius and store in a desiccator prior to use. Use tongs or rubber gloves or both to handle the spacers.

2.4 Forced draft oven, type IIA or IIB as specified in ASTM E145–94 (Reapproved 2001), "Standard Specification for Gravity-Convection and Forced-Ventilation Ovens'' (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14).

2.5 Electronic balance capable of weighing to ±0.0001 grams (0.1 mg).

2.6 Flat bottom weight (approximately 3 lbs) or clamps.

Material and Apparatus Notes

1—The foil, film, or sheet should be thick or rigid enough so that it can be easily handled in the test procedure.

3.0 Procedure

3.1 Two procedures are provided. In Procedure A the initial specimen weight is determined by weighing the foil, film, or sheet before and after the specimen is dispensed onto the foil, film, or sheet. In Procedure B the initial specimen weight is determined by weighing the adhesive cartridge (kit) before and after the specimen is dispensed.

3.2 At least four test specimens should be run for each test material. Run the test at room temperature, 74 degrees Fahrenheit (23 degrees Celsius).

Procedure A

1. Zero electronic balance.
2. Place 2 pieces of aluminum foil (or aluminum sheet, plastic film, or plastic sheet) on scale.
3. Record weight of aluminum foils. (A).
4. Tare balance.
5. Remove top piece of aluminum foil.
6. Dispense a 10 to 15 gram specimen of premixed adhesive onto bottom piece of aluminum foil. Place second piece of aluminum foil on top of the adhesive specimen to make a sandwich.
7. Record weight of sandwich (specimen and aluminum foils). (B).
8. Remove sandwich from scale, place sandwich between two support panels with aluminum spacers at the edges of the support panels to make a supported sandwich. The spacers provide a standard gap. Take care to mate the edges.
9. Place the supported sandwich on a flat surface.
10. Place the weight on top of the supported sandwich to spread the adhesive specimen to a uniform thickness within the sandwich. Check that no adhesive squeezes out from between the pieces of aluminum foil or through tears in the aluminum foil.
11. Allow to cure 24 hours.
12. Remove the sandwich from between the support panels. Record the weight of the sandwich. This is referred to as the 24 hr weight. (C).
13. Bake sandwich at 110 degrees Celsius for 1 hour.
14. Remove sandwich from the oven, place immediately in a desiccator, and cool to room temperature. Record post bake sandwich weight. (D).

Procedure B

1. Zero electronic balance.
2. Place two pieces of aluminum foil (or aluminum sheet, plastic film, or plastic sheet) on scale.
3. Record weight of aluminum foils. (A).
4. Tare balance.
5. Place one support panel on flat surface. Place first piece of aluminum foil on top of this support panel.
6. Record the weight of a pre-mixed sample of adhesive in its container. If dispensing the adhesive from a cartridge (kit), record the weight of the cartridge (kit) plus any dispensing tips. (F).
7. Dispense a 10 to 15 gram specimen of mixed adhesive onto the first piece of aluminum foil. Place second piece of aluminum foil on top of the adhesive specimen to make a sandwich.
8. Record weight of the adhesive container. If dispensing the adhesive from a cartridge (kit), record the weight of the cartridge (kit) plus any dispensing tips. (G).
9. Place the aluminum spacers at the edges of the bottom support panel polypropylene sheet. The spacers provide a standard gap.
10. Place the second support panel on top of the assembly to make a supported sandwich. Take care to mate the edges.
11. Place the supported sandwich on a flat surface.
12. Place the weight on top of the supported sandwich to spread the adhesive specimen to a uniform thickness within the sandwich. Check that no adhesive squeezes out from between the pieces of aluminum foil or through tears in the aluminum foil.
13. Allow to cure 24 hours.
14. Remove the sandwich from between the support panels. Record the weight of the sandwich. This is referred to as the 24 hr weight. (C).
15. Bake sandwich at 110 degrees Celsius for 1 hour.
16. Remove sandwich from the oven, place immediately in a desiccator, and cool to room temperature.
17. Record post-bake sandwich weight. (D).

Procedural Notes

1—The support panels may be omitted if the aluminum foil (or aluminum sheet, plastic film, or plastic sheet) will not tear and the adhesive specimen will spread to a uniform thickness within the sandwich when the flat weight is placed directly on top of the sandwich.

2—Clamps may be used instead of a flat bottom weight to spread the adhesive specimen to a uniform thickness within the sandwich.

3—When dispensing from a static mixer, purging is necessary to ensure uniform, homogeneous specimens. The weighing in Procedure B, Step 6 must be performed after any purging.

4—Follow the adhesive manufacturer's directions for mixing and for dispensing from a cartridge (kit).

4.0 Calculations

4.1 The total weight loss from curing and baking of each specimen is used to determine the weight percent volatile matter content of that specimen

Procedure A

Weight of original specimen (S) = (B) − (A)
Weight of post-bake specimen (P) = (D) − (A)
Total Weight Loss (L) = (S) − (P)

Procedure B

Weight of original specimen (S) = (F) − (G)
Weight of post-bake specimen (P) = (D) − (A)
Total Weight Loss (L) = (S) − (P)

Procedure A and Procedure B

Weight Percent Volatile Matter Content

(V) = [(Total weight loss)/(Initial specimen weight)] × 100 = [(L)/(S)] × 100

4.2 The weight volatile matter content of a material is the average of the weight volatile matter content of each specimen of that material. For example, if four specimens of a material were tested, then the weight percent volatile matter content for that material is:

V = [V1 + V2 + V3 + V4]/4

Where:

Vi = the weight percent volatile matter content of specimen i of the material.

4.3 The weight percent solids content of the material is calculated from the weight percent volatile content of the material.

Weight Percent Solids Content (N) = 100 − (V)

Calculation Notes

1—The weight loss during curing and the weight loss during baking may be calculated separately. These values may be useful for identifying sources of variation in the results obtained for different specimens of the same material.

2—For both Procedure A and Procedure B, the weight loss during curing is (S) − [(C) − (A)] and the weight loss during baking is (C) − (D).

[FR Doc. 04–9 Filed 4–16–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

Federal Register

Monday,
April 26, 2004

Part II

Environmental Protection Agency

40 CFR Parts 63, 264 and 265

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks; Final Rule

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 63, 264 and 265

[OAR–2002–0093; FRL–7630–9]

RIN 2060–AG99

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action promulgates national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for automobile and light-duty truck surface coating operations located at major sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). The final rule implements section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) by requiring these operations to meet HAP emission standards reflecting the application of the maximum achievable control technology (MACT). The final rule will protect air quality and promote the public health by reducing emissions of HAP from facilities in the automobile and light-duty truck surface coating source category. The primary HAP emitted by these operations are toluene, xylene, glycol ethers, methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK), ethylbenzene, and methanol. The final standards are expected to reduce nationwide organic HAP emissions from major sources in this source category by approximately 60 percent.

This action also amends the Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart MMMM) and the Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart PPPP) to clarify the interaction between these rules and the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII).

Additionally, this action amends the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Air Emission Standards for Equipment Leaks at 40 CFR parts 264 and 265, subparts BB, for owners and operators of hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities to exempt air emissions from certain activities covered by the final NESHAP from these RCRA standards.

DATES: The final rule is effective June 25, 2004. The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the final rule is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of June 25, 2004.

ADDRESSES: *Docket.* Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22 are located at the EPA Docket Center, EPA West (6102T), 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW., Room B–102, Washington, DC 20460.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. David Salman, Coatings and Consumer Products Group, Emission Standards Division (C539–03), U.S. EPA, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711; telephone number (919) 541–0859; facsimile number (919) 541–5689; electronic mail address: *salman.dave@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: *Regulated Entities.* Categories and entities potentially regulated by this action are listed by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—CATEGORIES AND ENTITIES POTENTIALLY REGULATED BY THE FINAL STANDARDS

Category	NAICS	Examples of potentially regulated entities
Industry	336111, 336112, 336211	Automobile and light-duty truck assembly plants, producers of automobile and light-duty truck bodies.

This table is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be regulated by this action. To determine whether your coating operation is regulated by this action, you should examine the applicability criteria in § 63.3081 of the final rule.

Docket. The EPA has established an official public docket for this action under Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22. The official public docket consists of the documents specifically referenced in this action, any public comments received, and other information related to this action. All items may not be listed under both docket numbers, so interested parties should inspect both docket numbers to ensure that they have received all materials relevant to the final rule. Although a part of the official docket, the public docket does not include Confidential Business Information or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. The official public docket is the collection of materials that is available for public viewing at the EPA Docket Center, EPA West, Room B–102, 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460. The EPA Docket Center Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Reading Room is (202) 566–1744, and the telephone number for the Docket is (202) 566–1742. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying docket materials.

Electronic Docket Access. You may access this **Federal Register** document electronically through the EPA Internet under the ''**Federal Register**'' listings at *http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr.*

An electronic version of the public docket is available through EPA's electronic public docket and comment system, EPA Dockets. You may use EPA Dockets at *http://www.epa.gov/edocket/* to view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the official public docket, and to access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. Although not all docket materials may be available electronically, you may still access any of the publicly available docket materials through the docket facility identified above. Once in the system, select ''search,'' then key in the appropriate docket identification number.

WorldWide Web (WWW). In addition to being available in the docket, an electronic copy of the final rule will be available on the WWW. Following the Administrator's signature, a copy of the final rule will be posted at *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg* on EPA's Technology Transfer Network (TTN) policy and guidance page for newly proposed or promulgated rules. The TTN provides information and technology exchange in various areas of air pollution control. If more information regarding the TTN is needed, call the TTN HELP line at (919) 541–5384.

Judicial Review. Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, judicial review of the final rule is available only by the filing of a petition for review in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit by June 25, 2004. Under section 307(d)(7)(B) of the CAA, only an objection to the rule that was

raised with reasonable specificity during the period for public comment can be raised during judicial review. Under section 307(b)(2) of the CAA, the requirements established by the final rule may not be challenged separately in any civil or criminal proceedings brought by EPA to enforce these requirements.

Outline: The following outline is provided to aid in reading the preamble to the final rule:

I. Background
A. What Is the Source of Authority for Development of NESHAP?
B. What Criteria are Used in the Development of NESHAP?
C. What are the Primary Sources of Emissions and What are the Emissions?
D. What are the Health Effects Associated with Organic HAP Emissions from the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-duty Trucks?
II. Summary of the Final Rule
A. What Source Categories are Affected by the Final Rule?
B. What is the Relationship to Other Rules?
C. What is the Affected Source?
D. What are the Emission Limits, Operating Limits, and Other Standards?
E. What are the Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements?
F. What are the Continuous Compliance Provisions?
G. What are the Notification, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements?
III. What are the Significant Changes Since Proposal?
A. Applicability
B. Compliance Demonstration and Monitoring
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D. Notifications and Recordkeeping
E. Definitions
IV. What are the Responses to Significant Comments?
A. Applicability
B. Compliance Demonstration, Monitoring, and Emission Limits
C. Analytical Methods
D. Notifications, Reports, and Recordkeeping
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F. Amendment of RCRA Rule
G. Risk Based Approaches
V. Summary of Environmental, Energy, and Economic Impacts
A. What are the Air Impacts?
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C. What are the Economic Impacts?
D. What are the Non-air Health, Environmental, and Energy Impacts?
VI. How Will the Amendments to 40 CFR parts 264 and 265, Subparts BB, of the Hazardous Waste Regulations be Implemented in the States?
A. Applicability of Federal Rules in Authorized States
B. Authorization of States for Today's Amendments
VII. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews
A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review
B. Paperwork Reduction Act
C. Regulatory Flexibility Act
D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act
E. Executive Order 13132: Federalism
F. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments
G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks
H. Executive Order 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations that Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use
I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act
J. Congressional Review Act

I. Background

A. What Is the Source of Authority for Development of NESHAP?

Section 112 of the CAA requires us to list categories and subcategories of major sources and area sources of HAP and to establish NESHAP for the listed source categories and subcategories. The surface coating of automobiles and light-duty trucks category of major sources was listed on July 16, 1992 (57 FR 31576). Major sources of HAP are those that emit or have the potential to emit equal to or greater than 9.1 megagrams per year (Mg/yr) (10 tons per year (tpy)) of any one HAP or 22.7 Mg/yr (25 tpy) of any combination of HAP.

B. What Criteria Are Used in the Development of NESHAP?

Section 112(c)(2) of the CAA requires that we establish NESHAP for the control of HAP from both new and existing major sources, based upon the criteria set out in section 112(d). The CAA requires the NESHAP to reflect the maximum degree of reduction in emissions of HAP that is achievable, taking into consideration the cost of achieving the emission reduction, any non-air quality health and environmental impacts, and energy requirements. This level of control is commonly referred to as MACT.

The MACT floor is the minimum control level allowed for NESHAP and is defined under section 112(d)(3) of the CAA. In essence, the MACT floor ensures that the standard is set at a level that assures that all major sources achieve the level of control at least as stringent as that already achieved by the better-controlled and lower-emitting sources in each source category or subcategory. For new sources, the MACT floor cannot be less stringent than the emission control that is achieved in practice by the best-controlled similar source. The MACT standards for existing sources can be less stringent than standards for new sources, but they cannot be less stringent than the average emission limitation achieved by the best-performing 12 percent of existing sources in the category or subcategory (or the best-performing five sources for categories or subcategories with fewer than 30 sources).

In developing the final NESHAP, we considered control options that are more stringent than the MACT floor, taking into account consideration of the cost of achieving the emission reduction, any non-air quality health and environmental impacts, and energy requirements. In the final rule, EPA is promulgating standards for both existing and new sources consistent with these statutory requirements.

C. What Are the Primary Sources of Emissions and What Are the Emissions?

HAP emission sources. Emissions from coating application, drying, and curing account for most of the HAP emissions from automobile and light-duty truck surface coating operations. The remaining emissions are primarily from cleaning of booths and application equipment and purging of spray equipment. Mixing and storage are other sources of emissions. Organic HAP emissions can occur from displacement of organic vapor-laden air in containers used to store organic HAP solvents or to mix coatings containing organic HAP solvents. The displacement of vapor-laden air can occur during the filling of containers and can be caused by changes in temperature or barometric pressure, or by agitation during mixing. In most cases, HAP emissions from surface preparation and waste/wastewater operations are relatively small.

Organic HAP. The final NESHAP regulate emissions of organic HAP. Available emission data collected during the development of the NESHAP show that the primary organic HAP emitted from automobile and light-duty truck surface coating operations are toluene, xylene, glycol ethers, MEK, MIBK, ethylbenzene, and methanol. These compounds account for over 95 percent of the nationwide HAP emissions from this source category.

Inorganic HAP. Based on information reported during the development of the NESHAP, lead, manganese, and chromium may be contained in some of the coatings used by this source category but are not likely to be emitted due to the coating application techniques used. No inorganic HAP were reported in thinners or cleaning materials. The only use of lead in coatings in this source category is in electrodeposition primers. None of this lead is emitted because these primers are applied by dip coating. Lead is being

phased out of electrodeposition primers. For spray applied coatings, most of the inorganic HAP components remain as solids in the dry coating film on the parts being coated, are collected by the circulating water under the spray booth floor grates, or are deposited on the walls, floor, and grates of the spray booths and other equipment in which they are applied. Therefore, inorganic HAP emission levels are expected to be very low and have not been quantified.

D. What Are the Health Effects Associated With Organic HAP Emissions From the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks?

The HAP to be controlled with the final rule are associated with a variety of adverse health effects. Some of the potential toxic effects include effects to the central nervous system, such as fatigue, nausea, tremors, and lack of coordination; adverse effects on the liver, kidneys, and blood; respiratory effects; and developmental effects.

The degree of adverse effects to human health from exposure to HAP can range from mild to severe. The extent and degree to which the human health effects may be experienced are dependent upon (1) The ambient concentration observed in the area (as influenced by emission rates, meteorological conditions, and terrain); (2) the frequency and duration of exposures; (3) characteristics of exposed individuals (genetics, age, preexisting health conditions, and lifestyle), which vary significantly with the population; and (4) pollutant-specific characteristics (toxicity, half-life in the environment, bioaccumulation, and persistence).

We do not have the type of current detailed data on each of the facilities covered by these emission standards for this source category, and the people living around the facilities, that would be necessary to conduct a detailed analysis to determine the actual population exposures to the organic HAP emitted from these facilities and potential for resultant health effects. We did conduct a rough risk assessment which indicated that both the baseline level of adverse health effects and the effect of the final rule on human health are small. This rough risk assessment is discussed further later in this preamble and is available in the docket.

II. Summary of the Final Rule

A. What Source Categories Are Affected by the Final Rule?

The final rule applies to you if you own or operate a new, reconstructed, or existing affected source, as defined in § 63.3082, that is located at a facility which applies topcoat to new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies or body parts for new automobiles or new light-duty trucks, and that is a major source, is located at a major source, or is part of a major source of emissions of HAP. Body part is defined in the final rule to mean exterior parts such as hoods, fenders, doors, roof, quarter panels, decklids, tail gates, and cargo beds. Body parts were traditionally made of sheet metal, but now are also made of plastic. Bumpers, fascia, and cladding are not body parts. Coating operations included in this source category include, but are not limited to, the application of electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat (including basecoat and clear coat), final repair, glass bonding primer, glass bonding adhesive, sealer, adhesive, and deadener. The application of blackout and anti-chip materials is included in these coating operations, as is the cleaning and purging of equipment associated with the coating operations. If you are subject to the final rule and also coat parts intended for use in new automobiles or new light-duty trucks or as aftermarket repair or replacement parts for automobiles or light-duty trucks which would otherwise be subject to the Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart MMMM) or the Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart PPPP), you have the option to include these operations under the final rule. Alternately, you may choose to have such collocated coating operations remain subject to either the Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart MMMM) or the Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart PPPP). You may not include collocated operations that apply surface coatings to parts that are not intended for use in automobiles and light-duty trucks in your affected source under the final rule. We are also amending the Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart MMMM) and the Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart PPPP) to clarify the interaction between these rules and the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII). Automobile customizers, body shops, and refinishers are excluded from this source category.

You are not subject to the final rule if your coating operation is located at an area source. An area source is any stationary source of HAP that is not a major source.

You may establish area source status prior to the compliance date of the final rule by limiting the source's potential to emit HAP through appropriate mechanisms available through the permitting authority.

This source category does not include research or laboratory operations or janitorial, building, and facility maintenance operations.

We are also amending the RCRA Air Emissions Standards for Equipment Leaks at 40 CFR parts 264 and 265, subparts BB. The amendments exempt air emissions from the collection and transmission of captured purge material which would otherwise be subject to requirements of subparts BB of 40 CFR parts 264 and 265 if they are subject to the requirements of the final NESHAP. Generally, subparts BB of 40 CFR parts 264 and 265 apply to equipment that contains or contacts RCRA hazardous wastes with organic concentrations of at least 10 percent by weight. Subparts BB apply to large quantity generators as well as to RCRA treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. Subparts BB were designed to minimize air emissions from leaks from equipment such as pumps, valves, flanges, and connections.

The work practice standards in § 63.3094 of the final NESHAP address emissions from purging of coating applicators, the collection and transmission of purged paint and solvent in a purge capture system, and the storage of captured purge material. The collection and transmission systems would potentially be subject to the requirements of subparts BB. The potential for air releases once purged materials are captured is relatively small. The HAP emissions from captured purge materials are very small in comparison with the coating application, drying, and curing. Measurements made by industry indicate that emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) would be at least one to two orders of magnitude less than concentrations that would meet the definition of a leak under subparts BB of 40 CFR parts 264 and 265. Additionally, the collected mixture is usually shipped off-site to a solvent recycler and the automobile and light-duty truck facility typically receives a credit from the off-site solvent recycler for the solvent recovered from the mixture. This provides an additional incentive for the industry to retain as much of the captured purge material as possible, and therefore to repair any leaks as quickly as possible. For these

reasons and to avoid duplication, if such a collection and transmission system is subject to the final NESHAP then it is exempt from the requirements of subparts BB of 40 CFR parts 264 and 265.

If a facility chooses to include under the NESHAP operations which coat parts intended for use in new automobiles or new light-duty trucks or as aftermarket repair or replacement parts for automobiles or light-duty trucks which would otherwise be subject to the NESHAP for surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products (40 CFR part 63, subpart MMMM) or surface coating of plastic parts and products (40 CFR part 63, subpart PPPP), then the captured purge material from these operations are also exempt from the requirements of subparts BB of 40 CFR parts 264 and 265. Many of the coatings applied at facilities subject to the final NESHAP to separate, non-body plastic parts and separate, non-body metal parts for automobiles and light-duty trucks are similar in composition to those applied to automobile and light-duty truck bodies and body parts. The captured purge materials are conveyed to waste tanks in the same fashion as the purged materials from automobile and light-duty truck body coating operations.

B. What Is the Relationship to Other Rules?

Affected sources subject to the final rule may also be subject to other rules. Automobile and light-duty truck surface coating operations that began construction, reconstruction, or modification after October 5, 1979 are subject to new source performance standards (NSPS) under 40 CFR part 60, subpart MM. That rule limits emissions of VOC. The EPA has also published control techniques guidelines which establish reasonably available control technologies for limiting VOC emissions from automobile and light-duty truck surface coating operations. Additional VOC emission limitations may also apply to these facilities through conditions incorporated in State operating permits and permits issued under authority of title V of the CAA. Facilities in this subcategory may also be subject to various emission limitations pursuant to State air toxics rules.

An automobile and light-duty truck surface coating facility may be subject to other NESHAP. Subparts MMMM (for surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products) and PPPP (for surface coating of plastic parts and products) of 40 CFR part 63, limit emissions from coating operations conducted on separate, non-body parts. To decrease the burden of complying with multiple surface coating emission limits, the final rule provides that collocated operations that apply surface coating to any automobile and light-duty truck part may be optionally included under the final rule. Surface coating of metal and plastic parts not intended for attachment to automobiles and light-duty trucks remain covered under the relevant subpart, 40 CFR part 63, subpart MMMM for metal parts and 40 CFR part 63, subpart PPPP for plastic parts. We are also amending 40 CFR part 63, subparts MMMM and PPPP to clarify the interaction between these rules and the final rule. Facilities may also be subject to other rules relating to collocated equipment such as foundries and boilers.

The transmission and storage of captured purge materials from coating equipment may also be subject to the RCRA tank system requirements under subparts J of 40 CFR parts 264 and 265, and the Air Emission Standards for Equipment Leaks under subparts BB of of 40 CFR parts 264 and 265. The tank system rules under subparts J apply to hazardous waste storage tanks, all ancillary equipment used to convey hazardous waste to such tanks, and secondary containment systems. The requirements of subparts J are designed to prevent releases from hazardous waste tank systems and to detect and respond to releases from hazardous waste tank systems, thereby ensuring minimal risk of hazardous waste reaching ground water, surface waters, or soils.

The air emission standards for equipment leaks under subparts BB of 40 CFR parts 264 and 265 apply to equipment that contains or contacts RCRA hazardous waste with organic concentrations of at least 10 percent by weight. Subparts BB were designed to minimize air emissions from leaks from equipment such as pumps, valves, flanges, and connections. To avoid duplication between subparts BB and the final NESHAP, we are exempting equipment from subparts BB if it is subject to the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP.

C. What Is the Affected Source?

We define an affected source as a stationary source, group of stationary sources, or part of a stationary source to which a specific emission standard applies. The final rule defines the affected source as all of the equipment used to apply coating to new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies or body parts for new automobiles or new light-duty trucks and to dry or cure the coating after application; all storage containers and mixing vessels in which vehicle body coatings, thinners, and cleaning materials are stored or mixed; all manual and automated equipment and containers used for conveying vehicle body coatings, thinners, and cleaning materials; and all storage containers and all manual and automated equipment and containers used for conveying waste materials generated by an automobile and light-duty truck surface coating operation. Operations that apply surface coating to other automobile and light-duty truck parts may be optionally included in the affected source.

The affected source does not include research or laboratory operations or janitorial, building, and facility maintenance operations.

D. What Are the Emission Limits, Operating Limits, and Other Standards?

Emission limits. The final rule limits organic HAP emissions from each new or reconstructed automobile and light-duty truck surface coating facility using the emission limits in Table 2 of this preamble.

TABLE 2.—EMISSION LIMITS FOR NEW OR RECONSTRUCTED AFFECTED SOURCES (MONTHLY AVERAGE)

Operation	Limit
Combined electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operation plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c).	0.036 kilogram (kg) (0.30 pound (lb)) organic HAP/liter (HAP/gallon (gal)) of coating solids deposited).

TABLE 2.—EMISSION LIMITS FOR NEW OR RECONSTRUCTED AFFECTED SOURCES (MONTHLY AVERAGE)—Continued

Operation	Limit
Combined primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operation plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) (for sources meeting the operating limits of § 63.3092(a) or (b)).	0.060 kg (0.50 lb organic HAP/1iter (HAP/gal) of coating solids deposited).
Adhesives and sealers, other than glass bonding adhesive	0.010 kg/kg (lb/lb) of material used.
Deadener	0.010 kg/kg (lb/lb) of material used.

We are limiting organic HAP emissions from each existing automobile and light-duty truck surface coating facility using the emission limits in Table 3 of this preamble.

TABLE 3.—EMISSION LIMITS FOR EXISTING AFFECTED SOURCES (MONTHLY AVERAGE)

Operation	Limit
Combined electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operation plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c).	0.072 kg (0.60 lb) organic HAP/liter (HAP/gal) of coating solids deposited.
Combined primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operation plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) (for sources meeting the operating limits of § 63.3092(a) or (b)).	0.132 kg (1.10 lb) organic HAP/liter (HAP/gal) of coating solids deposited.
Adhesives and sealers other than glass bonding adhesive	0.010 kg/kg (lb/lb) of material used.
Deadener	0.010 lb/lb (kg/kg) of material used.

You must calculate emissions from: (1) The combined electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c); or (2) the combined primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations (electrodeposition primer considered separately per §§ 63.3091(b) and 63.3092(b)) plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) using the procedures in the final rule, which account for the organic HAP contents of the materials applied in each month, as well as transfer efficiency and overall efficiencies of any capture systems and control devices in use. The monthly average emission rate for the combined group of operations (either grouping type (1) or grouping type (2) above) is calculated and compared to the applicable emission limit. Some facilities have multiple paint lines (*e.g.*, a facility with two or more totally distinct paint lines, each serving a distinct assembly line, or a facility with two or more paint lines sharing the same paint kitchen or mix room). The owner or operator may choose to group all of the operations from two or more paint lines together, or to make a separate grouping of the operations from individual paint lines. These options would, for example, allow a facility with two paint lines to use a grouping with electrodeposition primer (grouping type (1) above) for one paint line and a grouping with electrodeposition primer considered separately (grouping type (2) above) for the other paint line. They would also, for example, allow a facility with three paint lines to use one grouping for two of the paint lines and a separate grouping of the same type or of the other type for the third paint line. You must average organic HAP contents of other materials used on a monthly basis to determine separately those emissions from sealers and adhesives (other than glass bonding adhesive), and deadeners.

Operating limits. If you use an emission capture and control system to reduce emissions, the operating limits may apply to you. These operating limits are site-specific parameter limits you determine during the initial performance test of the system. For capture systems that are not capturing emissions from a downdraft spray booth or from a flash-off area or bake oven associated with a downdraft spray booth, you must identify the parameter(s) to monitor and establish the limits and monitoring procedures. For thermal and catalytic oxidizers, you must establish temperature limits. For solvent recovery systems, you must monitor the outlet concentration or carbon bed temperature and the amount of steam or nitrogen used to desorb the bed. All operating limits must reflect operation of the capture and control system during a performance test that demonstrates achievement of the emission limit during representative operating conditions.

Work practice standards. You must develop and implement a work practice plan to minimize organic HAP emissions from the storage, mixing, and conveying of coatings, thinners, and cleaning materials used in and waste

materials generated by all coating operations for which emission limits are established. The plan must specify practices and procedures to ensure that, at a minimum, the following elements are implemented:

- All organic-HAP-containing coatings, thinners, cleaning materials, and waste materials must be stored in closed containers. The risk of spills of organic-HAP-containing coatings, thinners, cleaning materials, and waste materials must be minimized.
- Organic-HAP-containing coatings, thinners, cleaning materials, and waste materials must be conveyed from one location to another in closed containers or pipes.
- Mixing vessels, other than day tanks equipped with continuous agitation systems, which contain organic-HAP-containing coatings and other materials must be closed except when adding to, removing, or mixing the contents.
- Emissions of organic HAP must be minimized during cleaning of storage, mixing, and conveying equipment.

You must also develop and implement a work practice plan to minimize organic HAP emissions from cleaning and from purging of equipment associated with all coating operations for which emission limits are established. The plan must specify practices and procedures to ensure that emissions of HAP from the following operations are minimized:

- Vehicle body wiping;
- Coating line purging;
- Flushing of coating systems;
- Cleaning of spray booth grates;
- Cleaning of spray booth walls;
- Cleaning of spray booth equipment;
- Cleaning external spray booth areas; and
- Other housekeeping measures (*e.g.*, keeping solvent-laden rags in closed containers.)

General Provisions. The General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A) also apply to you as outlined in Table 2 of the final rule. The General Provisions codify certain procedures and criteria for all 40 CFR part 63 NESHAP. The General Provisions contain administrative procedures, preconstruction review procedures for new sources, and procedures for conducting compliance-related activities such as notifications, recordkeeping and reporting, performance testing, and monitoring. The final rule refers to individual sections of the General Provisions to emphasize key sections that you should be aware of. However, unless specifically overridden in Table 2 of the final rule, all of the applicable General Provisions requirements would apply to you.

E. What Are the Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements?

Existing affected sources must be in compliance with the final rule no later than April 26, 2007. New and reconstructed sources must be in compliance upon initial startup of the affected source or by June 25, 2004, whichever is later. However, affected sources are not required to demonstrate compliance until the end of the initial compliance period when they will have accumulated the necessary records to document the monthly organic HAP emission rate.

Compliance with the emission limits is based on a monthly organic HAP emission rate. The initial compliance period, therefore, is the 1-month period beginning on the compliance date. If the compliance date occurs on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period begins on the compliance date and extends through the end of that month plus the following month. We have defined ''month'' as a calendar month or a pre-specified period of 28 to 35 days to allow for flexibility at sources where data are based on a business accounting period.

Being ''in compliance'' means that the owner or operator of the affected source meets all the requirements of the final rule to achieve the emission limit(s) and operating limits by the end of the initial compliance period, and that the facility is operated in accordance with the approved work practice plans. At the end of the initial compliance period, the owner or operator must use the data and records generated to determine whether or not the affected source is in compliance for that period. If it does not meet the applicable limit(s), then it is out of compliance for the entire initial compliance period.

Emission limits. Compliance with the emission limit for combined electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c), or the emission limit for combined primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) is based on mass organic HAP emissions per volume of applied coating solids as calculated monthly using the procedures in the final rule. Compliance with the emission limits for adhesives and sealers (other than glass bonding adhesive) and deadener is based on mass average organic HAP content of materials used each month.

Electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c). Compliance with this emission limit, or if eligible, with the emission limit for combined primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c), is based on calculations detailed in the final rule. You may also use the guidelines presented in the ''Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations'' (EPA–450/3–88–018) (Auto Protocol).

To determine the organic HAP content, the volume solids, and the density of the coatings and thinners, you may rely on manufacturer's data, results from the test methods listed below, or alternative test methods for which you get EPA approval on a case-by-case basis according to the NESHAP General Provisions in 40 CFR 63.7(f). However, if there is any inconsistency between the test results and manufacturer's data, the test results will prevail for compliance and enforcement purposes unless after consultation, you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement authority that the manufacturer's data are correct.

- For organic HAP content, use Method 311 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A.
- You may use nonaqueous volatile matter as a surrogate for organic HAP. If you choose this option, then use Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
- For volume fraction of coating solids, use either ASTM Method D2697–86 (1998) or ASTM Method D6093–97.
- For density, use ASTM Method D1475–98 or information from the

supplier or manufacturer of the material.

For each emission capture and control system that you use, you must:

• Conduct an initial performance test to determine the overall control efficiency of the equipment (described below) and to establish operating limits to be achieved on a continuous basis (also described below). The performance test must be completed no later than the compliance date. You also must schedule it in time to obtain the results for use in completing your initial compliance determination for the initial compliance period.

You are not required to conduct an initial performance test to determine capture efficiency or destruction efficiency of a capture system or control device if you receive approval to use the results of a performance test that has been previously conducted on that capture system (either a previous stack test or a previous panel test) or control device. You are not required to conduct an initial test to determine transfer efficiency if you receive approval to use the results of a test that has been previously conducted.

The overall control efficiency for a capture and control system must be demonstrated based on emission capture and reduction efficiency. To determine the capture efficiency, you must either verify the presence of a permanent total enclosure using EPA Method 204 of 40 CFR part 51; measure the capture efficiency using either EPA Method 204A through F of 40 CFR part 51 or appendix A of 40 CFR part 63, subpart KK; or use the panel test procedures in ASTM Method D5087–91 (1994), ASTM Method D6266–00a, or the guidelines presented in the Auto Protocol as described in § 63.3165(e) and (g), and appendix A of the final rule. If you have a permanent total enclosure and you route all exhaust gases from the enclosure to a control device, then you may assume 100 percent capture. For panel testing, the coatings used may be grouped based on similar appearance characteristics (*e.g.*, solid color or metallic), processing sequences, and dry film thicknesses. One coating from each group can be tested to represent all of the coatings in that group.

To determine the emission reduction efficiency of the control device, you must conduct measurements of the inlet and outlet gas streams. The test consists of three runs, each run lasting 1 hour, using the following EPA Methods in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A:

• Method 1 or 1A for selection of the sampling sites.

• Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G to determine the gas volumetric flow rate.

• Method 3, 3A, or 3B for gas analysis to determine dry molecular weight.

• Method 4 to determine stack moisture.

• Method 25 or 25A to determine organic volatile matter concentration. Alternatively, any other test method or data that have been validated according to the applicable procedures in Method 301 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, and approved by the Administrator, may be used.

You are required to determine the transfer efficiency for primer-surfacer and topcoat materials and for all coatings, except for deadener and for adhesive and sealer that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) using ASTM Method D5066–91 (2001) or the guidelines presented in the Auto Protocol. Transfer efficiency testing may be performed for representative coatings and representative spray booths as described in the Auto Protocol, rather than for every coating and every spray booth. For example, one basecoat may be tested from a group of basecoats that are applied or processed in the same manner and the test result may be used for all of the coatings in the group and one spray booth may be tested from a group of identical parallel spray booths. Typical basecoat groupings are metallic colors and non-metallic colors. You may assume 100 percent transfer efficiency for electrodeposition primer coatings, glass bonding primers, and glass bonding adhesives. For final repair coatings, you may assume 40 percent transfer efficiency for air atomized spray and 55 percent transfer efficiency for electrostatic spray and high volume, low pressure spray.

The monthly emission rate, in terms of mass of organic HAP emitted per volume of coating solids deposited, is determined in accordance with the procedures in the final rule. These procedures incorporate the volume, organic HAP content, and volume solids content of each coating applied, as well as the transfer efficiency for the coatings and spray equipment used, and the overall control efficiency for controlled booths or bake ovens and other controlled emission points.

Adhesives and sealers, and deadener. Compliance with emissions limits for adhesives and sealers (other than windshield materials) is based on the monthly mass average organic HAP content of all materials of this type used during the compliance period. Compliance with emission limits for deadener is based on the monthly mass average organic HAP content of all materials of this type used during the compliance period.

Operating limits. As mentioned above, you must establish the required operating limits during the initial performance test of an emission capture and control system. The operating limit is defined as the minimum or maximum (as applicable) value achieved for a control device or process parameter during the most recent performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit.

The final rule specifies the parameters to monitor for the types of control systems commonly used in the industry. You are required to install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate all monitoring equipment according to manufacturer's specifications and ensure that the continuous parameter monitoring systems (CPMS) meet the requirements in § 63.3168 of the final rule. If you use control devices other than those identified in the final rule, you must submit the operating parameters to be monitored to the Administrator for approval. The authority to approve the parameters to be monitored is retained by EPA and is not delegated to States.

If you use a thermal or catalytic oxidizer, you must continuously monitor temperature and record it at evenly spaced intervals at least every 15 minutes. For thermal oxidizers, the temperature monitor is placed in the firebox or in the duct immediately downstream of the firebox before any substantial heat exchange occurs. The operating limit for thermal oxidizers is the average temperature, based on all valid data, measured during the performance test. For each 3-hour period thereafter, the average temperature must be at or above this limit. As an alternative, if the latest operating permit issued before April 26, 2007 for the thermal oxidizer at your facility contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements for the combustion temperature that are consistent with the requirements for thermal oxidizers in 40 CFR 60.395(c), then you may set the minimum operating limit for the combustion temperature for each such thermal oxidizer at your affected source at 28 degrees Celsius (50 degrees Fahrenheit) below the average combustion temperature during the performance test of that thermal oxidizer. If you do not have an operating permit for the thermal oxidizer at your facility and the latest construction permit issued before April 26, 2007 for the thermal oxidizer at your facility contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements for the

combustion temperature that are consistent with the requirements for thermal oxidizers in 40 CFR 60.395(c), then you may set the minimum operating limit for the combustion temperature for each such thermal oxidizer at your affected source at 28 degrees Celsius (50 degrees Fahrenheit) below the average combustion temperature during the performance test of that thermal oxidizer. If you use this as the minimum operating limit for a thermal oxidizer, then you must keep the combustion temperature set point on that thermal oxidizer no lower than 14 degrees Celsius (25 degrees Fahrenheit) below the lower of that set point during the performance test for that thermal oxidizer and the average combustion temperature maintained during the performance test for that thermal oxidizer.

For catalytic oxidizers, temperature monitors are placed immediately before and after the catalyst bed. The operating limits for catalytic oxidizers are the average temperature just before the catalyst bed maintained during the performance test and 80 percent of the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed maintained during the performance test, except during periods of low production the latter minimum operating limit is to maintain a positive temperature gradient across the catalyst bed. A low production period is when production is less than 80 percent of production rate during the performance test. As an alternative, if the latest operating permit issued before April 26, 2007 for the catalytic oxidizer at your facility contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements for the temperature before the catalyst bed that are consistent with the requirements for catalytic oxidizers in 40 CFR 60.395(c), then you may set the minimum operating limit for the temperature just before the catalyst bed for each such catalytic oxidizer at your affected source at 28 degrees Celsius (50 degrees Fahrenheit) below the average temperature just before the catalyst bed during the performance test of that catalytic oxidizer. If you do not have an operating permit for the catalytic oxidizer at your facility and the latest construction permit issued before April 26, 2007 for the catalytic oxidizer at your facility contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements for the temperature before the catalyst bed that are consistent with the requirements for catalytic oxidizers in 40 CFR 60.395(c), then you may set the minimum operating limit for the temperature just before the catalyst bed for each such catalytic oxidizer at your affected source at 28 degrees Celsius (50 degrees Fahrenheit) below the average temperature just before the catalyst bed during the performance test of that catalytic oxidizer. If you use this as the minimum operating limit for the temperature just before the catalyst bed for a catalytic oxidizer, then you must keep the set point for the temperature just before the catalyst bed for that catalytic oxidizer no lower than 14 degrees Celsius (25 degrees Fahrenheit) below the lower of that set point during the performance test for that catalytic oxidizer and the average temperature just before the catalyst bed maintained during the performance test for that catalytic oxidizer. Also, as an alternative for catalytic oxidizers, you may monitor the temperature immediately before the catalyst bed and develop and implement an inspection and maintenance plan.

If you use a solvent recovery system, then you must either: (1) Continuously monitor the outlet concentration of organic compounds, and the operating limit is the average organic compound outlet concentration during the performance test (for each 3-hour period, the average concentration would have to be below this limit); or (2) monitor the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration and the total amount of steam or nitrogen used to desorb the bed for each regeneration, in which case the operating limits would be the carbon bed temperature (not to be exceeded) and the amount of steam or nitrogen used for desorption (to be met as a minimum).

If you use a capture system that is not part of a PTE that meets the criteria of 40 CFR 63.3165(a) and is not capturing emissions from a downdraft spray booth or from a flash-off area or bake oven associated with a downdraft spray booth to meet the final standards, you must meet operating limits for each capture device in that capture system. If the emission capture system is a permanent total enclosure, you are required to establish that the direction of flow is into the enclosure at all times. In addition, you must meet an operating limit of either an average facial velocity of at least 3,600 meters per hour (200 feet per minute) through all natural draft openings in the enclosure, or a minimum pressure drop across the enclosure of at least 0.18 millimeter water (0.007 inch water), as established by Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51.

If the emission capture system is not a permanent total enclosure, you must establish either the average volumetric flow rate or the duct static pressure in each duct between the capture device and the add-on control device inlet during the performance test. Either the average volumetric flow rate must be maintained above the operating limit for each 3-hour period or the average duct static pressure must be maintained above the operating limit for each 3-hour period.

Work practice standards. You must develop and implement two site-specific work practice plans. One plan must address practices to minimize organic HAP emissions from storage, mixing, and conveying of coatings, thinners, and cleaning materials used in operations for which emission limits are established, as well as the waste materials generated from these operations. A second site-specific work practice plan must address practices to minimize emissions from cleaning operations and purging of coating equipment.

The plans must address specific types of potential organic HAP emission points and are subject to approval of the Administrator. Deviations from approved work practice plans must be reported semiannually.

F. What Are the Continuous Compliance Provisions?

Emission limits. Continuous compliance with the emission limit for combined electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) of the final rule, or if eligible, the emission limit for combined primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c), is based on monthly calculations following the procedures detailed in the final rule. These procedures take into account the amount of each coating used, the organic HAP and volume solids content of each coating used, the transfer efficiency of each coating application system, and the organic HAP abatement from each capture and control system, and provide for calculating monthly mass organic HAP emissions per volume of coating solids deposited.

Continuous compliance with the emission limits for adhesives and sealers (other than components of the windshield adhesive system), and

deadener is based on the monthly average mass organic HAP concentration of all materials applied in each category.

Operating limits. If you use an emission capture and control system, the final rule requires you to achieve on a continuous basis the operating limits you establish during the performance test. If the continuous monitoring shows that the system is operating outside the range of values established during the performance test, then you have deviated from the established operating limits.

If you operate a capture and control system that allows emissions to bypass the control device, you must demonstrate that HAP emissions from each emission point within the affected source are being routed to the control device by monitoring for potential bypass of the control device. You may choose from the following four monitoring procedures:

(1) Flow control position indicator to provide a record of whether the exhaust stream is directed to the control device;

(2) Car-seal or lock-and-key valve closures to secure the bypass line valve in the closed position when the control device is operating;

(3) Valve closure continuous monitoring to ensure any bypass line valve or damper is closed when the control device is operating; or

(4) Automatic shutdown system to stop the coating operation when flow is diverted from the control device.

If the continuous control device bypass monitoring shows that the control device is bypassed, then you have deviated from the established operating limits.

Operations during startup, shutdown, and malfunction. When using an emission capture and control system for compliance, you are required to develop and operate according to a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (SSMP) during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction of the capture and control system.

Work practice standards. You are required to operate your facility in accordance with your approved site-specific work practice plans at all times.

G. What Are the Notification, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements?

You are required to comply with the applicable requirements in the NESHAP General Provisions, subpart A of 40 CFR part 63, as described in the final rule. The General Provisions notification requirements include: initial notifications, notification of performance test if you are complying using a capture system and control device, notification of compliance status, and additional notifications required for affected sources with continuous monitoring systems. The General Provisions also require certain records and periodic reports.

Initial Notifications. If you own or operate an existing affected source, you must send a notification to the EPA Regional Office in the region where your facility is located and to your State agency no later than April 26, 2005. For new and reconstructed sources, you must send the notification within 120 days after the date of initial startup or October 25, 2004, whichever is later. That report notifies us and your State agency that you have an existing affected source that is subject to the final standards or that you have constructed a new affected source. Thus, it allows you and the permitting authority to plan for compliance activities. You also need to send a notification of planned construction or reconstruction of a source that would be subject to the final rule and apply for approval to construct or reconstruct. If you have already submitted a notification in accordance with section 112(j) of the CAA, you are not required to submit another initial notification except to identify and describe all additions to the affected source made pursuant to § 63.3082(c) of the final rule.

Notification of Performance Test. If you demonstrate compliance by using a capture system and control device for which you do not conduct a liquid-liquid material balance, you must conduct a performance test. The performance test is required no later than the compliance date for an existing affected source. For a new or reconstructed affected source, the performance test is required no later than 180 days after startup or 180 days after the effective date of the final rule, whichever is later. You must notify EPA (or the delegated State or local agency) at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to begin and submit a report of the performance test results no later than 60 days after the test.

Notification of Compliance Status. You must submit a Notification of Compliance Status within 60 days after the end of the initial compliance period. In the notification, you must certify whether the affected source has complied with the final standards; summarize the data and calculations supporting the compliance demonstration; describe how you will determine continuous compliance; and for capture and control systems for which you conduct performance tests, provide the results of the tests. Your notification must also include the measured range of each monitored parameter and the operating limits established during the performance test, and information showing whether you have achieved your operating limits during the initial compliance period.

Recordkeeping Requirements. The final rule requires you to collect and keep records according to certain minimum data requirements for the CPMS. Failure to collect and keep the specified minimum data is a deviation that is separate from any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice requirement. You are required to keep records of reported information and all other information necessary to document compliance with the final rule for 5 years. As required under the General Provisions, records for the 2 most recent years must be kept on-site; the other 3 years' records may be kept off-site. Records pertaining to the design and operation of the control and monitoring equipment must be kept for the life of the equipment.

You are required to keep the following records:

- A current copy of information provided by materials suppliers such as manufacturer's formulation data or test data used to determine organic HAP or VOC content, solids content, and quantity of the coatings and thinners applied.
- All documentation supporting initial notifications and notifications of compliance status. This includes a record of all raw data, protocol input data, algorithms, and intermediate calculations. If calculations are computerized, data, calculations, and intermediate and final results must also be maintained in electronic form.
- The occurrence and duration of each startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the emission capture and control system.
- All maintenance performed on the emission capture and control system.
- Actions taken during startup, shutdown, and malfunction that are different from the procedures specified in your SSMP.
- All information necessary to demonstrate conformance with your SSMP when the plan procedures are followed.
- Each period during which a CPMS is malfunctioning or inoperative (including out-of-control periods).
- All required measurements needed to demonstrate compliance with the standards.
- All results of performance tests.

• Data and documentation used to determine and capture system efficiency or to support a determination that the system is a permanent total enclosure.

• Required work practice plans and documentation to support compliance with the provisions of these plans.

Deviations, as determined from these records, must be recorded and also reported. A deviation is any instance when any requirement or obligation established by the final rule including, but not limited to, the emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards, is not met.

If you use a capture system and control device to reduce organic HAP emissions, you must make your SSMP available for inspection if the Administrator requests to see it. The plan must stay in your records for the life of your affected source or until the source is no longer subject to the final standards. If you revise the plan, you must keep the previous superseded versions on record for 5 years following the revision.

Periodic Reports. Each reporting year is divided into two semiannual reporting periods. If no deviations occur during a semiannual reporting period, you must submit a semiannual report stating that the affected source has been in continuous compliance. If deviations occur, you must include them in the report as follows:

• Report each deviation from the emission limit.

• Report each deviation from the work practice plan.

• If you are complying by using a thermal oxidizer, report all times when a 3-hour average temperature is below the operating limit.

• If you are complying by using a catalytic oxidizer, report all times when a 3-hour average temperature increase across the catalyst bed is below the operating limit.

• If you are complying by using oxidizers or solvent recovery systems, report all times when the value of the site-specific operating parameter used to monitor the capture system performance was greater than or less than (as appropriate) the operating limit established for the capture system.

• Report other specific information on the periods of time the deviations occurred.

You must also send us explanations in each semiannual report if a change occurs that might affect your compliance status.

Other Reports. You are required to submit reports for periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the capture system and control device. If the procedures you follow during any startup, shutdown, or malfunction are inconsistent with your SSMP, you report those procedures with your semiannual reports in addition to immediate reports required by 40 CFR 63.10(d)(5)(ii).

III. What Are the Significant Changes Since Proposal?

A. Applicability

We have provided an option permitting facilities subject to the final rule to include collocated operations involved in surface coating of parts for automobiles and light-duty trucks that would not otherwise be subject to the rule. Surface coating of these non-body parts, such as bumpers, fascias, and brackets at a time when they are not attached to (or otherwise simultaneously coated with) a new automobile or light-duty truck body or body parts would otherwise be subject to the Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products NESHAP, 40 CFR part 63, subpart MMMM, and/or the Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products NESHAP, 40 CFR part 63, subpart PPPP. Facilities opting to include operations of this type are responsible for obtaining all of the information necessary to determine compliance with the provisions of the final rule. Cleaning and purging operations associated with optionally included collocated surface coating operations would also be covered by the final rule. Collocated operations involved in surface coating of parts that are not related to automobiles and light-duty trucks may not be included, and continue to be regulated under the Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products NESHAP, 40 CFR part 63, subpart MMMM, and/or the Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products NESHAP, 40 CFR part 63, subpart PPPP. We are also amending subparts MMMM and PPPP to clarify the interaction between these rules and the surface coating automobiles and light-duty trucks rule. We were unable to include these changes in subparts MMMM and PPPP until the final rule was published since the changes to subparts MMMM and PPPP reference the final rule.

The final rule excludes ''travel waxes'' and other temporary coatings designed to be removed before vehicles are sold, as well as materials applied from touchup bottles.

B. Compliance Demonstration and Monitoring

As an alternative to the temperature monitoring provisions for thermal and catalytic oxidizers in the proposed rule, the final rule allows certain facilities which have been following the temperature monitoring provisions in 40 CFR 60.395(c) to continue to follow those provisions and to set the minimum operating limit for each such oxidizer at the same level as in 40 CFR 60.395(c).

The proposed rule used the average temperature rise across the catalyst during the performance test as one of the minimum operating limits for catalytic oxidizers. The final rule uses 80 percent of the average temperature rise across the catalyst during the performance test as one of the minimum operating limits for catalytic oxidizers, except during periods of low production this minimum operating limit is to maintain a positive temperature gradient across the catalyst bed.

The proposed rule contained operating parameter requirements for all capture systems. The final rule states that such monitoring is not required for downdraft spray booths or for flash-off areas or bake ovens associated with downdraft spray booths.

The proposed rule stated that if your add-on control system deviates from the operating limit specified in Table 1 to subpart IV of 40 CFR part 63, then you must assume that the emission capture system and add-on control device were achieving zero efficiency during the time period of the deviation. We have written the final rule to allow the use of other data to indicate the actual efficiency of the emission capture system and add-on control device, as long as the use of these data is approved by the Administrator.

The proposed rule provided the option of using panel testing to determine bake oven capture efficiency. The final rule maintains this option and provides more detail on the calculations necessary to convert the results of such panel tests into the format needed for the final rule. The final rule also provides an option of using panel tests to determine spray booth capture efficiency.

C. Analytical Methods

The specification of analytical procedures to be employed in compliance demonstration is unchanged. A provision has been added to the final rule providing, in the event of a disagreement between the specified methods and the facility's data, an opportunity for the facility to consult with the enforcement authority and demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement authority that formulation data or data obtained by other means are correct.

D. Notifications and Recordkeeping

In the final rule, we have provided that facilities that have previously submitted initial notifications under section 112(j) of the CAA are not required to submit the initial notifications otherwise required by this subpart except to identify and describe all additions to the affected source made pursuant to § 63.3082(c) of the final rule. In addition, we have extended the deadline for submission of compliance status from 30 days to 60 days following the end of the initial compliance period to allow additional time for data reduction and calculations.

The final rule provides that you must maintain a record of the calculations used to demonstrate compliance with the ''Combined Electrodeposition Primer, Primer-Surfacer, Topcoat, Inline and Final Repair, Glass Bonding Primer, and Glass Bonding Adhesive Emission Rates'' or ''Combined Primer-Surfacer, Topcoat, Inline and Final Repair, Glass Bonding Primer, and Glass Bonding Adhesive Emission Rates.'' This record must include all raw data, algorithms, and intermediate calculations. If the guidelines presented in the Auto Protocol are used, you must keep records of all data input to this Auto Protocol. If these data are maintained as electronic files, the electronic files, as well as any paper copies must be maintained. These data must be provided to the permitting authority on request on paper, and in (if calculations are done electronically) electronic form.

E. Definitions

We have added definitions of bake oven air seal, body part, containers, paint line, sealers, spray booth air seal, and touchup bottles to the final rule. We have revised the definitions of deviation, final repair, in-line repair, and paint shop in the final rule.

IV. What Are the Responses to Significant Comments?

For the full set of comment summaries and responses, refer to the Response to Comment document which contains EPA's responses to each public comment and is available in Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22.

A. Applicability

Comment: A commenter was concerned that complying with the final rule by means of add-on control and equipment changes would trigger other regulatory requirements (new source review (NSR), prevention of significant deterioration (PSD), or NSPS) and requested a ''safe harbor'' be included in the final rule.

Response: We are not including in the final rule an exemption from NSR, PSD, and NSPS for those coating operations that are modified or upgraded in order to comply with the final rule. It would be inappropriate to include language in a NESHAP that could affect the applicability of these other programs since these are better handled on a case-by-case basis by the States and Regions implementing these other rules.

We do not expect compliance with the final rule to require changes to existing coating operations that would trigger major NSR or PSD permitting requirements. The steps taken to reduce organic HAP emissions to comply with the final rule are not expected to result in increased VOC emissions. Facilities that install oxidizers to reduce organic HAP may have a concurrent increase in nitrogen oxide emissions. We expect such facilities will be eligible for the pollution control project exclusion in the NSR regulations (67 FR 80186) since regenerative thermal oxidzers, thermal oxidizers, and catalytic oxidizers are presumed to be environmentally beneficial under the pollution control project exclusion. In addition, in order for the pollution control project exclusion to apply, the emissions increases from the project must not cause or contribute to a violation of any national ambient air quality standard or PSD increment, or adversely impact an air quality related value (such as visibility) that has been identified for a Federal Class I area by a Federal Land Manager and for which information is available to the general public.

Most, if not all, of the current automobile and light-duty truck surface coating facilities are already subject to the NSPS for automobile and light-duty truck surface coating. If there are any current facilities not already subject to the NSPS, we do not expect that the NSPS would be triggered by the changes necessary to comply with the final rule. The steps taken to reduce organic HAP emissions to comply with the final rule are not expected to result in increased VOC emissions. Increases in nitrogen oxide emissions resulting from the installation of oxidizers would not trigger the NSPS because nitrogen oxides are not a regulated pollutant under the NSPS.

Comment: A commenter recommended a broadening of the applicability of the proposed rule to allow those coating operations for metal and plastic parts conducted at facilities subject to the final rule to be considered part of the automobile and light-duty truck surface coating rule. This approach would provide affected sources with the greatest degree of flexibility for future changes in vehicle coating processes, *e.g.*, coating doors separately on another line rather than coating automobiles and light-duty trucks with the doors attached to the frame. This approach would also significantly reduce reporting, recordkeeping, and monitoring requirements, while assuring significant emissions reductions.

Response: We agree that providing this flexibility to operators of automobile assembly plants may reduce the burden associated with complying with multiple rules without increasing HAP emissions. Allowing the specified collocated coatings operations to be included under the final rule may simplify the tracking of coatings inventory and reduce the reporting and recordkeeping requirements associated with complying with multiple rules. The final rule provides operators of automobile assembly plants the option to include all collocated plastic and metal parts coating operations related to automobiles and light-duty trucks under the rule. This includes coating of replacement parts for attachment outside the facility, and coating of non-body parts (such as fascia cladding, brackets, fuel tanks, and radiators) for automobiles or light-duty trucks. Off-line coating of body parts, such as doors, for attachment to automobiles and light-duty trucks coated at the facility remain (as proposed) in the affected source under the final rule. Operators choosing to include such operations are required to obtain the necessary information (including transfer efficiency and capture efficiency) to demonstrate compliance. Coating of non-automotive parts, vehicles other than automobiles and light-duty trucks (such as motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, or watercraft), or parts for such vehicles, may not be included. We are also amending 40 CFR part 63, subparts MMMM and PPPP, to clarify the interaction between those rules and the surface coating for automobiles and light-duty trucks final rule.

Comment: A commenter noted that the definition of the term ''coating'' excludes certain decorative, protective, or functional coatings that consist only of protective oils. The commenter stated that automobile and light-duty truck assembly plants also apply several different types of temporary coatings, *e.g.*, travel wax and blackout coatings. These coatings serve a cosmetic purpose and are not designed to remain on the vehicle for a long time. The commenter stated that these ''cosmetic coatings'' should not be included in the definition of coating for the purposes of the MACT

standards given their temporary nature and the fact that emissions from these coatings are minimal.

Response: We agree that temporary coatings are applied differently and serve a different function than the coatings intended to be regulated. In addition, the data collected and used in the determination of MACT, did not include temporary coatings. The definition of coating operation has been written to exclude the application of temporary materials such as protective oils and ''travel waxes'' that are designed to be removed from the vehicle before the vehicle is delivered to the retail purchaser.

Comment: A commenter recommended a minimum threshold cutoff for purposes of applicability of the final rule and suggested that EPA provide an exemption of 250 gal per year, similar to the usage cutoffs in other MACT standards.

Response: The commenter did not provide any data to support the inclusion of this type of exemption in the final rule. The MACT determination took into account emissions and solids from ''special colors.'' These materials are not exempt from the NSPS, and reporting systems to account for them are presently in place at most, if not all, assembly plants. The definition of coating operation in the final rule has been revised to exclude ''touchup bottles,'' which will exempt some materials used in very small quantities.

Comment: Approximately ten automobile and light-duty truck facilities have received permits with case-by-case MACT determinations under 40 CFR 63.40 and section 112(g) of the CAA. One commenter questioned whether the final NESHAP would apply to such facilities or if these facilities will continue to be subject to limits established in their permits under section 112(g). Another commenter stated that the section 112(g) permit requirements are more stringent than the proposed MACT limits for existing sources. This commenter suggested that EPA state in the final rule that the section 112(g) permits are equivalent to the MACT limits for existing sources and provide these facilities with the choice of keeping their section 112(g) permits or having 8 years to comply with the MACT limits for existing sources.

Response: Based upon the process used for making section 112(g) determinations and a brief review of some of the section 112(g) determinations made for facilities in this industry, we expect that the result of a thorough review would be that most or all of the section 112(g) determinations made for facilities in this industry are equivalent to MACT. These reviews and equivalency determinations are best done on a case-by-case basis by the permitting authority.

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.44(c), if the level of control required by the emission standard issued under section 112(d) is less stringent than the level of control required by a prior case-by-case section 112(g) MACT determination pursuant to 40 CFR 63.43, the permitting authority is not required to incorporate any less stringent terms of the promulgated standard in the title V operating permit applicable to the facility. In such a case, the permitting authority may choose to have the section 112(g) MACT determination remain in effect. Alternatively, the permitting authority may choose to have the NESHAP come into effect for the facility in place of the section 112(g) MACT determination. In this case, the facility may be given up to 8 years from the promulgation date of the NESHAP to comply with the NESHAP. The changes in equipment, materials, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting necessary to demonstrate compliance with the NESHAP rather than with the section 112(g) determination and the fact that the NESHAP are less stringent than the section 112(g) determination should be taken into account in determining how much time the facility is given to comply with the NESHAP.

In the less likely event that the level of control required by the emission standard issued under section 112(d) is not found to be less stringent than the level of control required by a prior case-by-case section 112(g) MACT determination, then the facility must comply with the NESHAP. In this case, the facility may be given up to 8 years from the promulgation date of the NESHAP to comply with the NESHAP. The changes in equipment, materials, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting necessary to demonstrate compliance with the NESHAP rather than with the section 112(g) determination and the fact that the NESHAP are not less stringent than the section 112(g) determination should be taken into account in determining how much time the facility is given to comply with the NESHAP.

As an alternative, if the level of control required by the emission standard issued under section 112(d) is not found to be less stringent than the level of control required by a prior case-by-case section 112(g) MACT determination and the difference in stringency is small, then the permitting authority could amend the facility's operating permit to make it equivalent to the NESHAP and have the section 112(g) MACT determination remain in effect. This approach may be less burdensome on both the facility and the permitting authority than having the NESHAP come into effect for the facility while achieving the same environmental results.

B. Compliance Demonstration, Monitoring, and Emission Limits

Comment: The commenter stated that the CAA, EPA rules, and EPA policy all authorize adoption of a Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) protocol as MACT monitoring for coating sources at automobile and light-duty truck surface coating facilities. The commenter noted that the proposed rule allows the use of the CAM protocol as an option for compliance with certain aspects of the rule, but not for others, such as control equipment effectiveness and monitoring. The commenter stated that it is critical that the compliance provisions for the separate coating MACT standards that are applicable be harmonized, not only with each other, but also with the other coating standards that apply under State Implementation Plan requirements (including reasonably available control technology and best available control technology/lowest achievable emission rate).

Response: The proposed rule referred to the Auto Protocol as an option for compliance demonstration. This Auto Protocol does not include CAM provisions and does not include any guidance for control device efficiency monitoring. A CAM guidance document for automobile and light-duty truck coating is under development, but has not been completed. As described earlier in this preamble, we have provided an option for certain facilities to continue using the thermal and catalytic oxidizer temperature monitoring operating limits in 40 CFR 60.395(c). We have also removed the operating parameter requirements for capture systems which capture emissions from downdraft spray booths or from flash-off areas or bake ovens associated with downdraft spray booths.

Comment: The commenter stated that, for the performance tests required in proposed § 63.3160(a) and (b), EPA should allow prior performance tests, *e.g.*, transfer efficiency, removal efficiency, capture efficiency, destruction efficiency, oven solvent loading, to satisfy the performance tests required by the standards. Since EPA has agreed that HAP emitted from these operations behave in the same way as VOC, there is no reason for redundant

testing. The commenter recommended that the scope and frequency of testing for transfer efficiency, oven solvent loading, and spraybooth capture efficiency be determined by the Auto Protocol.

According to the Auto Protocol, retesting of transfer efficiency is required if there are significant product, processing, material, or application equipment changes. Where parallel spraybooths are used, testing is required for only one booth. Oven solvent loading is determined with an initial compliance test followed by annual review of system operating conditions. The most recent test result remains valid as long as no significant changes have occurred in the coating technology or processing. The commenter feels that annual variations in color pallette or routine solvent blend adjustments are not significant changes, and that a similar trigger should apply for spraybooth capture efficiency testing. The affected source would maintain records documenting the annual reevaluation and the basis for the decision on whether retesting was required.

Response: We agree that the most recent test data can be used to demonstrate compliance and to establish the operating limits required by the final rule, provided that (1) the test was conducted using the same methods and conditions specified in this subpart, (2) no equipment changes have been made since the previous test (or you can demonstrate the results are reliable despite the changes), and (3) the required operating parameters were determined or sufficient data were collected to establish them. The Auto Protocol includes guidance for scope and frequency of testing for transfer efficiency and oven solvent loading panel testing.

Comment: The commenter noted that proposed § 63.3161(j), covering the calculation of HAP emissions reduction for controlled coating operations not using a liquid-liquid material balance, assumes zero efficiency for the emission capture system and add-on control device for periods of operating parameter or bypass line deviations, including startup, shutdown, or malfunction. The commenter claims that this approach is unrealistic and unduly penalizes facilities that may have a minor parameter reporting problem, *e.g.*, an automatic temperature readout malfunction. The commenter requested that § 63.3161 be written so that there is a generic way to calculate a facility's destruction credit when a deviation has occurred. The commenter suggested that facilities have the option to calculate an appropriate destruction credit for the hours of the excursion based on other available information.

Response: If a source has manually collected parameter data indicating that an emission capture system or control device was operating normally during a parameter monitoring system malfunction, these data could be used to support and document that the source was achieving the same overall control efficiency and the source would not have to assume zero-percent efficiency. If a source has data indicating the actual performance of an add-on emission capture system and control device (*e.g.*, percent capture measured at a reduced flow rate or percent destruction efficiency measured at reduced thermal oxidizer temperatures) during a deviation from operating limits or during a malfunction of the monitoring system, then the source may use the actual performance in determining compliance, provided the use of these data are approved by the Administrator. The final rule has been written to clarify that such data may be used rather than assuming that the efficiency is zero.

Comment: A commenter asserted that establishing a MACT floor (and monthly emission limits) based on the highest monthly average emission rates at the best (as determined on an annual basis) performing facilities would result in higher annual HAP emissions than the annual average emissions of the best performing plants. The commenter cited as an example the proposed MACT floor (and monthly emission limit) for the combined electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive application operations of 0.60 lbs/gal of applied coating solids, which the commenter asserted is substantially higher (reflective of a less stringent limit) than the annual average of the eight lowest emitting plants (0.48 lbs/gal of applied coating solids).

The commenter asserted that the same deficiencies affect EPA's proposed MACT floor for new and reconstructed sources, and noted that EPA used the peak monthly emissions of the lowest annual emitting source to establish a monthly average that is well above the actual annual emission level of the lowest emitting source. The commenter urged EPA to establish a MACT floor for new and existing sources that has both monthly and annual emission limits.

Response: The automobiles and light-duty trucks coated at each facility are coated in a variety of colors. This color variety is present not only among the topcoats, but also among the primer-surfacers. The make-up and content of each color varies. Each color, for example, has its own unique organic HAP content, VOC content, and volume solids content. The coating application system, and therefore transfer efficiency, may also vary among the families of coatings (*e.g.*, solid color basecoats and metallic color basecoats) used at a facility. The specific color mix produced varies from month-to-month. As a result of this variation in color mix, the organic HAP emission rate at a facility also varies from month-to-month.

We had monthly emission data upon which to base the standards. A monthly emission limit is appropriate and has been promulgated. Establishing a monthly emission limit based on annual emission rates would result in the best performing plants being out of compliance approximately 6 months per year. Such an emission limit would not appropriately account for monthly variation in color mix. The final standards reflect what is consistently achievable considering the typical variation in demand for particular colors of vehicles. Having both a monthly and an annual emission limit would be redundant and burdensome (on both facilities and enforcement agencies), and would not lead to additional emissions reductions. Actual annual emission rates associated with consistent achievement of the final monthly standards will be substantially lower than the monthly emission limits. Establishing a standard of 0.48 lb/gal of applied coating solids and requiring it to be met on an annual basis would not result in lower emissions than a standard of 0.60 lb/gal of applied coating solids which must be met each and every month.

Comment: A commenter noted the proposed NESHAP set limits of 0.01 lb of HAP per lb of material used for adhesive and sealer application and 0.01 lb of HAP per lb of material used for deadener. Based on the review of three permits, the commenter has determined the CAA section 112(g) value for adhesives and sealer application and the deadener operations is that none of the materials used shall contain any volatile HAP as defined by the suppliers' material safety data sheets (MSDS). It does not appear to the commenter that these facilities were included in the floor analysis.

The commenter encouraged EPA to ensure that these facilities were included in the database if they were operating 18 months prior to the proposal and they were operating during the base year for the floor database.

Response: The base year of the database used to determine the MACT

floors for new and existing sources was 1997. These limits are based, in part, on the detection limits (and the precision and accuracy achievable at low concentrations) of available approved chemical analytical methods. The MSDS typically report concentrations of less than 0.01 lb noncarcinogenic HAP per lb material (less than 0.001 lb carcinogenic HAP per lb material) as zero, indicating that the limits suggested by the commenter are equivalent to those of the final rule. The final rule provides that Method 311 is presumed (subject to rebuttal) to take precedence over MSDS or other formulation data. Facilities may be unable to reliably demonstrate that coatings contain ''no volatile HAP'' by this method.

Comment: A commenter stated that regulations under section 112 of the CAA must include emission standards for each HAP that a category emits and that the proposed regulations failed to comply with that mandate. The commenter stated that even though the EPA states that automobile coating sources emit many different HAP, including metals such as lead, manganese, and chromium compounds, the Agency has proposed standards for only organic HAP.

Response: Most of the coatings used in this subcategory do not contain inorganic HAP. The only use of lead in coatings in this source category is in electrodeposition primers. None of this lead is emitted because these primers are applied by dip coating. Lead is being phased out of electrodeposition primers. For spray applied coatings, most of the inorganic HAP components of these coatings remain as solids in the dry coating film on the parts being coated, are collected by the circulating water under the spray booth floor grates, or are deposited on the walls, floor, and grates of the spray booths and other equipment in which they are applied. The waterwash systems which are present in all primer-surfacer and topcoat spraybooths reduce the amount of coating droplets, and thus inorganic HAP, emitted to the air. These controls have been in place for many years. Facilities cannot operate without these controls. Therefore, inorganic HAP emission levels are expected to be very low and have not been quantified. The EPA has no basis upon which to establish MACT for inorganic HAP, and the commenter has supplied no data in support of an emission limit. Including control requirements for waterwash systems in the final rule would not be expected to result in additional emission reductions and would only add to the regulatory burden on the industry.

Comment: A commenter claimed that the requirement to document that a source is in continuous compliance with work practices is confusing and should be modified and streamlined. Continuous documentation of compliance with the work practice plan could be difficult, at best, and appears to be unnecessary. Under the commenter's recommended language, continuous compliance with the work practices would be confirmed by the presence of the work practice plan and the documents used to verify performance of the work practice activities, (*i.e.*, operational or maintenance records, documented inspections or internal audits, third party certifications or similar practices).

Response: Continuous documentation is not required, rather the recordkeeping requirements of § 63.3130(n) call for documentation that you are implementing the plan on a continuous basis. The records cited by the commenter (*i.e.*, operational or maintenance records, documented inspections or internal audits) have been added to § 63.3130(n) of the final rule as examples of documentation that demonstrate you are implementing the plan on a continuous basis.

Comment: A commenter noted that the proposed NESHAP covered fewer operations within the source category than the CAA section 112(g) determinations completed to date. Additional operations covered by section 112(g) determinations include purge and cleanup operations for three facilities, foam and maintenance painting for two facilities, and sound dampening application. The commenter encouraged EPA to include these facilities in the database if they were operating 18 months prior to proposal and were operating during the base year for the floor database. The commenter feels that purge and cleanup operations, foam, and maintenance painting operations should be identified individually in the final rule or identified as part of a grouping of operations with an overall emission limit.

Response: While facilities provided extensive data on purge material usage to EPA in response to information collection requests (ICR), estimates of recovery of these materials were extremely variable, with facilities of similar operation estimating very different recoveries. These data were not reliable enough to establish MACT on a numerical basis. The EPA chose to limit emissions from these operations through work practices. Cleaning material usage data were also provided, however since (a) emissions from these materials are rarely controlled, (b) EPA has no reliable data on the controllability of cleaning operations, and (c) cleaning material usage is not well correlated with vehicle production, EPA chose to limit emissions from these operations through work practices. Foam is injected into body panel cavities primarily for sound deadening and is subject to the emission limit for deadeners. Industry representatives have indicated in recent discussions that, as far as they know there are no HAP emissions associated with foam. Deadener application (for sound control) is subject to a standard based on the reliably demonstratable composition of very low-HAP material. One facility reported the use of cavity wax (no HAP content data were available and the facility assumed that it resulted in essentially zero HAP emissions). We have excluded maintenance coating from the final rule. No data were available upon which to base a MACT floor for this operation.

Comment: A commenter stated that waterwash controls for paint spray booths that are designed for particulate control are being evaluated for VOC control. The commenter also stated that HAP are typically found in large quantities in water-based coatings. With the increased use of water-based coatings, and the requirement for site-specific parameter limits, facilities may want to use the waterwash control as the primary control for HAP. The commenter stated that no EPA test protocol has been designed to address field testing of a waterwash control system and requested that EPA provide industry and the regulatory agencies with either an approved testing protocol or a technical guidance document.

The commenter also stated that if this will be addressed as an ''alternate test method,'' it should be explicitly stated in the final rule and asked what parameter limits EPA envisions for a facility to monitor HAP removed by waterwash systems if capture credit is claimed.

Response: No facilities are presently using the spray booth waterwash as a VOC or organic HAP control device and no specific method for testing has been developed. If a facility wanted to use a device of this type to control HAP, the same methods in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, presently used for oxidizers and adsorbers might be adapted for this purpose. Alternately, the test methods and operating parameter monitoring applicable to wet scrubbers or wastewater treatment might be adapted for this purpose. A source would be required to obtain approval of an alternate test procedure and

monitoring approach of their choice under the General Provisions, if these data were to be used to demonstrate compliance.

Comment: A commenter stated that in the ''Rationale for Selecting the Proposed Standards'' portion of the preamble, EPA stated that five formats were considered for the allowable organic HAP emission limits from the affected sources. A limit of organic HAP emissions per unit of surface area was rejected based on the inconsistent basis of the surface area coated estimates by the different manufacturers. The commenter noted that EPA further stated that ''The data that we received were incomplete, and the methods of estimating vehicle surface areas varied widely.'' The commenter noted that all United States automobile manufacturers currently demonstrate compliance with their lbs of VOC per gal of applied coating solids limits by using the Auto Protocol. One of the essential components of the Auto Protocol is the surface area coated. The commenter submitted that, if EPA feels that the data are inconsistent and incomplete, then the Auto Protocol should be revised to correct this deficiency or disregarded altogether. Otherwise, the commenter recommends that the limits be re-evaluated using the most current, statistically acceptable data for surface area where appropriate.

Response: The Auto Protocol requires that surface areas of different vehicle types be determined in a manner that is consistent within the facility (so that material usage may be allocated to specific days and specific spray booths). A consistent approach has not been required from facility to facility, and it was not possible to reliably compare reported surface area data between different facilities.

C. Analytical Methods

Comment: A commenter noted that §§ 63.3151 and 63.3171(e) rely on Method 311 as one of the ways to determine the mass fraction of HAP for demonstrating initial compliance. The proposed rule also stipulated that if there is a ''disagreement'' between supplier or manufacturer information and the results from test methods, then the test method results take precedence. The commenter disagrees with the presumption that the test results are correct, and pointed out that there is considerable variability in the analytical test results even when Method 311 is run carefully. The commenter cited technical causes of variability including thermal stability, sample handling, reactivity of some coatings, gas chromatograph (GC) column selection, and the oven/column temperature profile. The commenter recommended that EPA establish a ''confidence limit'' of ±50 percent for analyses conducted in accordance with Method 311.

The commenter noted that in past MACT standards, such as the MACT for wood furniture, EPA has permitted sources to rebut test results. The commenter also recommended that EPA allow the use of formulation data for methanol, because in a coating with melamine resins, methanol may be generated by the temperature in the injection column of the GC. This methanol by-product would be recorded even though it is not present in the coating.

Response: We agree that a variety of analytical techniques (different columns, detectors, temperature programming, etc.) allowable within the broad framework of Method 311 may lead to inconsistent results if not optimized for the specific target analyte and background interferences specific to a particular coating. The final rule provides that in the event of any inconsistency between the Method 311 data obtained by the permitting agency and the formulation data used by the facility, or, between the Method 311 data obtained by the permitting agency and analytical data obtained by the facility, the Method 311 data obtained by the permitting agency shall govern (excluding HAP produced by chemical reaction in the analytical process), unless, after consultation, the facility demonstrates to the satisfaction of the enforcement authority that the facility's data are correct. Analyses of known formulations by Method 311 have been demonstrated to be far less variable than a ±50 percent confidence interval would imply. We have not set a specific tolerance level for this analysis. Facilities that experience problems with specific applications of Method 311 may choose to obtain statistical variance data to support an explanation of a discrepancy between Method 311 data and compositions obtained from formulation data or other sources.

Comment: The commenter recommended additional procedures to assure consistency when using Method 311 for purposes of complying with the final rule. The commenter suggested the following procedures to help assure that the testing performed by the enforcement agency is consistent with those tests run by the source (or coatings manufacturer): (1) The facility would provide to the applicable agency the determination of the proper test parameters to be used and the temperature at which the analysis should be performed, (2) the facility should have the option to divide any sample collected by the agency that implements and enforces the MACT standards, and (3) both the applicable control agency and the facility should be authorized to be present while sampling and/or testing under Method 311 is being conducted.

Response: The facility has the opportunity to provide any guidance to the permitting agency to assist in the chemical analysis of the coating, however, the final rule does not require the permitting agency to follow the guidance of the facility in cases where it disagrees. The facility has the opportunity to conduct parallel sampling of any coating material that the permitting agency samples; no change to the rule is necessary to permit this. It is not feasible to guarantee that a representative of the facility may witness the chemical analysis. Permitting agencies may use testing laboratories where scheduling is uncertain and samples may be split for different analyses which may take place in different labs (perhaps simultaneously).

D. Notifications, Reports, and Recordkeeping

Comment: A commenter noted that according to proposed § 63.3110(c), notification of compliance status is due within 30 days following the end of the initial compliance period. The commenter requested the 60-day time period specified in the General Provisions, § 63.9(h) for submittal of the compliance notification.

Response: The final rule has been written to allow 60 days from the end of the initial compliance period for submission of the notification of compliance status. We recognize that additional time may be necessary to confirm the accuracy of the methodology for calculating the emission rate in the initial compliance period.

Comment: A commenter noted that EPA has historically differentiated exceedences or excursions (now called deviations) from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events and has used this terminology in other MACT standards. Also, the recognition that they are different events is further evidenced by requiring two separate reports in previous standards: The periodic compliance report and the periodic startup, shutdown, malfunction report. The commenter acknowledged that filing a combined report saves time and resources and agrees with this as long as the deviation reporting section is distinct from the startup, shutdown, malfunction reporting section. The

commenter recommended that EPA write the final rule to reflect that operations in accordance with SSMP are not deviations and are not reported as such.

Response: Proposed § 63.3163(h) provided that consistent with §§ 63.6(e) and 63.7(e)(1), deviations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the emission capture system, add-on control device, or coating operation that may affect emission capture or control device efficiency are not violations if you demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction that you were operating in accordance with the SSMP. The Administrator will determine whether deviations that occur during a period you identify as a startup, shutdown, or malfunction are violations according to the provisions in § 63.6(e). According to § 63.6(e), any affected source must at all times meet the emission standard or comply with the SSMP.

E. Definitions

Comment: Commenter submits that the definition of ''initial startup'' does not accurately describe what constitutes the startup of a new source and recommended that the phrase ''the first time equipment is brought online in a facility'' in the proposed definition be written to ''the first time a salable product is produced.'' Otherwise the term would include periods that are not representative of normal operation.

Response: We agree with the commenter that periods of equipment testing and calibration prior to the time that production is commenced may not be representative of the emissions reductions and control device performance achievable in normal operation. The definition of ''initial startup'' in the final rule has been written to refer to the first time a salable product is coated.

Comment: The commenter stated that the term ''container'' is used repeatedly throughout the proposed rule and that the rule covers ''all storage containers and mixing vessels in which coatings, thinners, and cleaning materials are stored and mixed.'' It is not clear whether the term container would include tanks used to store certain solvents and coatings.

Response: A definition of container has been added to the final rule, covering coatings, solvents, and cleaning materials.

F. Amendment of RCRA Rule

Comment: A commenter noted that EPA states that currently air emissions from the collection, transmission, and storage of purged paint and solvent at these sources are regulated under RCRA. However, in its proposed rule, EPA exempts these wastes from RCRA and transfers the regulation under the CAA. The EPA further explains that ''this exemption is considered to be less stringent than existing RCRA regulations.'' The EPA also proposes to establish work practice standards to control these emissions rather than numeric emission standards.

The commenter submits that the CAA mandates floors that reflect ''the average emission limitation achieved by the best performing 12 percent of the existing sources (for which the Administrator has emissions information). ''Also, EPA may only propose a work practice standard MACT if the Agency demonstrates that it is ''not feasible to prescribe or enforce an emission standard.'' The commenter asserts that EPA does not demonstrate it is infeasible to prescribe or enforce an emissions standard for the collection, transmission, and storage of purged paint and solvent and thus, the proposed rule is unlawful. Also, EPA fails to explain whether existing sources subject to RCRA are reducing their HAP emissions and, if so, whether the existing RCRA requirements could serve as the basis for establishing a MACT floor. Finally, the commenter claims the Agency's proposal is arbitrary and capricious because it fails to explain the consequences of transferring regulatory authority from RCRA to CAA, how the shift in regulatory authority results in less stringency, or identify the Agency's legal authority to exempt HAP emissions from RCRA.

The commenter urges EPA to establish a MACT floor that considers the emissions reductions at those sources currently subject to RCRA and properly determine whether an emission standard, instead of work practice standard, is appropriate for these sources.

Response: The NESHAP address both the capture of purged materials and the transport and storage of purged materials after they have been captured. This is more comprehensive than the existing RCRA rule being amended which only addresses the transport and storage of purged materials after they have been captured. The requirements of the final NESHAP are, therefore, at least as effective as the requirements of the existing RCRA rule. The language in the preamble to the proposed rule cited by the commenter was not an assessment of the effect of the proposed NESHAP on activities covered by the existing RCRA rule, nor was it a comparison of the proposed NESHAP and the existing RCRA rule.

The language cited by the commenter was characterizing the proposed revision to the RCRA rule as less stringent than the existing RCRA rule. This comparison was made in the context of discussing whether States would be required to adopt the revised RCRA rule. We consider an exemption from RCRA rules to be less stringent than the retention of those rules. Since it would be less stringent, States would not be required to adopt the revised rule in their RCRA programs (RCRA section 3009). If we had considered the revision to be more stringent, States then would be required to adopt and seek authorization for those provisions (section 3006 of RCRA).

G. Risk Based Approaches

The preamble to the proposed rule requested comment on whether there might be further ways to structure the final rule to focus on the facilities which pose significant risks and avoid the imposition of high costs on facilities that pose little risk to public health and the environment. Specifically, we requested comment on the technical and legal viability of two risk-based approaches: (1) an applicability cutoff for threshold pollutants under the authority of CAA section 112(d)(4); and (2) subcategorization and delisting under the authority of CAA sections 112(c)(1) and 112(c)(9). We indicated that we would evaluate all comments before determining whether either approach would be included in the final rule. Numerous commenters submitted detailed comments on these risk-based approaches. These comments are summarized in the Response-to-Comments document.

Based on our consideration of the comments received and other factors, we have decided not to include the risk-based approaches in today's final rule. The risk-based approaches described in the proposed rule and addressed in the comments we received raise a number of complex issues. In addition, we are under time pressure to complete the final rule, because the statutory deadline for promulgation has passed and a deadline suit has been filed against EPA. (See Sierra Club v. Whitman, Civil Action No. 1:01CV01537 (D.D.C.).) Given the range of issues raised by the risk-based approaches and the need to promulgate a final rule expeditiously, we feel that it is appropriate not to include any risk-based approaches in today's final rule. Nonetheless, we expect to continue to consider risk-based approaches in connection with other NESHAP where we have described and solicited comment on such approaches. This

determination does not preclude future consideration of similar or other risk-based approaches for this source category in the future.

V. Summary of Environmental, Energy, and Economic Impacts

A. What Are the Air Impacts?

The final rule will decrease HAP emissions from automobile and light-duty truck surface coating facilities from an estimated 10,000 tpy to 4,000 tpy. This represents a decrease of 6,000 tpy or 60 percent. The final rule will also decrease VOC by approximately 12,000 tpy to 18,000 tpy. These values were calculated in comparison to baseline emissions reported to EPA by individual facilities for 1996 or 1997.

B. What Are the Cost Impacts?

The estimated total capital costs of compliance, including the costs of monitors, is $670 million. This will result in an additional annualized capital cost of $75 million.

The projected total annual costs, including capital recovery, operating costs, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting is $154 million per year.

The cost analysis assumed that each existing facility will use, in the order presented, as many of the following four steps as necessary to meet the emission limit. First, if needed, facilities that do not already control their electrodeposition primer bake oven exhaust will install and operate such control at an average cost of $8,200 per ton of HAP controlled. Next, if needed, facilities will reduce the HAP-to-VOC ratio of their primer-surfacer and topcoat materials to 0.3 from 1.0 at an average cost of $540 per ton of HAP controlled. Finally, if needed, facilities will control the necessary volume of primer-surfacer and topcoat spray booth exhaust gas at an average cost of $40,000 per ton of HAP controlled. For all four steps combined, the average cost is about $25,000 per ton of HAP controlled.

New facilities and new paint shops will incur little additional cost to meet the emission limit. These facilities will already include bake oven controls and partial spray booth exhaust controls for VOC control purposes. New facilities may need to make some downward adjustment in the HAP content of their materials to meet the emission limit.

We received no detailed information on these cost elements in the public comments. Therefore, we have not changed the cost estimates since proposal.

C. What Are the Economic Impacts?

We prepared an economic impact analysis (EIA) to evaluate the primary and secondary impacts the proposed rule would have on the producers and consumers of automobiles and light-duty trucks, and society as a whole. The analysis was conducted to determine the economic impacts associated with the proposed rule at both the market and industry levels. Overall, the analysis indicated a minimal change in vehicle prices and production quantities. None of the changes made since proposal have resulted in changes in costs, so the EIA prepared for the proposed rule has not been updated for the final rule.

Based on the estimated compliance costs associated with the final rule and the predicted changes in prices and production in the affected industry, the estimated annual social cost of the rule is projected to be $161 million (1999 dollars). The social costs take into account changes in behavior by producers and consumers due to the imposition of compliance costs. For this reason the estimated annual social costs differ from the estimated annual engineering costs of $154 million. Producers, in aggregate, are expected to bear $152 million annually in costs while the consumers are expected to incur the remaining $10 million in social costs associated with the final rule.

The economic model projects an aggregate price increase for the modeled vehicle classes of automobiles and light-duty trucks to be less than 1/100th of 1 percent as a result of the final standards. This represents at most an increase in price of $3.00 per vehicle. The model also projects that directly affected producers will reduce total production by approximately 1,400 vehicles per year. This represents approximately 0.01 percent of the 12.7 million vehicles produced by the potentially affected plants in 1999, the baseline year of analysis.

In terms of industry impacts, the automobile and light-duty truck manufacturers are projected to experience a decrease in pre-tax earnings of about 1 percent or $152 million. In comparison, total pre-tax earnings for the affected plants included in the analysis exceeded $14 billion in 1999. The reduction in pre-tax earnings of 1 percent reflects an increase in production costs and a decline in revenues earned from a reduction in the quantity of vehicles sold. Through the market and industry impacts described above, the final rule will lead to a redistribution of profits within the industry. Some facilities (28 percent) are projected to experience a profit increase under the final rule; however, the majority (72 percent) that continue operating are projected to lose profits. No facilities are projected to close due to the final rule.

D. What Are the Non-Air Health, Environmental, and Energy Impacts?

Solid waste and water impacts of the final rule are expected to be negligible. Capture of additional organic HAP-laden streams and control of these streams with regenerative thermal oxidizers is expected to require an additional 180 million kilowatt hours per year and an additional 4.9 billion standard cubic feet per year of natural gas.

VI. How Will the Amendments to 40 CFR Parts 264 and 265, Subparts BB, of the Hazardous Waste Regulations Be Implemented in the States?

A. Applicability of Federal Rules in Authorized States

Under section 3006 of the RCRA, EPA may authorize a qualified State to administer and enforce a hazardous waste program within the State in lieu of the Federal program and to issue and enforce permits in the State. A State may receive authorization by following the approval process described under 40 CFR 271.21. See 40 CFR part 271 for the overall standards and requirements for authorization. The EPA continues to have independent authority to bring enforcement actions under RCRA sections 3007, 3008, 3013, and 7003. An authorized State also continues to have independent authority to bring enforcement actions under State law.

After a State receives initial authorization, new Federal requirements promulgated under RCRA authority existing prior to the 1984 Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) do not apply in that State until the State adopts and receives authorization for equivalent State requirements. In contrast, under RCRA section 3006(g) (42 U.S.C. 6926(g)), new Federal requirements and prohibitions promulgated pursuant to HSWA provisions take effect in authorized States at the same time that they take effect in unauthorized States. As such, EPA carries out HSWA requirements and prohibitions in authorized States, including the issuance of new permits implementing those requirements, until EPA authorizes the State to do so.

Authorized States are required to modify their programs when EPA promulgates Federal requirements that

are more stringent or broader in scope than existing Federal requirements. The RCRA section 3009 allows the States to impose standards more stringent than those in the Federal program. (See also 40 CFR 271.1(i)). Therefore, authorized States are not required to adopt Federal regulations, both HSWA and non-HSWA, that are considered less stringent than existing Federal requirements.

B. Authorization of States for Today's Amendments

Currently, the air emissions from the collection, transmission, and storage of captured purged paint and solvent at automobile and light-duty truck assembly plants are regulated under the authority of RCRA (see 40 CFR parts 264 and 265, subparts BB). Today's amendments will exempt these wastes from regulation under RCRA and defer regulation to the final NESHAP. This exemption is considered to be less stringent than the existing RCRA regulations and, therefore, States are not required to adopt and seek authorization for today's exemption. However, EPA strongly encourages States to adopt today's amended RCRA provisions and seek authorization for them to prevent duplication with the NESHAP.

VII. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), the Agency must determine whether the regulatory action is ''significant'' and, therefore, subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review and the requirements of the Executive Order. The Executive Order defines ''significant regulatory action'' as one that is likely to result in a rule that may:

(1) Have an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities;

(2) Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;

(3) Materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or

(4) Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order.

Pursuant to the terms of Executive Order 12866, it has been determined that the final rule is a ''significant regulatory action,'' because it could have an annual impact on the economy of over $100 million. As such, this action was submitted to OMB for review. Changes made in response to OMB suggestions or recommendations will be documented in the public record.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act

The information collection requirements in the final rule have been submitted for approval to OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.* The information collection requirements are not enforceable until OMB approves them.

The information requirements are based on notification, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in the General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A), which are mandatory for all operators subject to national emission standards. These recordkeeping and reporting requirements are specifically authorized by section 114 of the CAA (42 U.S.C. 7414). All information submitted to EPA pursuant to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements for which a claim of confidentiality is made is safeguarded according to EPA policies set forth in 40 CFR part 2, subpart B.

The final standards do not require any notifications or reports beyond those required by the General Provisions. The recordkeeping requirements require only the specific information needed to determine compliance.

The annual monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping burden for this collection (averaged over the first 3 years after the effective date of the final rule) is estimated to be 33,436 labor hours per year at a total annual cost of $982,742. This estimate includes a one-time performance test and report (with repeat tests where needed) for those affected sources that choose to comply through the installation of new capture systems and control devices; one-time purchase and installation of CPMS for those affected sources that choose to comply through the installation of new capture systems and control devices; preparation and submission of work practice plans; one-time submission of a SSMP with semiannual reports for any event when the procedures in the plan were not followed; semiannual excess emission reports; maintenance inspections; notifications; and recordkeeping. There are no additional capital/startup costs associated with the monitoring requirements over the 3-year period of the ICR. The monitoring related operation and maintenance costs over this same period are estimated at $7,000.

Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in 40 CFR part 9. When this ICR is approved by OMB, the Agency will publish a technical amendment to 40 CFR part 9 in the **Federal Register** to display the OMB control number for the approved information collection requirements contained in the final rule.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The EPA has determined that it is not necessary to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis in connection with the final rule. For purposes of assessing the impacts of today's rule on small entities for the automobile and light-duty truck surface coating industry, a small entity is defined as: (1) A small business according to Small Business Administration size standards for companies identified by NAICS codes 33611 (automobile manufacturing) and 33621 (light-duty truck and utility vehicle manufacturing) with 1,000 or fewer employees; (2) a small governmental jurisdiction that is a government of a city, county, town, school district, or special district with a population of less than 50,000; and (3) a small organization that is any not-for-profit enterprise which is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field. Based on the above definition, there are no small entities presently engaged in automobile and light-duty truck surface coating.

After considering the economic impacts of the final rule on small entities, EPA has concluded that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This is based

on the observation that the final rule affects no small entities since none are engaged in the surface coating of automobiles and light-duty trucks.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA), Public Law 104–4, establishes requirements for Federal agencies to assess the effects of their regulatory actions on State, local, and tribal governments and the private sector. Under section 202 of the UMRA, EPA generally must prepare a written statement, including a cost-benefit analysis, for proposed and final rules with ''Federal mandates'' that may result in expenditures to State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or to the private sector, of $100 million or more in any 1 year. Before promulgating an EPA rule for which a written statement is needed, section 205 of the UMRA generally requires EPA to identify and consider a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives and adopt the least costly, most cost-effective, or least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule. The provisions of section 205 do not apply when they are inconsistent with applicable law. Moreover, section 205 allows EPA to adopt an alternative other than the least costly, most cost-effective, or least burdensome alternative if the Administrator publishes with the final rule an explanation why that alternative was not adopted. Before EPA establishes any regulatory requirements that may significantly or uniquely affect small governments, including tribal governments, it must have developed under section 203 of the UMRA a small government agency plan. The plan must provide for notifying potentially affected small governments, enabling officials of affected small governments to have meaningful and timely input in the development of EPA regulatory proposals with significant Federal intergovernmental mandates, and informing, educating, and advising small governments on compliance with the regulatory requirements.

The EPA has determined that the final rule contains a Federal mandate that may result in expenditures of $100 million or more for State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or the private sector in any 1 year. Specifically, the final rule may result in such expenditures by the private sector. Accordingly, EPA has prepared under section 202 of the UMRA a written statement (titled Unfunded Mandates Reform Act Analysis for the Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks Coating NESHAP) which is summarized below.

Statutory Authority

The statutory authority for the final rule is section 112 of the CAA, enacted to reduce nationwide air toxics emissions. In compliance with UMRA section 205(a), we identified and considered a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives. Additional information on the costs and environmental impacts of these regulatory alternatives is presented in the docket. The regulatory alternative upon which the final rule is based represents the MACT floor for automobile and light-duty truck coating operations and, as a result, is the least costly and least burdensome alternative.

Social Costs and Benefits

The regulatory impact analysis prepared for the final rule, including EPA's assessment of costs and benefits, is detailed in the ''Regulatory Impact Analysis for the Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks Coating NESHAP'' in the docket. Based on the estimated compliance costs associated with the rule and the predicted changes in prices and production in the affected industry, the estimated annual social costs of the final rule is projected to be $161 million (1999 dollars).

It is estimated that 5 years after implementation of the final rule, HAP will be reduced from 10,000 tpy to 4,000 tpy. This represents a 60 percent reduction (6,000 tpy) of toluene, xylene, glycol ethers, MEK, MIBK, ethylbenzene, and methanol. Exposure to HAP can result in the incidence of respiratory irritation, chest constriction, gastric irritation, eye, nose, and throat irritation, as well as neurological and blood effects, including fatigue, nausea, tremor, and anemia. Based on scientific studies conducted over the past 20 years, EPA has classified EGBE as a ''possible human carcinogen,'' while ethylbenzene, MEK, toluene, and xylenes are considered by the Agency as ''not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity.'' The studies upon which these classifications are based have worked toward the determination of a relationship between exposure to these HAP and the onset of cancer.

Monetization of the benefits of reductions in cancer incidences requires several important inputs, including central estimates of cancer risks, estimates of exposure to carcinogenic HAP, and estimates of the value of an avoided case of cancer (fatal and non-fatal). Currently, EPA relies on unit risk factors (URF) developed through risk assessment procedures. The unit risk factor is a quantitative estimate of the carcinogenic potency of a pollutant, often expressed as the probability of contracting cancer from a 70-year lifetime continuous exposure to a concentration of one $\mu g/m^3$ of a pollutant. These URF are designed to be conservative, and as such, are more likely to represent the high end of the distribution of risk rather than a best or most likely estimate of risk.

In a typical analysis of the expected health benefits of a regulation (*e.g.*, ''Regulatory Impact Analysis: Heavy-Duty Engine and Highway Diesel Fuel Sulfur Control Requirements'', December 2000, EPA420–R–00–026), health effects are estimated by applying changes in pollutant concentrations to best estimates of risk obtained from epidemiological studies. As the purpose of a benefit analysis is to describe the benefits most likely to occur from a reduction in pollution, use of high-end, conservative risk estimates will lead to a biased estimate of the expected benefits of the final rule. While we used high-end risk estimates in past analyses, recent advice from the EPA Science Advisory Board (SAB) and internal methods reviews have suggested that we avoid using high-end estimates in current analyses. For these reasons, we will not attempt to quantify the health benefits of reductions in HAP unless best estimates of risks are available. Also, limited input data on noncancer effects associated with exposure to these HAP do not allow us to quantify the benefits from risk reductions of these effects. Thus, we are unable to provide a monetized estimate of the benefits of HAP reduced by the final rule at this time. The EPA is working with the SAB to develop better methods for analyzing the benefits of reductions in HAP.

We conducted a rough risk assessment which indicated that both the baseline level of adverse health effects and the effects of the final rule on human health are small. This rough risk assessment is available in the docket. The risk estimates from this rough assessment were based on typical facility configurations (*i.e.*, model plants) and are subject to significant uncertainties.

The rough risk assessment indicated that currently there may be up to 100 people exposed to HAP above reference concentration (RfC) levels as a result of emissions from these facilities. The emission reductions required by the final rule would bring all, or almost all, of these people to exposures below the RfC. The rough risk assessment also indicated that currently no one would be exposed to a lifetime cancer risk above 10 in a million and perhaps 6,000

people are exposed to a lifetime cancer risk above 1 in a million as a result of emissions from these facilities. The final rule is not expected to have any significant impact on cancer risk. A more refined risk assessment will be performed as part of the residual risk analysis which is required to occur within 8 years after promulgation of the final rule.

The control technology to reduce the level of HAP emitted from automobile and light-duty truck coating operations is also expected to reduce emissions of criteria pollutants, particularly VOC. Specifically, the final rule achieves a 12,000 to 18,000 tpy reduction in VOC. This represents a significant reduction of VOC emissions from these sources, but less than 1 percent of national VOC emissions. The VOC is a precursor to tropospheric (ground-level) ozone and a small percentage also precipitate in the atmosphere to form particulate matter (PM).

Although we were not able to estimate the monetary value associated with VOC reductions, the health and welfare effects from exposure to ground-level ozone are well documented. Elevated concentrations of ground-level ozone primarily may result in acute respiratory-related impacts such as coughing and difficulty breathing. Chronic exposure to ground-level ozone may lead to structural damage to the lungs, alterations in lung capacity and breathing frequency, increased sensitivity of airways, eye, nose, and throat irritation, malaise, and nausea. Adverse ozone welfare effects include damage to agricultural crops, ornamental plants, and materials damage. Though only a small fraction of VOC forms PM, exposure to PM can result in human health and welfare effects, including excess deaths, morbidity, soiling and materials damage, as well as reduced visibility.

To the extent that reduced exposure to HAP and VOC reduces the instances of the above described health effects, benefits from the final rule will be realized by society through an improvement in environmental quality.

Future and Disproportionate Costs

The UMRA requires that we estimate, where accurate estimation is reasonably feasible, future compliance costs imposed by the final rule and any disproportionate budgetary effects. We do not feel that there will be any disproportionate budgetary effects of the final rule on any particular areas of the country, State, or local governments, types of communities (*e.g.*, urban, rural), or particular industry segments.

Effects on the National Economy

The UMRA requires that we estimate the effect of the rule on the national economy. To the extent feasible, we must estimate the effect on productivity, economic growth, full employment, creation of productive jobs, and international competitiveness of United States goods and services if we determine that accurate estimates are reasonably feasible and that such effect is relevant and material.

The nationwide economic impact of the final rule is presented in the EIA. That analysis provides estimates of the effect of the rule on some of the categories mentioned above.

The estimated direct cost to the automobile and light-duty truck manufacturing industry of compliance with the final rule is approximately $154 million (1999 dollars) annually. Indirect costs of the final rule to industries other than the automobile and light-duty truck manufacturing industry, governments, tribes, and other affected entities are expected to be minor. The final rule is expected to have little impact on domestic productivity, economic growth, full employment, energy markets, creation of productive jobs, and the international competitiveness of United States goods and services.

Consultation With Government Officials

Although the final rule does not affect any State, local, or tribal governments, we have consulted with State and local air pollution control officials. The EPA has held meetings on the final rule with many of the stakeholders from numerous individual companies, environmental groups, consultants and vendors, and other interested parties. The EPA has added materials to the docket to document these meetings.

E. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999) requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure ''meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications.'' ''Policies that have federalism implications'' are defined in the Executive Order to include regulations that have ''substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.''

The final rule does not have federalism implications. It will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132. Pursuant to the terms of Executive Order 13132, it has been determined that the final rule does not have ''federalism implications'' because it does not meet the necessary criteria. Thus, Executive Order 13132 does not apply to the final rule.

F. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000) requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure ''meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications.'' The final rule does not have tribal implications, as specified in Executive Order 13175. The EPA is not aware of tribal governments that own or operate automobile and light-duty truck surface coating facilities. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to the final rule.

G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) applies to any rule that: (1) Is determined to be ''economically significant'' as defined under Executive Order 12866, and (2) concerns an environmental health or safety risk that EPA has reason to believe may have a disproportionate effect on children. If the regulatory action meets both criteria, EPA must evaluate the environmental health or safety effects of the planned rule on children, and explain why the planned regulation is preferable to other potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives considered by the Agency.

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that are based on health or safety risks, such that the analysis required under section 5–501 of the Executive Order has the potential to influence the regulation. The final rule is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it is based on technology performance and not on health or safety risks.

H. Executive Order 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

The final rule is not a ''significant energy action'' as defined in Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22,

2001) because it is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy.

The final rule affects the automobile and light-duty truck manufacturing industries. There is no crude oil, fuel, or coal production from these industries, therefore there is no direct effect on such energy production related to implementation of the final rule. In addition, the cost of energy distribution will not be affected by the final rule since the rule does not affect energy distribution facilities.

The final rule is projected to trigger an increase in energy use due to the installation and operation of additional pollution control equipment. The estimated increase in energy consumption is 4.9 billion standard cubic feet per year of natural gas and 180 million kilowatt hours per year of electricity nationwide. The nationwide cost of this increased energy consumption is estimated at $26 million per year.

The increase in energy costs does not reflect changes in energy prices, but rather an increase in the quantity of electricity and natural gas demanded. Given that the existing electricity generation capacity in the United States was 785,990 megawatts in 1999[1] and that 23,755 billion cubic feet of natural gas was produced domestically in the same year,[2] the final rule is not likely to have any significant adverse impact on energy prices, distribution, availability, or use.

I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act

As noted in the proposed rule, Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (NTTAA), Public Law 104–113; section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 *note*) directs EPA to use voluntary consensus standards (VCS) in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. The VCS are technical standards (*e.g.*, materials specifications, test methods, sampling procedures, and business practices) that are developed or adopted by VCS bodies. The NTTAA directs EPA to provide Congress, through OMB, explanations when the Agency decides not to use available and applicable VCS.

The final rule involves technical standards. The EPA cites the following standards in the final rule: EPA Methods 1, 1A, 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, 2G, 3, 3A, 3B, 4, 24, 25, 25A, 204, 204A–F, and 311. Consistent with the NTTAA, EPA conducted searches to identify VCS in addition to these EPA methods. No applicable VCS were identified for EPA Methods 1A, 2A, 2D, 2F, 2G, 204, 204A through 204F and 311. The search and review results have been documented and are placed in Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22).

The eight VCS described below were identified as acceptable alternatives to EPA test methods for the purposes of the final rule.

The VCS ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10–1981, ''Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses [Part 10, Instruments and Apparatus],'' is cited in the final rule for its manual method for measuring the oxygen, carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide content of exhaust gas. This part of ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10–1981, Part 10, is an acceptable alternative to Method 3B.

The two VCS, ASTM D2697–86 (Reapproved 1998), ''Standard Test Method for Volume Nonvolatile Matter in Clear or Pigmented Coatings,'' and ASTM D6093–97 (Reapproved 2003), ''Standard Test Method for Percent Volume Nonvolatile Matter in Clear or Pigmented Coatings Using a Helium Gas Pycnometer,'' are cited in the final rule as acceptable alternatives to EPA Method 24 to determine the volume solids content of coatings. Currently, EPA Method 24 does not have a procedure for determining the volume of solids in coatings. The two VCS augment the procedures in Method 24, which currently states that volume solids content be calculated from the coating manufacturer's formulation. In addition, we are separately specifying the use of ASTM D1475–98 (Reapproved 2003) for measuring the density of each coating, thinner and/or additive, and cleaning material.

The VCS, ASTM D5066–91 (Reapproved 2001), ''Standard Test Method for Determination of the Transfer Efficiency Under Production Conditions for Spray Application of Automotive Paints-Weight Basis,'' is cited in the final rule as an acceptable procedure to measure transfer efficiency of spray coatings. Currently, no EPA method is available to measure transfer efficiency.

The two VCS, ASTM D6266–00a, ''Test Method for Determining the Amount of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Released from Waterborne Automotive Coatings and Available for Removal in a VOC Control Device (Abatement),'' and ASTM D5087–02 (Reapproved 1994), ''Standard Test Method for Determining Amount of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Released from Solventborne Automotive Coatings and Available for Removal in a VOC Control Device (Abatement),'' are cited in the final rule as acceptable procedures to measure solvent loading (related to capture efficiency) for the heated flash zone for waterborne basecoats and for bake ovens. Currently, no EPA method is available to measure solvent loading for automobile and light-duty truck coatings. In addition, ASTM D5965–02, ''Standard Test Methods for Specific Gravity of Coating Powders,'' is specified in the rule as a method to determine the volume solids of powder coatings.

Six VCS: ASTM D1475–90, ASTM D2369–95, ASTM D3792–91, ASTM D4017–96a, ASTM D4457–85 (Reapproved 1991), and ASTM D5403–93 are already incorporated by reference (IBR) in EPA Method 24. Five VCS: ASTM D1979–91, ASTM D3432–89, ASTM D4747–87, ASTM D4827–93, and ASTM PS9–94 are IBR in EPA Method 311.

In addition to the VCS included in the final rule, the search for emissions measurement procedures identified 14 other VCS. The EPA determined that 11 of these 14 standards identified for measuring emissions of the HAP or surrogates subject to emission standards in the final rule were impractical alternatives to EPA test methods. Therefore, EPA did not adopt these standards for this purpose. (See Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22 for further information on the methods.)

Sections 63.3161 and 63.3166 of the final rule list the EPA testing methods included in the final rule. Under § 63.7(f) of subpart A of the General Provisions, a source may apply to EPA for permission to use alternative test methods in place of any of the EPA testing methods.

J. Congressional Review Act

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801, *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. The EPA will submit a report containing the final rule and other required information to the United States Senate, the United States House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the final

[1] U.S. Department of Energy. 1999. Electric Power Annual, Volume I. Table A2: Industry Capability by Fuel Source and Industry Sector, 1999 and 1998 (Megawatts).

[2] U.S. Department of Energy. 1999. Natural Gas Annual. Table 1: Summary Statistics for Natural Gas in the United States, 1995–1999.

rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is a major rule as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2). The final rule will be effective 60 days after April 26, 2004.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 63

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Hazardous substances, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: February 26, 2004.

Michael O. Leavitt,

Administrator.

■ For the reasons stated in the preamble, title 40, chapter I, parts 63, 264, and 265 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 63—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 63 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.*

Subpart A—[Amended]

■ 2. Section 63.14 is amended by adding and reserving new paragraph (b)(35), adding new paragraphs (b)(36), (37), and (38), and revising paragraphs (b)(24), (25), (26), and (32), and (i)(3) to read as follows:

§ 63.14 Incorporations by reference

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(24) ASTM D2697–86 (Reapproved 1998), ''Standard Test Method for Volume Nonvolatile Matter in Clear or Pigmented Coatings,'' IBR approved for §§ 63.3161(f)(1), 63.3521(b)(1), 63.3941(b)(1), 63.4141(b)(1), 63.4741(b)(1), 63.4941(b)(1), and 63.5160(c).

(25) ASTM D6093–97 (Reapproved 2003), ''Standard Test Method for Percent Volume Nonvolatile Matter in Clear or Pigmented Coatings Using a Helium Gas Pycnometer,'' IBR approved for §§ 63.3161(f)(1), 63.3521(b)(1), 63.3941(b)(1), 63.4141(b)(1), 63.4741(b)(1), 63.4941(b)(1), and 63.5160(c).

(26) ASTM D1475–98 (Reapproved 2003), ''Standard Test Method for Density of Liquid Coatings, Inks, and Related Products,'' IBR approved for §§ 63.3151(b), 63.3941(b)(4), 63.3941(c), 63.3951(c), 63.4141(b)(3), 63.4141(c), and 63.4551(c).

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(32) ASTM D5965–02, ''Standard Test Methods for Specific Gravity of Coating Powders,'' IBR approved for §§ 63.3151(b) and 63.3951(c).

* * * * *

(35) [Reserved]

(36) ASTM D5066–91 (Reapproved 2001), ''Standard Test Method for Determination of the Transfer Efficiency Under Production Conditions for Spray Application of Automotive Paints-Weight Basis,'' IBR approved for § 63.3161(g).

(37) ASTM D5087–02, ''Standard Test Method for Determining Amount of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Released from Solventborne Automotive Coatings and Available for Removal in a VOC Control Device (Abatement),'' IBR approved for §§ 63.3165(e) and 63.3176, appendix A.

(38) ASTM D6266–00a, ''Test Method for Determining the Amount of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Released from Waterborne Automotive Coatings and Available for Removal in a VOC Control Device (Abatement),'' IBR approved for § 63.3165(e).

* * * * *

(i) * * *

(3) ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10–1981, ''Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses [Part 10, Instruments and Apparatus],'' IBR approved for §§ 63.865(b), 63.3166(a)(3), 63.3360(e)(1)(iii), 63.3545(a)(3), 63.3555(a)(3), 63.4166(a)(3), 63.4362(a)(3), 63.4766(a)(3), 63.4965(a)(3), 63.5160(d)(1)(iii), 63.9307(c)(2), and 63.9323(a)(3).

* * * * *

■ 3. Part 63 is amended by adding subpart IIII to read as follows:

Subpart IIII—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks

Sec.

What This Subpart Covers

63.3080 What is the purpose of this subpart?
63.3081 Am I subject to this subpart?
63.3082 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?
63.3083 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

Emission Limitations

63.3090 What emission limits must I meet for a new or reconstructed affected source?
63.3091 What emission limits must I meet for an existing affected source?
63.3092 How must I control emissions from my electrodeposition primer system if I want to comply with the combined primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive emission limit?
63.3093 What operating limits must I meet?
63.3094 What work practice standards must I meet?

General Compliance Requirements

63.3100 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?
63.3101 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Notifications, Reports, and Records

63.3110 What notifications must I submit?
63.3120 What reports must I submit?
63.3130 What records must I keep?
63.3131 In what form and for how long must I keep my records?

Compliance Requirements for Adhesive, Sealer, and Deadener

63.3150 By what date must I conduct the initial compliance demonstration?
63.3151 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations?
63.3152 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations?

Compliance Requirements for the Combined Electrodeposition Primer, Primer-Surfacer, Topcoat, Final Repair, Glass Bonding Primer, and Glass Bonding Adhesive Emission Limitations

63.3160 By what date must I conduct performance tests and other initial compliance demonstrations?
63.3161 How do I demonstrate initial compliance?
63.3162 [Reserved]
63.3163 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations?
63.3164 What are the general requirements for performance tests?
63.3165 How do I determine the emission capture system efficiency?
63.3166 How do I determine the add-on control device emission destruction or removal efficiency?
63.3167 How do I establish the add-on control device operating limits during the performance test?
63.3168 What are the requirements for continuous parameter monitoring system installation, operation, and maintenance?

Compliance Requirements for the Combined Primer-Surfacer, Topcoat, Final Repair, Glass Bonding Primer, and Glass Bonding Adhesive Emission Limitations and the Separate Electrodeposition Primer Emission Limitations

63.3170 By what date must I conduct performance tests and other initial compliance demonstrations?
63.3171 How do I demonstrate initial compliance?
63.3172 [Reserved]
63.3173 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations?

Other Requirements and Information

63.3175 Who implements and enforces this subpart?
63.3176 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Tables to Subpart IIII of Part 63

Table 1 to Subpart IIII of Part 63. Operating Limits for Capture Systems and Add-On Control Devices
Table 2 to Subpart IIII of Part 63. Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart IIII of Part 63
Table 3 to Subpart IIII of Part 63. Default Organic HAP Mass Fraction for Solvents and Solvent Blends
Table 4 to Subpart IIII of Part 63. Default Organic HAP Mass Fraction for Petroleum Solvent Groups

Appendix A to Subpart IIII of Part 63—Determination of Capture Efficiency of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Spray Booth Emissions from Solvent-borne Coatings Using Panel Testing

Subpart IIII—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.3080 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for facilities which surface coat new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies or body parts for new automobiles or new light-duty trucks. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations.

§ 63.3081 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, the source category to which this subpart applies is automobile and light-duty truck surface coating.

(b) You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a new, reconstructed, or existing affected source, as defined in § 63.3082, that is located at a facility which applies topcoat to new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies or body parts for new automobiles or new light-duty trucks, and that is a major source, is located at a major source, or is part of a major source of emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). A major source of HAP emissions is any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 9.07 megagrams (Mg) (10 tons) or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 22.68 Mg (25 tons) or more per year.

(c) This subpart does not apply to surface coating, surface preparation, or cleaning activities that meet the criteria of paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) Surface coating subject to any other NESHAP in this part as of June 25, 2004 except as provided in § 63.3082(c).

(2) Surface coating that occurs during research or laboratory activities or that is part of janitorial, building, and facility maintenance operations, including maintenance spray booths used for painting production equipment, furniture, signage, etc., for use within the plant.

§ 63.3082 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

(a) This subpart applies to each new, reconstructed, and existing affected source.

(b) The affected source is the collection of all of the items listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section that are used for surface coating of new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies, or body parts for new automobiles or new light-duty trucks:

(1) All coating operations as defined in § 63.3176.

(2) All storage containers and mixing vessels in which coatings, thinners, and cleaning materials are stored or mixed.

(3) All manual and automated equipment and containers used for conveying coatings, thinners, and cleaning materials.

(4) All storage containers and all manual and automated equipment and containers used for conveying waste materials generated by a coating operation.

(c) In addition, you may choose to include in your affected source, and thereby make subject to the requirements of this subpart, any coating operations, as defined in § 63.3176, which would otherwise be subject to the NESHAP for surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products (subpart MMMM of this part) or surface coating of plastic parts and products (subpart PPPP of this part) which apply coatings to parts intended for use in new automobiles or new light-duty trucks or as aftermarket repair or replacement parts for automobiles or light-duty trucks.

(d) For all coating operations which you choose to add to your affected source pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section:

(1) All associated storage containers and mixing vessels in which coatings, thinners, and cleaning materials are stored or mixed; manual and automated equipment and containers used for conveying coatings, thinners, and cleaning materials; and storage containers and manual and automated equipment and containers used for conveying waste materials are also included in your affected source and are subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(2) All cleaning and purging of equipment associated with the added surface coating operations is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(3) You must identify and describe all additions to the affected source made pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section in the initial notification required in § 63.3110(b).

(e) An affected source is a new affected source if you commenced its construction after December 24, 2002, and the construction is of a completely new automobile and light-duty truck assembly plant where previously no automobile and light-duty truck assembly plant had existed, a completely new automobile and light-duty truck paint shop where previously no automobile and light-duty truck paint shop had existed, or a new automobile and light-duty truck topcoat operation where previously no automobile and light-duty truck topcoat operation had existed.

(f) An affected source is reconstructed if its paint shop undergoes replacement of components to such an extent that:

(1) The fixed capital cost of the new components exceeded 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a new paint shop; and

(2) It was technologically and economically feasible for the reconstructed source to meet the relevant standards established by the Administrator pursuant to section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

(g) An affected source is existing if it is not new or reconstructed.

§ 63.3083 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

The date by which you must comply with this subpart is called the compliance date. The compliance date for each type of affected source is specified in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section. The compliance date begins the initial compliance period during which you conduct the initial compliance demonstrations described in §§ 63.3150, 63.3160, and 63.3170.

(a) For a new or reconstructed affected source, the compliance date is the applicable date in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section:

(1) If the initial startup of your new or reconstructed affected source is before June 25, 2004, the compliance date is June 25, 2004.

(2) If the initial startup of your new or reconstructed affected source occurs after June 25, 2004, the compliance date is the date of initial startup of your affected source.

(b) For an existing affected source, the compliance date is April 26, 2007.

(c) For an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP emissions, the compliance date is specified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) For any portion of the source that becomes a new or reconstructed affected source subject to this subpart, the compliance date is the date of initial startup of the affected source or June 25, 2004, whichever is later.

(2) For any portion of the source that becomes an existing affected source subject to this subpart, the compliance date is the date 1 year after the area source becomes a major source or April 26, 2007, whichever is later.

(d) You must meet the notification requirements in § 63.3110 according to the dates specified in that section and in subpart A of this part. Some of the notifications must be submitted before the compliance dates described in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section.

Emission Limitations

§ 63.3090 What emission limits must I meet for a new or reconstructed affected source?

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, you must limit combined organic HAP emissions to the atmosphere from electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) to no more than 0.036 kilogram (kg)/liter (0.30 pound (lb)/gallon (gal)) of coating solids deposited during each month, determined according to the requirements in § 63.3161.

(b) If you meet the operating limits of § 63.3092(a) or (b), you must either meet the emission limits of paragraph (a) of this section or limit combined organic HAP emissions to the atmosphere from primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) to no more than 0.060 kg/liter (0.50 lb/gal) of applied coating solids used during each month, determined according to the requirements in § 63.3171. If you do not have an electrodeposition primer system, you must limit combined organic HAP emissions to the atmosphere from primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) to no more than 0.060 kg/liter (0.50 lb/gal) of applied coating solids used during each month, determined according to the requirements in § 63.3171.

(c) You must limit average organic HAP emissions from all adhesive and sealer materials other than materials used as components of glass bonding systems to no more than 0.010 kg/kg (lb/lb) of adhesive and sealer material used during each month.

(d) You must limit average organic HAP emissions from all deadener materials to no more than 0.010 kg/kg (lb/lb) of deadener material used during each month.

(e) For coatings and thinners used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c):

(1) Adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems are subject to and must be included in your demonstration of compliance for paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) Deadener materials are subject to and must be included in your demonstration of compliance for paragraph (d) of this section.

(3) All other coatings and thinners are subject to and must be included in your demonstration of compliance for paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section.

(f) If your facility has multiple paint lines (*e.g.*, two or more totally distinct paint lines each serving a distinct assembly line, or a facility with two or more paint lines sharing the same paint kitchen or mix room), then for the operations addressed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section:

(1) You may choose to use a single grouping under paragraph (a) of this section for all of your electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations.

(2) You may choose to use a single grouping under paragraph (b) of this section for all of your primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations as long as each of your electrodeposition primer systems meets the operating limits of § 63.3092(a) or (b).

(3) You may choose to use one or more groupings under paragraph (a) of this section for the electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations from one or more of your paint lines; and one or more groupings under paragraph (b) of this section for the primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations from the remainder of your paint lines, as long as each electrodeposition primer system associated with each paint line you include in a grouping under paragraph (b) of this section meets the operating limits of § 63.3092(a) or (b). For example, if your facility has three paint lines, you may choose to use one grouping under paragraph (a) of this section for two of the paint lines; and a separate grouping under paragraph (b) of this section for the third paint line, as long as the electrodeposition primer system associated with the paint line you include in the grouping under paragraph (b) of this section meets the operating limits of § 63.3092(a) or (b). Alternatively, you may choose to use one grouping for two of the paint lines and a separate grouping of the same type for the third paint line. Again, each electrodeposition primer system associated with each paint line you include in a grouping under paragraph (b) of this section must meet the operating limits of § 63.3092(a) or (b).

(4) You may choose to consider the electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations from each of your paint lines as a separate grouping under either paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this section. The electrodeposition primer system associated with each paint line you choose to consider in a grouping under paragraph (b) of this section must meet the operating limits of § 63.3092(a) or (b). For example, if your facility has two paint lines, you may choose to use the grouping under paragraph (a) of this section for one paint line and the grouping under paragraph (b) of this section for the other paint line.

§ 63.3091 What emission limits must I meet for an existing affected source?

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, you must limit combined organic HAP emissions to the atmosphere from electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in

coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) to no more than 0.072 kg/liter (0.60 lb/gal) of coating solids deposited during each month, determined according to the requirements in § 63.3161.

(b) If you meet the operating limits of § 63.3092(a) or (b), you must either meet the emission limits of paragraph (a) of this section or limit combined organic HAP emissions to the atmosphere from primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) to no more than 0.132 kg/liter (1.10 lb/gal) of coating solids deposited during each month, determined according to the requirements in § 63.3171. If you do not have an electrodeposition primer system, you must limit combined organic HAP emissions to the atmosphere from primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) to no more than 0.132 kg/liter (1.10 lb/gal) of coating solids deposited during each month, determined according to the requirements in § 63.3171.

(c) You must limit average organic HAP emissions from all adhesive and sealer materials other than materials used as components of glass bonding systems to no more than 0.010 kg/kg (lb/lb) of adhesive and sealer material used during each month.

(d) You must limit average organic HAP emissions from all deadener materials to no more than 0.010 kg/kg (lb/lb) of deadener material used during each month.

(e) For coatings and thinners used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c):

(1) Adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems are subject to and must be included in your demonstration of compliance for paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) Deadener materials are subject to and must be included in your demonstration of compliance for paragraph (d) of this section.

(3) All other coatings and thinners are subject to and must be included in your demonstration of compliance for paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section.

(f) If your facility has multiple paint lines (*e.g.*, two or more totally distinct paint lines each serving a distinct assembly line, or a facility with two or more paint lines sharing the same paint kitchen or mix room), then for the operations addressed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section:

(1) You may choose to use a single grouping under paragraph (a) of this section for all of your electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations.

(2) You may choose to use a single grouping under paragraph (b) of this section for all of your primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations, as long as each of your electrodeposition primer systems meets the operating limits of § 63.3092(a) or (b).

(3) You may choose to use one or more groupings under paragraph (a) of this section for the electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations from one or more of your paint lines; and one or more groupings under paragraph (b) of this section for the primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations from the remainder of your paint lines, as long as each electrodeposition primer system associated with each paint line you include in a grouping under paragraph (b) of this section meets the operating limits of § 63.3092(a) or (b). For example, if your facility has three paint lines, you may choose to use one grouping under paragraph (a) of this section for two of the paint lines and a separate grouping under paragraph (b) of this section for the third paint line, as long as the electrodeposition primer system associated with the paint line you include in the grouping under paragraph (b) of this section meets the operating limits of § 63.3092(a) or (b). Alternatively, you may choose to use one grouping for two of the paint lines and a separate grouping of the same type for the third paint line. Again, each electrodeposition primer system associated with each paint line you include in a grouping under paragraph (b) of this section must meet the operating limits of § 63.3092(a) or (b).

(4) You may choose to consider the electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations from each of your paint lines as a separate grouping under either paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this section. The electrodeposition primer system associated with each paint line you choose to consider in a grouping under paragraph (b) of this section must meet the operating limits of § 63.3092(a) or (b). For example, if your facility has two paint lines, you may choose to use the grouping under paragraph (a) of this section for one paint line and the grouping under paragraph (b) of this section for the other paint line.

§ 63.3092 How must I control emissions from my electrodeposition primer system if I want to comply with the combined primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive emission limit?

If your electrodeposition primer system meets the requirements of either paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, you may choose to comply with the emission limits of § 63.3090(b) or § 63.3091(b) instead of the emission limits of § 63.3090(a) or § 63.3091(a).

(a) Each individual material added to the electrodeposition primer system contains no more than:

(1) 1.0 percent by weight of any organic HAP; and

(2) 0.10 percent by weight of any organic HAP which is an Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)-defined carcinogen as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4).

(b) Emissions from all bake ovens used to cure electrodeposition primers must be captured and ducted to a control device having a destruction or removal efficiency of at least 95 percent.

§ 63.3093 What operating limits must I meet?

(a) You are not required to meet any operating limits for any coating operation(s) without add-on controls.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, for any controlled coating operation(s), you must meet the operating limits specified in Table 1 to this subpart. These operating limits apply to the emission capture and add-on control systems on the coating operation(s) for which you use this option, and you must establish the operating limits during the performance test according to the requirements in § 63.3167. You must meet the operating limits at all times after you establish them.

(c) If you choose to meet the emission limitations of § 63.3092(b) and the emission limits of § 63.3090(b) or § 63.3091(b), then except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, you must operate the capture system and add-on control device used to capture and control emissions from your

electrodeposition primer bake oven(s) so that they meet the operating limits specified in Table 1 to this subpart.

(d) If you use an add-on control device other than those listed in Table 1 to this subpart, or wish to monitor an alternative parameter and comply with a different operating limit, you must apply to the Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under § 63.8(f).

§ 63.3094 What work practice standards must I meet?

(a) [Reserved]

(b) You must develop and implement a work practice plan to minimize organic HAP emissions from the storage, mixing, and conveying of coatings, thinners, and cleaning materials used in, and waste materials generated by, all coating operations for which emission limits are established under § 63.3090(a) through (d) or § 63.3091(a) through (d). The plan must specify practices and procedures to ensure that, at a minimum, the elements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section are implemented.

(1) All organic-HAP-containing coatings, thinners, cleaning materials, and waste materials must be stored in closed containers.

(2) The risk of spills of organic-HAP-containing coatings, thinners, cleaning materials, and waste materials must be minimized.

(3) Organic-HAP-containing coatings, thinners, cleaning materials, and waste materials must be conveyed from one location to another in closed containers or pipes.

(4) Mixing vessels, other than day tanks equipped with continuous agitation systems, which contain organic-HAP-containing coatings and other materials must be closed except when adding to, removing, or mixing the contents.

(5) Emissions of organic HAP must be minimized during cleaning of storage, mixing, and conveying equipment.

(c) You must develop and implement a work practice plan to minimize organic HAP emissions from cleaning and from purging of equipment associated with all coating operations for which emission limits are established under § 63.3090(a) through (d) or § 63.3091(a) through (d).

(1) The plan shall, at a minimum, address each of the operations listed in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (viii) of this section in which you use organic-HAP-containing materials or in which there is a potential for emission of organic HAP.

(i) The plan must address vehicle body wipe emissions through one or more of the techniques listed in paragraphs (c)(1)(i)(A) through (E) of this section, or an approved alternative.

(A) Use of solvent-moistened wipes.

(B) Keeping solvent containers closed when not in use.

(C) Keeping wipe disposal/recovery containers closed when not in use.

(D) Use of tack-wipes.

(E) Use of solvents containing less than 1 percent organic HAP by weight.

(ii) The plan must address coating line purging emissions through one or more of the techniques listed in paragraphs (c)(1)(ii)(A) through (D) of this section, or an approved alternative.

(A) Air/solvent push-out.

(B) Capture and reclaim or recovery of purge materials (excluding applicator nozzles/tips).

(C) Block painting to the maximum extent feasible.

(D) Use of low-HAP or no-HAP solvents for purge.

(iii) The plan must address emissions from flushing of coating systems through one or more of the techniques listed in paragraphs (c)(1)(iii)(A) through (D) of this section, or an approved alternative.

(A) Keeping solvent tanks closed.

(B) Recovering and recycling solvents.

(C) Keeping recovered/recycled solvent tanks closed.

(D) Use of low-HAP or no-HAP solvents.

(iv) The plan must address emissions from cleaning of spray booth grates through one or more of the techniques listed in paragraphs (c)(1)(iv)(A) through (E) of this section, or an approved alternative.

(A) Controlled burn-off.

(B) Rinsing with high-pressure water (in place).

(C) Rinsing with high-pressure water (off line).

(D) Use of spray-on masking or other type of liquid masking.

(E) Use of low-HAP or no-HAP content cleaners.

(v) The plan must address emissions from cleaning of spray booth walls through one or more of the techniques listed in paragraphs (c)(1)(v)(A) through (E) of this section, or an approved alternative.

(A) Use of masking materials (contact paper, plastic sheet, or other similar type of material).

(B) Use of spray-on masking.

(C) Use of rags and manual wipes instead of spray application when cleaning walls.

(D) Use of low-HAP or no-HAP content cleaners.

(E) Controlled access to cleaning solvents.

(vi) The plan must address emissions from cleaning of spray booth equipment through one or more of the techniques listed in paragraphs (c)(1)(vi)(A) through (E) of this section, or an approved alternative.

(A) Use of covers on equipment (disposable or reusable).

(B) Use of parts cleaners (off-line submersion cleaning).

(C) Use of spray-on masking or other protective coatings.

(D) Use of low-HAP or no-HAP content cleaners.

(E) Controlled access to cleaning solvents.

(vii) The plan must address emissions from cleaning of external spray booth areas through one or more of the techniques listed in paragraphs (c)(1)(vii)(A) through (F) of this section, or an approved alternative.

(A) Use of removable floor coverings (paper, foil, plastic, or similar type of material).

(B) Use of manual and/or mechanical scrubbers, rags, or wipes instead of spray application.

(C) Use of shoe cleaners to eliminate coating track-out from spray booths.

(D) Use of booties or shoe wraps.

(E) Use of low-HAP or no-HAP content cleaners.

(F) Controlled access to cleaning solvents.

(viii) The plan must address emissions from housekeeping measures not addressed in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section through one or more of the techniques listed in paragraphs (c)(1)(viii)(A) through (C) of this section, or an approved alternative.

(A) Keeping solvent-laden articles (cloths, paper, plastic, rags, wipes, and similar items) in covered containers when not in use.

(B) Storing new and used solvents in closed containers.

(C) Transferring of solvents in a manner to minimize the risk of spills.

(2) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (viii) of this section, if the type of coatings used in any facility with surface coating operations subject to the requirements of this section are of such a nature that the need for one or more of the practices specified under paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (viii) is eliminated, then the plan may include approved alternative or equivalent measures that are applicable or necessary during cleaning of storage, conveying, and application equipment.

(d) As provided in § 63.6(g), we, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), may choose to grant you permission to use an alternative to the work practice standards in this section.

(e) The work practice plans developed in accordance with paragraphs (b) and

(c) of this section are not required to be incorporated in your title V permit. Any revisions to the work practice plans developed in accordance with paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section do not constitute revisions to your title V permit.

(f) Copies of the current work practice plans developed in accordance with paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, as well as plans developed within the preceding 5 years must be available on-site for inspection and copying by the permitting authority.

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.3100 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations in §§ 63.3090 and 63.3091 at all times, as determined on a monthly basis.

(b) The coating operations must be in compliance with the operating limits for emission capture systems and add-on control devices required by § 63.3093 at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(c) You must be in compliance with the work practice standards in § 63.3094 at all times.

(d) You must always operate and maintain your affected source including all air pollution control and monitoring equipment you use for purposes of complying with this subpart according to the provisions in § 63.6(e)(1)(i).

(e) You must maintain a log detailing the operation and maintenance of the emission capture systems, add-on control devices, and continuous parameter monitoring systems (CPMS) during the period between the compliance date specified for your affected source in § 63.3083 and the date when the initial emission capture system and add-on control device performance tests have been completed, as specified in § 63.3160.

(f) If your affected source uses emission capture systems and add-on control devices, you must develop and implement a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (SSMP) according to the provisions in § 63.6(e)(3). The SSMP must address startup, shutdown, and corrective actions in the event of a malfunction of the emission capture system or the add-on control devices.

§ 63.3101 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 2 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§ 63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.3110 What notifications must I submit?

(a) *General.* You must submit the notifications in §§ 63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(f)(4), and 63.9(b) through (e) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified in those sections, except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) *Initial notification.* You must submit the Initial Notification required by § 63.9(b) for a new or reconstructed affected source no later than 120 days after initial startup or 120 days after June 25, 2004, whichever is later. For an existing affected source, you must submit the Initial Notification no later than 1 year after April 26, 2004. Existing sources that have previously submitted notifications of applicability of this rule pursuant to § 112(j) of the CAA are not required to submit an initial notification under § 63.9(b) except to identify and describe all additions to the affected source made pursuant to § 63.3082(c).

(c) *Notification of compliance status.* If you have an existing source, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status required by § 63.9(h) no later than 30 days following the end of the initial compliance period described in § 63.3160. If you have a new source, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status required by § 63.9(h) no later than 60 days after the first day of the first full month following completion of all applicable performance tests. The Notification of Compliance Status must contain the information specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (12) of this section and in § 63.9(h).

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

(3) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. The reporting period is the initial compliance period described in § 63.3160 that applies to your affected source.

(4) Identification of the compliance option specified in § 63.3090(a) or (b) or § 63.3091(a) or (b) that you used for electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) in the affected source during the initial compliance period.

(5) Statement of whether or not the affected source achieved the emission limitations for the initial compliance period.

(6) If you had a deviation, include the information in paragraphs (c)(6)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) A description and statement of the cause of the deviation.

(ii) If you failed to meet any of the applicable emission limits in § 63.3090 or § 63.3091, include all the calculations you used to determine the applicable emission rate or applicable average organic HAP content for the emission limit(s) that you failed to meet. You do not need to submit information provided by the materials suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports.

(7) All data and calculations used to determine the monthly average mass of organic HAP emitted per volume of applied coating solids from:

(i) The combined primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) if you were eligible for and chose to comply with the emission limits of § 63.3090(b) or § 63.3091(b); or

(ii) The combined electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c).

(8) All data and calculations used to determine compliance with the separate limits for electrodeposition primer in § 63.3092(a) or (b) if you were eligible for and chose to comply with the emission limits of § 63.3090(b) or § 63.3091(b).

(9) All data and calculations used to determine the monthly mass average HAP content of materials subject to the emission limits of § 63.3090(c) or (d) or the emission limits of § 63.3091(c) or (d).

(10) All data and calculations used to determine the transfer efficiency for primer-surfacer and topcoat coatings, and for all coatings, except for deadener and for adhesive and sealer that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c).

(11) You must include the information specified in paragraphs (c)(11)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) For each emission capture system, a summary of the data and copies of the calculations supporting the determination that the emission capture system is a permanent total enclosure (PTE) or a measurement of the emission capture system efficiency. Include a description of the procedure followed for measuring capture efficiency, summaries of any capture efficiency tests conducted, and any calculations supporting the capture efficiency determination. If you use the data quality objective (DQO) or lower confidence limit (LCL) approach, you must also include the statistical calculations to show you meet the DQO or LCL criteria in appendix A to subpart KK of this part. You do not need to submit complete test reports.

(ii) A summary of the results of each add-on control device performance test. You do not need to submit complete test reports unless requested.

(iii) A list of each emission capture system's and add-on control device's operating limits and a summary of the data used to calculate those limits.

(12) A statement of whether or not you developed and implemented the work practice plans required by § 63.3094(b) and (c).

§ 63.3120 What reports must I submit?

(a) *Semiannual compliance reports.* You must submit semiannual compliance reports for each affected source according to the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (9) of this section. The semiannual compliance reporting requirements may be satisfied by reports required under other parts of the CAA, as specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(1) *Dates.* Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under § 63.10(a), you must prepare and submit each semiannual compliance report according to the dates specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) The first semiannual compliance report must cover the first semiannual reporting period which begins the day after the end of the initial compliance period described in § 63.3160 that applies to your affected source and ends on June 30 or December 31, whichever occurs first following the end of the initial compliance period.

(ii) Each subsequent semiannual compliance report must cover the subsequent semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(iii) Each semiannual compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(iv) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the date specified in paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section.

(2) *Inclusion with title V report.* If you have obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, you must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If you submit a semiannual compliance report pursuant to this section along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the semiannual compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice in this subpart, its submission shall be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a semiannual compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation you may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permitting authority.

(3) *General requirements.* The semiannual compliance report must contain the information specified in paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section, and the information specified in paragraphs (a)(4) through (9) and (c)(1) of this section that are applicable to your affected source.

(i) Company name and address.

(ii) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

(iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. The reporting period is the 6-month period ending on June 30 or December 31.

(iv) Identification of the compliance option specified in § 63.3090(b) or § 63.3091(b) that you used for electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) in the affected source during the initial compliance period.

(4) *No deviations.* If there were no deviations from the emission limitations, operating limits, or work practices in §§ 63.3090, 63.3091, 63.3092, 63.3093, and 63.3094 that apply to you, the semiannual compliance report must include a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations during the reporting period. If you used control devices to comply with the emission limits, and there were no periods during which the CPMS were out of control as specified in § 63.8(c)(7), the semiannual compliance report must include a statement that there were no periods during which the CPMS were out of control during the reporting period.

(5) *Deviations: adhesive, sealer, and deadener.* If there was a deviation from the applicable emission limits in § 63.3090(c) and (d) or § 63.3091(c) and (d), the semiannual compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) The beginning and ending dates of each month during which the monthly average organic HAP content exceeded the applicable emission limit in § 63.3090(c) and (d) or § 63.3091(c) and (d).

(ii) The volume and organic HAP content of each material used that is subject to the applicable organic HAP content limit.

(iii) The calculation used to determine the average monthly organic HAP content for the month in which the deviation occurred.

(iv) The reason for the deviation.

(6) *Deviations: combined electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer and glass bonding adhesive, or combined primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c).* If there was a deviation from the applicable emission limits in § 63.3090(a) or (b) or § 63.3091(a) or (b),

the semiannual compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(6)(i) through (xiv) of this section.

(i) The beginning and ending dates of each month during which the monthly organic HAP emission rate from combined electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) exceeded the applicable emission limit in § 63.3090(a) or § 63.3091(a); or the monthly organic HAP emission rate from combined primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) exceeded the applicable emission limit in § 63.3090(b) or § 63.3091(b).

(ii) The calculation used to determine the monthly organic HAP emission rate in accordance with § 63.3161 or § 63.3171. You do not need to submit the background data supporting these calculations, for example information provided by materials suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports.

(iii) The date and time that any malfunctions of the capture system or add-on control devices used to control emissions from these operations started and stopped.

(iv) A brief description of the CPMS.

(v) The date of the latest CPMS certification or audit.

(vi) The date and time that each CPMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(vii) The date and time period that each CPMS was out of control, including the information in § 63.8(c)(8).

(viii) The date and time period of each deviation from an operating limit in Table 1 to this subpart; date and time period of each bypass of an add-on control device; and whether each deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.

(ix) A summary of the total duration and the percent of the total source operating time of the deviations from each operating limit in Table 1 to this subpart and the bypass of each add-on control device during the semiannual reporting period.

(x) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations from each operating limit in Table 1 to this subpart and bypasses of each add-on control device during the semiannual reporting period into those that were due to startup, shutdown, control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(xi) A summary of the total duration and the percent of the total source operating time of the downtime for each CPMS during the semiannual reporting period.

(xii) A description of any changes in the CPMS, coating operation, emission capture system, or add-on control devices since the last semiannual reporting period.

(xiii) For each deviation from the work practice standards, a description of the deviation, the date and time period of the deviation, and the actions you took to correct the deviation.

(xiv) A statement of the cause of each deviation.

(7) *Deviations: separate electrodeposition primer organic HAP content limit.* If you used the separate electrodeposition primer organic HAP content limits in § 63.3092(a), and there was a deviation from these limits, the semiannual compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(7)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Identification of each material used that deviated from the emission limit, and the dates and time periods each was used.

(ii) The determination of mass fraction of each organic HAP for each material identified in paragraph (a)(7)(i) of this section. You do not need to submit background data supporting this calculation, for example, information provided by material suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports.

(iii) A statement of the cause of each deviation.

(8) *Deviations: separate electrodeposition primer bake oven capture and control limitations.* If you used the separate electrodeposition primer bake oven capture and control limitations in § 63.3092(b), and there was a deviation from these limitations, the semiannual compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(8)(i) through (xii) of this section.

(i) The beginning and ending dates of each month during which there was a deviation from the separate electrodeposition primer bake oven capture and control limitations in § 63.3092(b).

(ii) The date and time that any malfunctions of the capture systems or control devices used to control emissions from the electrodeposition primer bake oven started and stopped.

(iii) A brief description of the CPMS.

(iv) The date of the latest CPMS certification or audit.

(v) The date and time that each CPMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(vi) The date, time, and duration that each CPMS was out of control, including the information in § 63.8(c)(8).

(vii) The date and time period of each deviation from an operating limit in Table 1 to this subpart; date and time period of each bypass of an add-on control device; and whether each deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.

(viii) A summary of the total duration and the percent of the total source operating time of the deviations from each operating limit in Table 1 to this subpart and the bypasses of each add-on control device during the semiannual reporting period.

(ix) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations from each operating limit in Table 1 to this subpart and bypasses of each add-on control device during the semiannual reporting period into those that were due to startup, shutdown, control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(x) A summary of the total duration and the percent of the total source operating time of the downtime for each CPMS during the semiannual reporting period.

(xi) A description of any changes in the CPMS, coating operation, emission capture system, or add-on control devices since the last semiannual reporting period.

(xii) A statement of the cause of each deviation.

(9) *Deviations: work practice plans.* If there was a deviation from an applicable work practice plan developed in accordance with § 63.3094(b) or (c), the semiannual compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(9)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) The time period during which each deviation occurred.

(ii) The nature of each deviation.

(iii) The corrective action(s) taken to bring the applicable work practices into compliance with the work practice plan.

(b) *Performance test reports.* If you use add-on control devices, you must submit reports of performance test results for emission capture systems and add-on control devices no later than 60 days after completing the tests as specified in § 63.10(d)(2). You must submit reports of transfer efficiency

tests no later than 60 days after completing the tests as specified in § 63.10(d)(2).

(c) *Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports.* If you used add-on control devices and you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the semiannual reporting period, you must submit the reports specified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If your actions were consistent with your SSMP, you must include the information specified in § 63.10(d) in the semiannual compliance report required by paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) If your actions were not consistent with your SSMP, you must submit an immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report as described in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) You must describe the actions taken during the event in a report delivered by facsimile, telephone, or other means to the Administrator within 2 working days after starting actions that are inconsistent with the plan.

(ii) You must submit a letter to the Administrator within 7 working days after the end of the event, unless you have made alternative arrangements with the Administrator as specified in § 63.10(d)(5)(ii). The letter must contain the information specified in § 63.10(d)(5)(ii).

§ 63.3130 What records must I keep?

You must collect and keep records of the data and information specified in this section. Failure to collect and keep these records is a deviation from the applicable standard.

(a) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, and the documentation supporting each notification and report.

(b) A current copy of information provided by materials suppliers or manufacturers, such as manufacturer's formulation data, or test data used to determine the mass fraction of organic HAP, the density and the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating, the mass fraction of organic HAP and the density for each thinner, and the mass fraction of organic HAP for each cleaning material. If you conducted testing to determine mass fraction of organic HAP, density, or volume fraction of coating solids, you must keep a copy of the complete test report. If you use information provided to you by the manufacturer or supplier of the material that was based on testing, you must keep the summary sheet of results provided to you by the manufacturer or supplier. If you use the results of an analysis conducted by an outside testing lab, you must keep a copy of the test report. You are not required to obtain the test report or other supporting documentation from the manufacturer or supplier.

(c) For each month, the records specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) For each coating used for electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations and for each coating, except for deadener and for adhesive and sealer that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c), a record of the volume used in each month, the mass fraction organic HAP content, the density, and the volume fraction of solids.

(2) For each thinner used for electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations and for each thinner, except for thinner used for deadener and for adhesive and sealer that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c), a record of the volume used in each month, the mass fraction organic HAP content, and the density.

(3) For each deadener material and for each adhesive and sealer material, a record of the mass used in each month and the mass organic HAP content.

(4) A record of the calculation of the organic HAP emission rate for electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) for each month if subject to the emission limit of § 63.3090(a) or § 63.3091(a). This record must include all raw data, algorithms, and intermediate calculations. If the guidelines presented in the ''Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations,'' EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22), are used, you must keep records of all data input to this protocol. If these data are maintained as electronic files, the electronic files, as well as any paper copies must be maintained. These data must be provided to the permitting authority on request on paper, and in (if calculations are done electronically) electronic form.

(5) A record of the calculation of the organic HAP emission rate for primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) for each month if subject to the emission limit of § 63.3090(b) or § 63.3091(b), and a record of the weight fraction of each organic HAP in each material added to the electrodeposition primer system if subject to the limitations of § 63.3092(a). This record must include all raw data, algorithms, and intermediate calculations. If the guidelines presented in the ''Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations,'' EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22), are used, you must keep records of all data input to this protocol. If these data are maintained as electronic files, the electronic files, as well as any paper copies must be maintained. These data must be provided to the permitting authority on request on paper, and in (if calculations are done electronically) electronic form.

(6) A record, for each month, of the calculation of the average monthly mass organic HAP content of:

(i) Sealers and adhesives; and

(ii) Deadeners.

(d) A record of the name and volume of each cleaning material used during each month.

(e) A record of the mass fraction of organic HAP for each cleaning material used during each month.

(f) A record of the density for each cleaning material used during each month.

(g) A record of the date, time, and duration of each deviation, and for each deviation, a record of whether the deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(h) The records required by § 63.6(e)(3)(iii) through (v) related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(i) For each capture system that is a PTE, the data and documentation you used to support a determination that the capture system meets the criteria in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for a PTE and has a capture efficiency of 100 percent, as specified in § 63.3165(a).

(j) For each capture system that is not a PTE, the data and documentation you used to determine capture efficiency according to the requirements specified in §§ 63.3164 and 63.3165(b) through (g), including the records specified in paragraphs (j)(1) through (4) of this section that apply to you.

(1) *Records for a liquid-to-uncaptured-gas protocol using a temporary total enclosure or building enclosure.* Records of the mass of total volatile hydrocarbon (TVH), as measured by Method 204A or F of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51, for each material used in the coating operation, and the total TVH for all materials used during each capture efficiency test run, including a copy of the test report. Records of the mass of TVH emissions not captured by the capture system that exited the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during each capture efficiency test run, as measured by Method 204D or E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51, including a copy of the test report. Records documenting that the enclosure used for the capture efficiency test met the criteria in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for either a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure.

(2) *Records for a gas-to-gas protocol using a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure.* Records of the mass of TVH emissions captured by the emission capture system, as measured by Method 204B or C of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51, at the inlet to the add-on control device, including a copy of the test report. Records of the mass of TVH emissions not captured by the capture system that exited the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during each capture efficiency test run, as measured by Method 204D or E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51, including a copy of the test report. Records documenting that the enclosure used for the capture efficiency test met the criteria in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for either a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure.

(3) *Records for panel tests.* Records needed to document a capture efficiency determination using a panel test as described in § 63.3165(e) and (g), including a copy of the test report and calculations performed to convert the panel test results to percent capture efficiency values.

(4) *Records for an alternative protocol.* Records needed to document a capture efficiency determination using an alternative method or protocol, as specified in § 63.3165(f), if applicable.

(k) The records specified in paragraphs (k)(1) and (2) of this section for each add-on control device organic HAP destruction or removal efficiency determination as specified in § 63.3166.

(1) Records of each add-on control device performance test conducted according to §§ 63.3164 and 63.3166.

(2) Records of the coating operation conditions during the add-on control device performance test showing that the performance test was conducted under representative operating conditions.

(l) Records of the data and calculations you used to establish the emission capture and add-on control device operating limits as specified in § 63.3167 and to document compliance with the operating limits as specified in Table 1 to this subpart.

(m) Records of the data and calculations you used to determine the transfer efficiency for primer-surfacer and topcoat coatings and for all coatings, except for deadener and for adhesive and sealer that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c).

(n) A record of the work practice plans required by § 63.3094(b) and (c) and documentation that you are implementing the plans on a continuous basis. Appropriate documentation may include operational and maintenance records, records of documented inspections, and records of internal audits.

(o) Records pertaining to the design and operation of control and monitoring systems must be maintained on-site for the life of the equipment in a location readily available to plant operators and inspectors.

§ 63.3131 In what form and for how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to § 63.10(b)(1). Where appropriate, the records may be maintained as electronic spreadsheets or as a database.

(b) Except as provided in § 63.3130(o), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, as specified in § 63.10(b)(1).

(c) Except as provided in § 63.3130(o), you must keep each record on site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record according to § 63.10(b)(1). You may keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

Compliance Requirements for Adhesive, Sealer, and Deadener

§ 63.3150 By what date must I conduct the initial compliance demonstration?

You must complete the initial compliance demonstration for the initial compliance period according to the requirements of § 63.3151. The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.3083 and ends on the last day of the month following the compliance date. If the compliance date occurs on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period extends through the end of that month plus the next month. You must determine the mass average organic HAP content of the materials used each month for each group of materials for which an emission limitation is established in § 63.3090(c) and (d) or § 63.3091(c) and (d). The initial compliance demonstration includes the calculations according to § 63.3151 and supporting documentation showing that during the initial compliance period, the mass average organic HAP content for each group of materials was equal to or less than the applicable emission limits in § 63.3090(c) and (d) or § 63.3091(c) and (d).

§ 63.3151 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations?

You must separately calculate the mass average organic HAP content of the materials used during the initial compliance period for each group of materials for which an emission limit is established in § 63.3090(c) and (d) or § 63.3091(c) and (d). If every individual material used within a group of materials meets the emission limit for that group of materials, you may demonstrate compliance with that emission limit by documenting the name and the organic HAP content of each material used during the initial compliance period. If any individual material used within a group of materials exceeds the emission limit for that group of materials, you must determine the mass average organic HAP content according to the procedures of paragraph (d) of this section.

(a) *Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each material used.* You must determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each material used during the compliance period by using one of the options in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) *Method 311 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 63).* You may use Method 311 for determining the mass fraction of organic HAP. Use the procedures

specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section when performing a Method 311 test.

(i) Count each organic HAP that is measured to be present at 0.1 percent by mass or more for OSHA-defined carcinogens, as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4), and at 1.0 percent by mass or more for other compounds. For example, if toluene (not an OSHA carcinogen) is measured to be 0.5 percent of the material by mass, you do not have to count it. Express the mass fraction of each organic HAP you count as a value truncated to four places after the decimal point (*e.g.,* 0.3791).

(ii) Calculate the total mass fraction of organic HAP in the test material by adding up the individual organic HAP mass fractions and truncating the result to three places after the decimal point (*e.g.,* 0.7638 truncates to 0.763).

(2) *Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60).* For coatings, you may use Method 24 to determine the mass fraction of nonaqueous volatile matter and use that value as a substitute for mass fraction of organic HAP.

(3) *Alternative method.* You may use an alternative test method for determining the mass fraction of organic HAP once the Administrator has approved it. You must follow the procedure in § 63.7(f) to submit an alternative test method for approval.

(4) *Information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material.* You may rely on information other than that generated by the test methods specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section, such as manufacturer's formulation data, if it represents each organic HAP that is present at 0.1 percent by mass or more for OSHA-defined carcinogens, as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4), and at 1.0 percent by mass or more for other compounds. For example, if toluene (not an OSHA carcinogen) is 0.5 percent of the material by mass, you do not have to count it. If there is a disagreement between such information and results of a test conducted according to paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section, then the test method results will take precedence, unless after consultation, the facility demonstrates to the satisfaction of the enforcement authority that the facility's data are correct.

(5) *Solvent blends.* Solvent blends may be listed as single components for some materials in data provided by manufacturers or suppliers. Solvent blends may contain organic HAP which must be counted toward the total organic HAP mass fraction of the materials. When neither test data nor manufacturer's data for solvent blends are available, you may use the default values for the mass fraction of organic HAP in the solvent blends listed in Table 3 or 4 to this subpart. If you use the tables, you must use the values in Table 3 for all solvent blends that match Table 3 entries, and you may only use Table 4 if the solvent blends in the materials you use do not match any of the solvent blends in Table 3 and you only know whether the blend is aliphatic or aromatic. However, if the results of a Method 311 test indicate higher values than those listed on Table 3 or 4 to this subpart, the Method 311 results will take precedence, unless after consultation, the facility demonstrates to the satisfaction of the enforcement authority that the data from Table 3 or 4 are correct.

(b) *Determine the density of each material used.* Determine the density of each material used during the compliance period from test results using ASTM Method D1475–98 (Reapproved 2003), ''Standard Test Method for Density of Liquid Coatings, Inks, and Related Products'' (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14), or for powder coatings, test method A or test method B of ASTM Method D5965–02, ''Standard Test Methods for Specific Gravity of Coating Powders,'' (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14), or information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material. If there is disagreement between ASTM Method D1475–98 (Reapproved 2003) test results or ASTM Method D5965–02, test method A or test method B test results and the supplier's or manufacturer's information, the test results will take precedence unless after consultation, the facility demonstrates to the satisfaction of the enforcement authority that the facility's data are correct.

(c) *Determine the volume of each material used.* Determine the volume (liters) of each material used during each month by measurement or usage records.

(d) *Determine the mass average organic HAP content for each group of materials.* Determine the mass average organic HAP content of the materials used during the initial compliance period for each group of materials for which an emission limit is established in § 63.3090(c) and (d) or § 63.3091(c) and (d), using Equations 1 and 2 of this section.

(1) Calculate the mass average organic HAP content of adhesive and sealer materials other than components of the glass bonding system used in the initial compliance period using Equation 1 of this section:

$$C_{avg,as} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{r} \left(Vol_{as,j}\right)\left(D_{as,j}\right)\left(W_{as,j}\right)}{\sum_{j=1}^{r} \left(Vol_{as,j}\right)\left(D_{as,j}\right)} \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

$C_{avg,as}$ = Mass average organic HAP content of adhesives and sealer materials used, kg/kg.

$Vol_{as,j}$ = Volume of adhesive or sealer material, j, used, liters.

$D_{as,j}$ = Density of adhesive or sealer material, j, used, kg per liter.

$W_{as,j}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in adhesive or sealer material, j, kg/kg.

r = Number of adhesive and sealer materials used.

(2) Calculate the mass average organic HAP content of deadener materials used in the initial compliance period using Equation 2 of this section:

$$C_{avg,d} = \frac{\sum_{m=1}^{s} (Vol_{d,m})(D_{d,m})(W_{d,m})}{\sum_{m=1}^{s} (Vol_{d,m})(D_{d,m})} \quad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

$C_{avg,d}$ = Mass average organic HAP content of deadener material used, kg/kg.

$Vol_{d,m}$ = Volume of deadener material, m, used, liters.

$D_{d,m}$ = Density of deadener material, m, used, kg per liter.

$W_{d,m}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in deadener material, m, kg/kg.

s = Number of deadener materials used.

(e) *Compliance demonstration.* The mass average organic HAP content for the compliance period must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in § 63.3090(c) and (d) or § 63.3091(c) and (d). You must keep all records as required by §§ 63.3130 and 63.3131. As part of the Notification of Compliance Status required by § 63.3110, you must submit a statement that the coating operations were in compliance with the emission limitations during the initial compliance period because the mass average organic HAP content was less than or equal to the applicable emission limits in § 63.3090(c) and (d) or § 63.3091(c) and (d), determined according to this section.

§ 63.3152 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations?

(a) To demonstrate continuous compliance, the mass average organic HAP content for each compliance period, determined according to § 63.3151(a) through (d), must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in § 63.3090(c) and (d) or § 63.3091(c) and (d). A compliance period consists of 1 month. Each month after the end of the initial compliance period described in § 63.3150 is a compliance period consisting of that month.

(b) If the mass average organic HAP emission content for any compliance period exceeds the applicable emission limit in § 63.3090(c) and (d) or § 63.3091(c) and (d), this is a deviation from the emission limitations for that compliance period and must be reported as specified in §§ 63.3110(c)(6) and 63.3120(a)(5).

(c) You must maintain records as specified in §§ 63.3130 and 63.3131.

Compliance Requirements for the Combined Electrodeposition Primer, Primer-Surfacer, Topcoat, Final Repair, Glass Bonding Primer, and Glass Bonding Adhesive Emission Limitations

§ 63.3160 By what date must I conduct performance tests and other initial compliance demonstrations?

(a) *New and reconstructed affected sources.* For a new or reconstructed affected source, you must meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) All emission capture systems, add-on control devices, and CPMS must be installed and operating no later than the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.3083. You must conduct a performance test of each capture system and add-on control device according to §§ 63.3164 through 63.3166 and establish the operating limits required by § 63.3093 no later than 180 days after the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.3083.

(2) You must develop and begin implementing the work practice plans required by § 63.3094(b) and (c) no later than the compliance date specified in § 63.3083.

(3) You must complete the initial compliance demonstration for the initial compliance period according to the requirements of § 63.3161. The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.3083 and ends on the last day of the month following the compliance date. If the compliance date occurs on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period extends through the end of that month plus the next month. You must determine the mass of organic HAP emissions and volume of coating solids deposited in the initial compliance period. The initial compliance demonstration includes the results of emission capture system and add-on control device performance tests conducted according to §§ 63.3164 through 63.3166; supporting documentation showing that during the initial compliance period the organic HAP emission rate was equal to or less than the emission limit in § 63.3090(a); the operating limits established during the performance tests and the results of the continuous parameter monitoring required by § 63.3168; and documentation of whether you developed and implemented the work practice plans required by § 63.3094(b) and (c).

(4) You do not need to comply with the operating limits for the emission capture system and add-on control device required by § 63.3093 until after you have completed the performance tests specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. Instead, you must maintain a log detailing the operation and maintenance of the emission capture system, add-on control device, and CPMS during the period between the compliance date and the performance test. You must begin complying with the operating limits for your affected source on the date you complete the performance tests specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(b) *Existing affected sources.* For an existing affected source, you must meet the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) All emission capture systems, add-on control devices, and CPMS must be installed and operating no later than the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.3083. You must conduct a performance test of each capture system and add-on control device according to the procedures in §§ 63.3164 through 63.3166 and establish the operating limits required by § 63.3093 no later than the compliance date specified in § 63.3083.

(2) You must develop and begin implementing the work practice plans required by § 63.3094(b) and (c) no later than the compliance date specified in § 63.3083.

(3) You must complete the initial compliance demonstration for the initial compliance period according to the requirements of § 63.3161. The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.3083 and ends on the last day of the month following the compliance date. If the compliance date occurs on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period extends through the end of that month plus the next month. You must determine the mass of organic HAP emissions and volume of coating solids deposited during the initial compliance period. The initial compliance demonstration includes the results of emission capture system and add-on control device performance tests conducted according to §§ 63.3164 through 63.3166;

supporting documentation showing that during the initial compliance period the organic HAP emission rate was equal to or less than the emission limits in § 63.3091(a); the operating limits established during the performance tests and the results of the continuous parameter monitoring required by § 63.3168; and documentation of whether you developed and implemented the work practice plans required by § 63.3094(b) and (c).

(c) You are not required to conduct an initial performance test to determine capture efficiency or destruction efficiency of a capture system or control device if you receive approval to use the results of a performance test that has been previously conducted on that capture system (either a previous stack test or a previous panel test) or control device. You are not required to conduct an initial test to determine transfer efficiency if you receive approval to use the results of a test that has been previously conducted. Any such previous tests must meet the conditions described in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The previous test must have been conducted using the methods and conditions specified in this subpart.

(2) Either no process or equipment changes have been made since the previous test was performed or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

(3) Either the required operating parameters were established in the previous test or sufficient data were collected in the previous test to establish the required operating parameters.

§ 63.3161 How do I demonstrate initial compliance?

(a) You must meet all of the requirements of this section to demonstrate initial compliance. To demonstrate initial compliance, the organic HAP emissions from the combined electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) must meet the applicable emission limitation in § 63.3090(a) or § 63.3091(a).

(b) *Compliance with operating limits.* Except as provided in § 63.3160(a)(4), you must establish and demonstrate continuous compliance during the initial compliance period with the operating limits required by § 63.3093, using the procedures specified in §§ 63.3167 and 63.3168.

(c) *Compliance with work practice requirements.* You must develop, implement, and document your implementation of the work practice plans required by § 63.3094(b) and (c) during the initial compliance period, as specified in § 63.3130.

(d) *Compliance with emission limits.* You must follow the procedures in paragraphs (e) through (o) of this section to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit in § 63.3090(a) or § 63.3091(a). You may also use the guidelines presented in ''Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations,'' EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22) in making this demonstration.

(e) *Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP, density and volume used.* Follow the procedures specified in § 63.3151(a) through (c) to determine the mass fraction of organic HAP and the density and volume of each coating and thinner used during each month.

(f) *Determine the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating.* You must determine the volume fraction of coating solids (liter of coating solids per liter of coating) for each coating used during the compliance period by a test or by information provided by the supplier or the manufacturer of the material, as specified in paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section. If test results obtained according to paragraph (f)(1) of this section do not agree with the information obtained under paragraph (f)(2) of this section, the test results will take precedence unless after consultation, the facility demonstrates to the satisfaction of the enforcement authority that the facility's data are correct.

(1) *ASTM Method D2697–86 (Reapproved 1998) or ASTM Method D6093–97 (Reapproved 2003).* You may use ASTM Method D2697–86 (Reapproved 1998), ''Standard Test Method for Volume Nonvolatile Matter in Clear or Pigmented Coatings'' (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14), or ASTM Method D6093–97 (Reapproved 2003), ''Standard Test Method for Percent Volume Nonvolatile Matter in Clear or Pigmented Coatings Using a Helium Gas Pycnometer'' (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14), to determine the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating. Divide the nonvolatile volume percent obtained with the methods by 100 to calculate volume fraction of coating solids.

(2) *Information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material.* You may obtain the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating from the supplier or manufacturer.

(g) *Determine the transfer efficiency for each coating.* You must determine the transfer efficiency for each primer-surfacer and topcoat coating, and for all coatings, except for deadener and for adhesive and sealer that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) using ASTM Method D5066–91 (Reapproved 2001), ''Standard Test Method for Determination of the Transfer Efficiency Under Production Conditions for Spray Application of Automotive Paints-Weight Basis'' (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14), or the guidelines presented in ''Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations,'' EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22). You may conduct transfer efficiency testing on representative coatings and for representative spray booths as described in ''Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations,'' EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22). You may assume 100 percent transfer efficiency for electrodeposition primer coatings, glass bonding primers, and glass bonding adhesives. For final repair coatings, you may assume 40 percent transfer efficiency for air atomized spray and 55 percent transfer efficiency for electrostatic spray and high volume, low pressure spray.

(h) *Calculate the total mass of organic HAP emissions before add-on controls.* Calculate the total mass of organic HAP emissions before consideration of add-on controls from all coatings and thinners used during each month in the combined electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) using Equation 1 of this section:

$$H_{BC} = A + B \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

H_{BC} = Total mass of organic HAP emissions before consideration of add-on controls during the month, kg.

A = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 1A of this section.

B = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners used during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 1B of this section.

(1) Calculate the kg organic HAP in the coatings used during the month using Equation 1A of this section:

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(Vol_{c,i}\right)\left(D_{c,i}\right)\left(W_{c,i}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 1A)}$$

Where:

A = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used during the month, kg.

$Vol_{c,i}$ = Total volume of coating, i, used during the month, liters.

$D_{c,i}$ = Density of coating, i, kg coating per liter coating.

$W_{c,i}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in coating, i, kg organic HAP per kg coating.

m = Number of different coatings used during the month.

(2) Calculate the kg of organic HAP in the thinners used during the month using Equation 1B of this section:

$$B = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(Vol_{t,j}\right)\left(D_{t,j}\right)\left(W_{t,j}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 1B)}$$

Where:

B = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners used during the month, kg.

$Vol_{t,j}$ = Total volume of thinner, j, used during the month, liters.

$D_{t,j}$ = Density of thinner, j, kg per liter.

$W_{t,j}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in thinner, j, kg organic HAP per kg thinner.

n = Number of different thinners used during the month.

(i) *Calculate the organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation.* Determine the mass of organic HAP emissions reduced for each controlled coating operation during each month. The emission reduction determination quantifies the total organic HAP emissions captured by the emission capture system and destroyed or removed by the add-on control device. Use the procedures in paragraph (j) of this section to calculate the mass of organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation using an emission capture system and add-on control device other than a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances. For each controlled coating operation using a solvent recovery system for which you conduct a liquid-liquid material balance, use the procedures in paragraph (k) of this section to calculate the organic HAP emission reduction.

(j) *Calculate the organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation not using liquid-liquid material balances.* For each controlled coating operation using an emission capture system and add-on control device other than a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances, calculate the mass of organic HAP emission reduction for the controlled coating operation, excluding all periods of time in which a deviation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, from an operating limit or from any CPMS requirement for the capture system or control device serving the controlled coating operation occurred, during the month using Equation 2 of this section. The calculation of mass of organic HAP emission reduction for the controlled coating operation during the month applies the emission capture system efficiency and add-on control device efficiency to the mass of organic HAP contained in the coatings and thinners that are used in the coating operation served by the emission capture system and add-on control device during each month. Except as provided in paragraph (p) of this section, for any period of time in which a deviation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, from an operating limit or from any CPMS requirement of the capture system or control device serving the controlled coating operation occurred, you must assume zero efficiency for the emission capture system and add-on control device. Equation 2 of this section treats the materials used during such a deviation as if they were used on an uncontrolled coating operation for the time period of the deviation.

$$H_{Cn} = \left(A_C + B_C - A_{unc} - B_{unc}\right)\left(\frac{CE}{100} \times \frac{DRE}{100}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

H_{Cn} = Mass of organic HAP emission reduction, excluding all periods of time in which a deviation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, from an operating limit or from any CPMS requirement for the capture system or control device serving the controlled coating operation occurred, for the controlled coating operation during the month, kg.

A_C = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 2A of this section.

B_C = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 2B of this section.

A_{unc} = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used during all periods of time in which a deviation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, from an operating limit or from any CPMS requirement for the capture system or control device serving the controlled coating operation occurred for the controlled coating operation during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 2C of this section.

B_{unc} = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners used during all periods of time in which a deviation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, from an operating limit or from any CPMS requirement for the capture system or control device serving the controlled coating operation occurred for the controlled coating operation during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 2D of this section.

CE = Capture efficiency of the emission capture system vented to the add-on control device, percent. Use the test methods and procedures specified in §§ 63.3164 and 63.3165 to measure and record capture efficiency.

DRE = Organic HAP destruction or removal efficiency of the add-on control device, percent. Use the test methods and procedures in §§ 63.3164 and 63.3166 to measure and record the organic HAP destruction or removal efficiency.

(1) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the controlled coating operation, kg, using Equation 2A of this section.

$$A_c = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (Vol_{c,i})(D_{c,i})(W_{c,i}) \qquad \text{(Eq. 2A)}$$

Where:

A_C = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg.

$Vol_{c,i}$ = Total volume of coating, i, used during the month, liters.

$D_{c,i}$ = Density of coating, i, kg per liter.

$W_{c,i}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in coating, i, kg per kg.

m = Number of different coatings used.

(2) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the thinners used in the controlled coating operation, kg, using Equation 2B of this section.

$$B_c = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (Vol_{t,j})(D_{t,j})(W_{t,j}) \qquad \text{(Eq. 2B)}$$

Where:

B_C = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg.

$Vol_{t,j}$ = Total volume of thinner, j, used during the month, liters.

$D_{t,j}$ = Density of thinner, j, kg per liter.

$W_{t,j}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in thinner, j, kg per kg.

n = Number of different thinners used.

(3) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the controlled coating operation during deviations specified in § 63.3163(c) and (d), using Equation 2C of this section:

$$A_{unc} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (VOLD_i)(D_i)(W_i) \qquad \text{(Eq. 2C)}$$

Where:

A_{unc} = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used during all periods of time in which a deviation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, from an operating limit or from any CPMS requirement for the capture system or control device serving the controlled coating operation occurred for the controlled coating operation during the month, kg.

$VOLD_i$ = Total volume of coating, i, used in the controlled coating operation during deviations, liters.

D_i = Density of coating, i, kg per liter.

W_i = Mass fraction of organic HAP in coating, i, kg organic HAP per kg coating.

m = Number of different coatings.

(4) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the thinners used in the controlled coating operation during deviations specified in § 63.3163(c) and (d), using Equation 2D of this section:

$$B_{unc} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (VOLD_j)(D_j)(W_j) \qquad \text{(Eq. 2D)}$$

Where:

B_{unc} = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners used during all periods of time in which a deviation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, from an operating limit or from any CPMS requirement for the capture system or control device serving the controlled coating operation occurred for the controlled coating operation during the month, kg.

$VOLD_j$ = Total volume of thinner, j, used in the controlled coating operation during deviations, liters.

D_j = Density of thinner, j, kg per liter.

W_h = Mass fraction of organic HAP in thinner, j, kg organic HAP per kg coating.

n = Number of different thinners.

(k) *Calculate the organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation using liquid-liquid material balances.* For each controlled coating operation using a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances, calculate the mass of organic HAP emission reduction for the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system using a liquid-liquid material balance during the month by applying the volatile organic matter collection and recovery efficiency to the mass of organic HAP contained in the coatings and thinners used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during each month. Perform a liquid-liquid material balance for each month as specified in paragraphs (k)(1) through (6) of this section. Calculate the mass of organic HAP emission reduction by the solvent recovery system as specified in paragraph (k)(7) of this section.

(1) For each solvent recovery system, install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications, a device that indicates the cumulative amount of volatile organic matter recovered by the solvent recovery system each month. The device must be initially certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within ± 2.0 percent of the mass of volatile organic matter recovered.

(2) For each solvent recovery system, determine the mass of volatile organic matter recovered for the month, kg, based on measurement with the device required in paragraph (k)(1) of this section.

(3) Determine the mass fraction of volatile organic matter for each coating and thinner used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg volatile organic matter per kg coating. You may determine the volatile organic matter mass fraction using Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or an EPA approved alternative method, or you may use information provided by the manufacturer or supplier of the coating. In the event of any inconsistency between information provided by the manufacturer or supplier and the results of Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or an approved alternative method, the test method results will govern unless after consultation, the facility demonstrates to the satisfaction of the enforcement authority that the facility's data are correct.

(4) Determine the density of each coating and thinner used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg per liter, according to § 63.3151(b).

(5) Measure the volume of each coating and thinner used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, liters.

(6) Each month, calculate the solvent recovery system's volatile organic matter collection and recovery efficiency, using Equation 3 of this section:

$$R_v = 100 \frac{M_{VR}}{\sum_{i=1}^{m} Vol_i D_i WV_{c,i} + \sum_{j=1}^{n} Vol_j D_j WV_{t,j}} \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

R_V = Volatile organic matter collection and recovery efficiency of the solvent recovery system during the month, percent.

M_{VR} = Mass of volatile organic matter recovered by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg.

Vol_i = Volume of coating, i, used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, liters.

D_i = Density of coating, i, kg per liter.

$WV_{c,i}$ = Mass fraction of volatile organic matter for coating, i, kg volatile organic matter per kg coating.

Vol_j = Volume of thinner, j, used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, liters.

D_j = Density of thinner, j, kg per liter.

$WV_{t,j}$ = Mass fraction of volatile organic matter for thinner, j, kg volatile organic matter per kg thinner.

m = Number of different coatings used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month.

n = Number of different thinners used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month.

(7) Calculate the mass of organic HAP emission reduction for the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, using Equation 4 of this section:

$$H_{CSR} = \left(A_{CSR} + B_{CSR}\right)\left(\frac{R_V}{100}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:

H_{CSR} = Mass of organic HAP emission reduction for the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system using a liquid-liquid material balance during the month, kg.

A_{CSR} = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, calculated using Equation 4A of this section.

B_{CSR} = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, calculated using Equation 4B of this section.

R_V = Volatile organic matter collection and recovery efficiency of the solvent recovery system, percent, from Equation 3 of this section.

(i) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, using Equation 4A of this section.

$$A_{CSR} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(Vol_{c,i}\right)\left(D_{c,i}\right)\left(W_{c,i}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 4A)}$$

Where:

A_{CSR} = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg.

$Vol_{c,i}$ = Total volume of coating, i, used during the month in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, liters.

$D_{c,i}$ = Density of coating, i, kg per liter.

$W_{c,i}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in coating, i, kg per kg.

m = Number of different coatings used.

(ii) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the thinners used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, using Equation 4B of this section.

$$B_{CSR} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(Vol_{t,j}\right)\left(D_{t,j}\right)\left(W_{t,j}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 4B)}$$

Where:

B_{CSR} = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg.

$Vol_{t,j}$ = Total volume of thinner, j, used during the month in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, liters.

$D_{t,j}$ = Density of thinner, j, kg per liter.

$W_{t,j}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in thinner, j, kg per kg.

n = Number of different thinners used.

(l) *Calculate the total volume of coating solids deposited.* Determine the total volume of coating solids deposited, liters, in the combined electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) using Equation 5 of this section:

$$V_{sdep} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(Vol_{c,i}\right)\left(V_{s,i}\right)\left(TE_{c,i}\right)/100 \qquad \text{(Eq. 5)}$$

Where:

V_{sdep} = Total volume of coating solids deposited during the month, liters.

$Vol_{c,i}$ = Total volume of coating, i, used during the month, liters.

$V_{s,i}$ = Volume fraction of coating solids for coating, i, liter solids per liter coating, determined according to § 63.3161(f).

$TE_{c,i}$ = Transfer efficiency of coating, i, determined according to § 63.3161(g), expressed as a decimal, for example 60 percent must be expressed as 0.60.

m = Number of coatings used during the month.

(m) *Calculate the mass of organic HAP emissions for each month.* Determine the mass of organic HAP emissions, kg, during each month, using Equation 6 of this section.

$$H_{HAP} = H_{BC} - \sum_{i=1}^{q} \left(H_{Cn,i}\right) - \sum_{j=1}^{r} \left(H_{CSR,j}\right) - \sum_{k=1}^{q} \sum_{m=1}^{Sk} \left(H_{DEV,k,m}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 6)}$$

Where:

H_{HAP} = Total mass of organic HAP emissions for the month, kg.

H_{BC} = Total mass of organic HAP emissions before add-on controls from all the coatings and thinners used during the month, kg, determined according to paragraph (h) of this section.

$H_{Cn,i}$ = Total mass of organic HAP emission reduction for controlled coating operation, i, not using a liquid-liquid material balance, excluding all periods of time in which a deviation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, from an operating limit or from any CPMS requirement for the capture system or control device serving the controlled coating operation occurred, for the controlled coating operation during the month, from Equation 2 of this section.

$H_{CSR,j}$ = Total mass of organic HAP emission reduction for coating operation, j, controlled by a solvent recovery system using a liquid-liquid material balance, during the month, kg, from Equation 4 of this section.

$H_{DEV,k,m}$ = Mass of organic HAP emission reduction, based on the capture system and control device efficiency approved under paragraph (p) of this section for period of deviation, m, for controlled coating operation, k, kg, as determined using Equation 8 of this section.

q = Number of controlled coating operations not using a liquid-liquid material balance.

r = Number of coating operations controlled by a solvent recovery system using a liquid-liquid material balance.

S_k = Number of periods of deviation in the month for which non-zero capture and control device efficiencies have been approved for controlled coating operation, k.

(n) *Calculate the organic HAP emission rate for the month.* Determine the organic HAP emission rate for the month, kg organic HAP per liter coating solids deposited, using Equation 7 of this section:

$$H_{rate} = \left(H_{HAP}\right) / \left(V_{sdep}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 7)}$$

Where:

H_{rate} = Organic HAP emission rate for the month compliance period, kg organic HAP per liter coating solids deposited.

H_{HAP} = Mass of organic HAP emissions for the month, kg, determined according to Equation 6 of this section.

V_{sdep} = Total volume of coating solids deposited during the month, liters, from Equation 5 of this section.

(o) *Compliance demonstration.* To demonstrate initial compliance, the organic HAP emissions from the combined electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limitation in § 63.3090(a) or § 63.3091(a). You must keep all records as required by §§ 63.3130 and 63.3131. As part of the Notification of Compliance Status required by § 63.3110, you must submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the initial compliance period because the organic HAP emission rate was less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in § 63.3090(a) or § 63.3091(a) and you achieved the operating limits required by § 63.3093 and the work practice standards required by § 63.3094.

(p) You may request approval from the Administrator to use non-zero capture efficiencies and add-on control device efficiencies for any period of time in which a deviation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, from an operating limit or from any CPMS requirement for the capture system or add-on control device serving a controlled coating operation occurred.

(1) If you have manually collected parameter data indicating that a capture system or add-on control device was operating normally during a CPMS malfunction, a CPMS out-of-control period, or associated repair, then these data may be used to support and document your request to use the normal capture efficiency or add-on control device efficiency for that period of deviation.

(2) If you have data indicating the actual performance of a capture system or add-on control device (*e.g.*, capture efficiency measured at a reduced flow rate or add-on control device efficiency measured at a reduced thermal oxidizer temperature) during a deviation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, from an operating limit or from any CPMS requirement for the capture system or add-on control device serving a controlled coating operation, then these data may be used to support and document your request to use these values for that period of deviation.

(3) The organic HAP emission reduction achieved during each period of deviation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, from an operating limit or from any CPMS requirement for the capture system or add-on control device serving a controlled coating operation for which the Administrator has approved the use of non-zero capture efficiency and add-on control device efficiency values is calculated using Equation 8 of this section.

$$H_{DEV} = \left(A_{DEV} + B_{DEV}\right)\left(\frac{CE_{DEV}}{100}\right)\left(\frac{DRE_{DEV}}{100}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 8)}$$

Where:

H_{DEV} = Mass of organic HAP emission reduction achieved during a period of deviation for the controlled coating operation, kg.

A_{DEV} = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the controlled coating operation during the period of deviation, kg, as calculated in Equation 8A of this section.

B_{DEV} = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners used in the controlled coating operation during the period of deviation, kg, as calculated in Equation 8B of this section.

CE_{DEV} = Capture efficiency of the emission capture system vented to the add-on control device, approved for the period of deviation, percent.

DRE_{DEV} = Organic HAP destruction or removal efficiency of the add-on control device approved for the period of deviation, percent.

(4) Calculate the total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the controlled coating operation during the period of deviation using equation 8A of this section:

$$A_{DEV} = \sum_{i=i}^{m}\left(VOL_{CDEV,i}\right)\left(D_{c,i}\right)\left(W_{c,i}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 8A)}$$

Where:

A_{DEV} = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the controlled coating operation during the period of deviation, kg.

$VOL_{CDEV,i}$ = total volume of coating, i, used in the controlled coating operation during the period of deviation, liters.

$D_{c,i}$ = Density of coating, i, kg per liter.

$W_{c,i}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in coating, i, kg per kg.

m = Number of different coatings used.

(5) Calculate the total mass of organic HAP in the thinners used in the controlled coating operation during the period of deviation using equation 8B of this section:

$$B_{DEV} = \sum_{j=i}^{n}\left(VOL_{TDEV,j}\right)\left(D_{t,j}\right)\left(W_{t,j}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 8B)}$$

Where:

B_{DEV} = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners used in the controlled coating operation during the period of deviation, kg.

$VOL_{TDEV,j}$ = Total volume of thinner, j, used in the controlled coating operation during the period of deviation, liters.

$D_{t,j}$ = Density of thinner, j, kg per liter.

$W_{t,j}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in thinner, j, kg per kg.

n = Number of different thinners used.

§ 63.3162 [Reserved]

§ 63.3163 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations?

(a) To demonstrate continuous compliance with the applicable emission limit in § 63.3090(a) or § 63.3091(a), the organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period, determined according to the procedures in § 63.3161, must be equal to or less than the applicable emission limit in § 63.3090(a) or § 63.3091(a). A compliance period consists of 1 month. Each month after the end of the initial compliance period described in § 63.3160 is a compliance period consisting of that month. You must perform the calculations in § 63.3161 on a monthly basis.

(b) If the organic HAP emission rate for any 1 month compliance period exceeded the applicable emission limit in § 63.3090(a) or § 63.3091(a), this is a deviation from the emission limitation for that compliance period and must be reported as specified in §§ 63.3110(c)(6) and 63.3120(a)(6).

(c) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each operating limit required by § 63.3093 that applies to you, as specified in Table 1 to this subpart.

(1) If an operating parameter is out of the allowed range specified in Table 1 to this subpart, this is a deviation from the operating limit that must be reported as specified in §§ 63.3110(c)(6) and 63.3120(a)(6).

(2) If an operating parameter deviates from the operating limit specified in Table 1 to this subpart, then you must assume that the emission capture system and add-on control device were achieving zero efficiency during the time period of the deviation except as provided in § 63.3161(p).

(d) You must meet the requirements for bypass lines in § 63.3168(b) for control devices other than solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances. If any bypass line is opened and emissions are diverted to the atmosphere when the coating operation is running, this is a deviation that must be reported as specified in § 63.3110(c)(6) and 63.3120(a)(6). For the purposes of completing the compliance calculations specified in § 63.3161(k), you must assume that the emission capture system and add-on control device were achieving zero efficiency during the time period of the deviation.

(e) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with the work practice standards in § 63.3094. If you did not develop a work practice plan, if you did not implement the plan, or if you did not keep the records required by § 63.3130(n), this is a deviation from the work practice standards that must be reported as specified in §§ 63.3110(c)(6) and 63.3120(a)(6).

(f) If there were no deviations from the emission limitations, submit a statement as part of the semiannual compliance report that you were in compliance with the emission limitations during the reporting period because the organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period was less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in § 63.3090(a) or § 63.3091(a), and you achieved the operating limits required by § 63.3093 and the work practice standards required by § 63.3094 during each compliance period.

(g) During periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the emission capture system, add-on control device, or coating operation that may affect emission capture or control device efficiency, you must operate in accordance with the SSMP required by § 63.3100(f).

(h) Consistent with §§ 63.6(e) and 63.7(e)(1), deviations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the emission capture system, add-on control device, or coating operation that may affect emission capture or control device efficiency are not violations if you demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction that you were operating in accordance with the SSMP. The Administrator will determine whether deviations that occur during a period you identify as a startup, shutdown, or malfunction are violations according to the provisions in § 63.6(e).

(i) [Reserved]

(j) You must maintain records as specified in §§ 63.3130 and 63.3131.

§ 63.3164 What are the general requirements for performance tests?

(a) You must conduct each performance test required by § 63.3160 according to the requirements in § 63.7(e)(1) and under the conditions in this section unless you obtain a waiver of the performance test according to the provisions in § 63.7(h).

(1) *Representative coating operation operating conditions.* You must conduct the performance test under representative operating conditions for the coating operation. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, and during periods of nonoperation do not constitute representative conditions. You must record the process information that is necessary to document operating conditions during the test and explain why the conditions represent normal operation.

(2) *Representative emission capture system and add-on control device operating conditions.* You must conduct the performance test when the emission capture system and add-on control device are operating at a representative flow rate, and the add-on control device is operating at a representative inlet concentration. You must record information that is necessary to document emission capture system and add-on control device operating conditions during the test and explain why the conditions represent normal operation.

(b) You must conduct each performance test of an emission capture system according to the requirements in § 63.3165. You must conduct each performance test of an add-on control device according to the requirements in § 63.3166.

§ 63.3165 How do I determine the emission capture system efficiency?

You must use the procedures and test methods in this section to determine capture efficiency as part of the performance test required by § 63.3160. For purposes of this subpart, a spray booth air seal is not considered a natural draft opening in a PTE or a temporary total enclosure provided you demonstrate that the direction of air movement across the interface between the spray booth air seal and the spray booth is into the spray booth. For purposes of this subpart, a bake oven air seal is not considered a natural draft opening in a PTE or a temporary total enclosure provided you demonstrate that the direction of air movement across the interface between the bake oven air seal and the bake oven is into the bake oven. You may use lightweight strips of fabric or paper, or smoke tubes to make such demonstrations as part of showing that your capture system is a PTE or conducting a capture efficiency test using a temporary total enclosure. You cannot count air flowing from a spray booth air seal into a spray booth as air flowing through a natural draft opening into a PTE or into a temporary total enclosure unless you elect to treat that spray booth air seal as a natural draft opening. You cannot count air flowing from a bake oven air seal into a bake oven as air flowing through a natural draft opening into a PTE or into a temporary total enclosure unless you elect to treat that bake oven air seal as a natural draft opening.

(a) *Assuming 100 percent capture efficiency.* You may assume the capture system efficiency is 100 percent if both of the conditions in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section are met:

(1) The capture system meets the criteria in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for a PTE and directs all the exhaust gases from the enclosure to an add-on control device.

(2) All coatings and thinners used in the coating operation are applied within the capture system, and coating solvent flash-off and coating curing and drying occurs within the capture system. For example, this criterion is not met if parts enter the open shop environment when being moved between a spray booth and a curing oven.

(b) *Measuring capture efficiency.* If the capture system does not meet both of the criteria in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section, then you must use one of the five procedures described in paragraphs (c) through (g) of this section to measure capture efficiency. The capture efficiency measurements use TVH capture efficiency as a surrogate for organic HAP capture efficiency. For the protocols in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, the capture efficiency measurement must consist of three test runs. Each test run must be at least 3 hours duration or the length of a production run, whichever is longer, up to 8 hours. For the purposes of this test, a production run means the time required for a single part to go from the beginning to the end of production, which includes surface preparation activities and drying or curing time.

(c) *Liquid-to-uncaptured-gas protocol using a temporary total enclosure or building enclosure.* The liquid-to-uncaptured-gas protocol compares the mass of liquid TVH in materials used in the coating operation to the mass of TVH emissions not captured by the emission capture system. Use a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure and the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section to measure emission capture system efficiency using the liquid-to-uncaptured-gas protocol.

(1) Either use a building enclosure or construct an enclosure around the coating operation where coatings and thinners are applied, and all areas where emissions from these applied coatings and thinners subsequently occur, such as flash-off, curing, and drying areas. The areas of the coating operation where capture devices collect emissions for routing to an add-on control device, such as the entrance and exit areas of an oven or spray booth, must also be inside the enclosure. The enclosure must meet the applicable definition of a temporary total enclosure or building enclosure in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51.

(2) Use Method 204A or F of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 to determine the mass fraction of TVH liquid input from each coating and thinner used in the coating operation during each capture efficiency test run. To make the determination, substitute TVH for each occurrence of the term volatile organic compounds (VOC) in the methods.

(3) Use Equation 1 of this section to calculate the total mass of TVH liquid input from all the coatings and thinners used in the coating operation during each capture efficiency test run.

$$TVH_{used} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (TVH_i)(Vol_i)(D_i) \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

TVH_i = Mass fraction of TVH in coating or thinner, i, used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run, kg TVH per kg material.

Vol_i = Total volume of coating or thinner, i, used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run, liters.

D_i = Density of coating or thinner, i, kg material per liter material.

n = Number of different coatings and thinners used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run.

(4) Use Method 204D or E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 to measure the total mass, kg, of TVH emissions that are not captured by the emission capture system; they are measured as they exit the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during each capture efficiency test run. To make the measurement, substitute TVH for each occurrence of the term VOC in the methods.

(i) Use Method 204D if the enclosure is a temporary total enclosure.

(ii) Use Method 204E if the enclosure is a building enclosure. During the capture efficiency measurement, all organic compound emitting operations inside the building enclosure, other than the coating operation for which capture efficiency is being determined, must be shut down, but all fans and blowers must be operating normally.

(5) For each capture efficiency test run, determine the percent capture efficiency of the emission capture system using Equation 2 of this section:

$$CE = \frac{(TVH_{used} - TVH_{uncaptured})}{TVH_{used}} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

CE = Capture efficiency of the emission capture system vented to the add-on control device, percent.

TVH_{used} = Total mass of TVH liquid input used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run, kg.

$TVH_{uncaptured}$= Total mass of TVH that is not captured by the emission capture system and that exits from the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during the capture efficiency test run, kg.

(6) Determine the capture efficiency of the emission capture system as the average of the capture efficiencies measured in the three test runs.

(d) *Gas-to-gas protocol using a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure.* The gas-to-gas protocol compares the mass of TVH emissions captured by the emission capture system to the mass of TVH emissions not captured. Use a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure and the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section to measure emission capture system efficiency using the gas-to-gas protocol.

(1) Either use a building enclosure or construct an enclosure around the coating operation where coatings and thinners are applied, and all areas where emissions from these applied coatings and thinners subsequently occur, such as flash-off, curing, and drying areas. The areas of the coating operation where capture devices collect emissions generated by the coating operation for routing to an add-on control device, such as the entrance and exit areas of an oven or a spray booth, must also be inside the enclosure. The enclosure must meet the applicable definition of a temporary total enclosure or building enclosure in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51.

(2) Use Method 204B or C of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 to measure the total mass, kg, of TVH emissions captured by the emission capture system during each capture efficiency test run as measured at the inlet to the add-on control device. To make the measurement, substitute TVH for each occurrence of the term VOC in the methods.

(i) The sampling points for the Method 204B or C measurement must be upstream from the add-on control device and must represent total emissions routed from the capture system and entering the add-on control device.

(ii) If multiple emission streams from the capture system enter the add-on control device without a single common duct, then the emissions entering the add-on control device must be simultaneously or sequentially measured in each duct, and the total emissions entering the add-on control device must be determined.

(3) Use Method 204D or E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 to measure the total mass, kg, of TVH emissions that are not captured by the emission capture system; they are measured as they exit the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during each capture efficiency test run. To make the measurement, substitute TVH for each occurrence of the term VOC in the methods.

(i) Use Method 204D if the enclosure is a temporary total enclosure.

(ii) Use Method 204E if the enclosure is a building enclosure. During the capture efficiency measurement, all organic compound emitting operations inside the building enclosure, other than the coating operation for which capture efficiency is being determined, must be shut down, but all fans and blowers must be operating normally.

(4) For each capture efficiency test run, determine the percent capture efficiency of the emission capture system using Equation 3 of this section:

$$CE = \frac{TVH_{captured}}{(TVH_{captured} + TVH_{uncaptured})} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

CE = Capture efficiency of the emission capture system vented to the add-on control device, percent.

$TVH_{captured}$ = Total mass of TVH captured by the emission capture system as measured at the inlet to the add-on control device during the emission capture efficiency test run, kg.

$TVH_{uncaptured}$ = Total mass of TVH that is not captured by the emission capture system and that exits from the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during the capture efficiency test run, kg.

(5) Determine the capture efficiency of the emission capture system as the average of the capture efficiencies measured in the three test runs.

(e) *Panel testing to determine the capture efficiency of flash-off or bake oven emissions.* You may conduct panel testing to determine the capture efficiency of flash-off or bake oven emissions using ASTM Method D5087–02, ''Standard Test Method for Determining Amount of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Released from Solventborne Automotive Coatings and Available for Removal in a VOC Control Device (Abatement)'' (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14), ASTM Method D6266–00a, ''Test Method for Determining the Amount of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Released from Waterborne Automotive Coatings and Available for Removal in a VOC Control Device (Abatement)'' (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14), or the guidelines presented in ''Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations,'' EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22). You may conduct panel testing on representative coatings as described in ''Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations,'' EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22). The results of these panel testing procedures are in units of mass of VOC per volume of coating solids deposited and must be converted to a percent value for use in this subpart. If you panel test representative coatings, then you may convert the panel test result for each representative coating either to a unique percent capture efficiency for each coating grouped with that representative coating by using coating specific values for the volume of coating solids deposited per volume of coating used, mass of VOC per volume of coating, volume fraction solids, transfer efficiency, density and mass fraction VOC in Equations 4 through 6 of this section; or to a composite percent capture efficiency for the group of coatings by using composite values for the group of coatings for the volume of coating solids deposited per volume of coating used and for the mass of VOC per volume of coating, and average values for the group of coatings for volume fraction solids, transfer efficiency, density and mass fraction VOC in Equations 4 through 6 of this section. If you panel test each coating, then you must convert the panel test result for each coating to a unique percent capture efficiency for that coating by using coating specific values for the volume of coating solids deposited per volume of coating used, mass of VOC per volume of coating, volume fraction solids, transfer efficiency, density, and mass fraction VOC in Equations 4 through 6 of this section. Panel test results expressed in units of mass of VOC per volume of coating solids deposited must be converted to percent capture efficiency using Equation 4 of this section. (An alternative for using panel test results expressed in units of mass of VOC per mass of coating solids deposited is presented in paragraph (e)(3) of this section.)

$$CE_i = (P_i)(V_{sdep,i})(100)/(VOC_i) \qquad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:

CE_i = Capture efficiency for coating, i, or for the group of coatings including coating, i, for the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted, percent.

P_i = Panel test result for coating, i, or for the coating representing coating, i, in the panel test, kg of VOC per liter of coating solids deposited.

$V_{sdep,\,i}$ = Volume of coating solids deposited per volume of coating used for coating, i, or composite volume of coating solids deposited per volume of coating used for the group of coatings including coating, i, in the spray booth(s) preceding the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted, liter of coating solids deposited per liter of coating used, from Equation 5 of this section.

VOC_i = Mass of VOC per volume of coating for coating, i, or composite mass of VOC per volume of coating for the group of coatings including coating, i, kg per liter, from Equation 6 of this section.

(1) Calculate the volume of coating solids deposited per volume of coating used for coating, i, or the composite volume of coating solids deposited per volume of coating used for the group of coatings including coating, i, used during the month in the spray booth(s) preceding the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted using Equation 5 of this section:

$$V_{sdep,i} = (V_{s,i})(TE_{c,i}) \qquad \text{(Eq. 5)}$$

Where:

$V_{sdep,\,i}$ = Volume of coating solids deposited per volume of coating used for coating, i, or composite volume of coating solids deposited per volume of coating used for the group of coatings including coating, i, in the spray booth(s) preceding the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted, liter of coating solids deposited per liter of coating used.

$V_{s,\,i}$ = Volume fraction of coating solids for coating, i, or average volume fraction of coating solids for the group of coatings including coating, i, liter coating solids per liter coating, determined according to § 63.3161(f).

$TE_{c,\,i}$ = Transfer efficiency of coating, i, or average transfer efficiency for the group of coatings including coating, i, in the spray booth(s) for the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted determined according to § 63.3161(g), expressed as a decimal, for example 60 percent must be expressed as 0.60. (Transfer efficiency also may be determined by testing representative coatings. The same coating groupings may be appropriate for both transfer efficiency testing and panel testing. In this case, all of the coatings in a panel test grouping would have the same transfer efficiency.)

(2) Calculate the mass of VOC per volume of coating for coating, i, or the composite mass of VOC per volume of coating for the group of coatings including coating, i, used during the month in the spray booth(s) preceding

the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted, kg, using Equation 6 of this section:

$$VOC_i = (D_{c,i})(Wvoc_{c,i}) \qquad \text{(Eq. 6)}$$

Where:

VOC_i = Mass of VOC per volume of coating for coating, i, or composite mass of VOC per volume of coating for the group of coatings including coating, i, used during the month in the spray booth(s) preceding the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted, kg VOC per liter coating.

$D_{c,i}$ = Density of coating, i, or average density of the group of coatings including coating, i, kg coating per liter coating, density determined according to § 63.3151(b).

$Wvoc_{c,i}$ = Mass fraction of VOC in coating, i, or average mass fraction of VOC for the group of coatings including coating, i, kg VOC per kg coating, determined by Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60) or the guidelines for combining analytical VOC content and formulation solvent content presented in ''Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations,'' EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22).

(3) As an alternative, you may choose to express the results of your panel tests in units of mass of VOC per mass of coating solids deposited and convert such results to a percent using Equation 7 of this section. If you panel test representative coatings, then you may convert the panel test result for each representative coating either to a unique percent capture efficiency for each coating grouped with that representative coating by using coating specific values for the mass of coating solids deposited per mass of coating used, mass fraction VOC, transfer efficiency, and mass fraction solids in Equations 7 and 8 of this section; or to a composite percent capture efficiency for the group of coatings by using composite values for the group of coatings for the mass of coating solids deposited per mass of coating used and average values for the mass of VOC per volume of coating, average values for the group of coatings for mass fraction VOC, transfer efficiency, and mass fraction solids in Equations 7 and 8 of this section. If you panel test each coating, then you must convert the panel test result for each coating to a unique percent capture efficiency for that coating by using coating specific values for the mass of coating solids deposited per mass of coating used, mass fraction VOC, transfer efficiency, and mass fraction solids in Equations 7 and 8 of this section. Panel test results expressed in units of mass of VOC per volume of coating solids deposited must be converted to percent capture efficiency using Equation 7 of this section:

$$CE_i = (P_{m,i})(W_{sdep,i})/(Wvoc_{c,i}) \qquad \text{(Eq. 7)}$$

Where:

CE_i = Capture efficiency for coating, i, or for the group of coatings including coating, i, for the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted, percent.

$P_{m,i}$ = Panel test result for coating, i, or for the coating representing coating, i, in the panel test, kg of VOC per kg of coating solids deposited.

$W_{sdep,i}$ = Mass of coating solids deposited per mass of coating used for coating i, or composite mass of coating solids deposited per mass of coating used for the group of coatings including coating, i, in the spray booth(s) preceding the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted, kg of solids deposited per kg of coating used, from Equation 8 of this section.

$Wvoc_{c,i}$ = Mass fraction of VOC in coating, i, or average mass fraction of VOC for the group of coatings including coating, i, kg VOC per kg coating, determined by Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60) or the guidelines for combining analytical VOC content and formulation solvent content presented in ''Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations,'' EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22).

(4) Calculate the mass of coating solids deposited per mass of coating used for each coating or the composite mass of coating solids deposited per mass of coating used for each group of coatings used during the month in the spray booth(s) preceding the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted using Equation 8 of this section:

$$W_{sdep,i} = (W_{s,i})(TE_{c,i}) \qquad \text{(Eq. 8)}$$

Where:

$W_{sdep,i}$ = Mass of coating solids deposited per mass of coating used for coating, i, or composite mass of coating solids deposited per mass of coating used for the group of coatings including coating, i, in the spray booth(s) preceding the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted, kg coating solids deposited per kg coating used.

$W_{s,i}$ = Mass fraction of coating solids for coating, i, or average mass fraction of coating solids for the group of coatings including coating, i, kg coating solids per kg coating, determined by Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60) or the guidelines for combining analytical VOC content and formulation solvent content presented in ''Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations,'' EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22).

$TE_{c,i}$ = Transfer efficiency of coating, i, or average transfer efficiency for the group of coatings including coating, i, in the spray booth(s) for the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted determined according to § 63.3161(g), expressed as a decimal, for example 60 percent must be expressed as 0.60. (Transfer efficiency also may be determined by testing representative coatings. The same coating groupings may be appropriate used for both transfer efficiency testing and panel testing. In this case, all of the coatings in a panel test grouping would have the same transfer efficiency.)

(f) *Alternative capture efficiency procedure.* As an alternative to the procedures specified in paragraphs (c) through (e) and (g) of this section, you may determine capture efficiency using any other capture efficiency protocol and test methods that satisfy the criteria of either the DQO or LCL approach as

described in appendix A to subpart KK of this part.

(g) *Panel testing to determine the capture efficiency of spray booth emissions from solvent-borne coatings.* You may conduct panel testing to determine the capture efficiency of spray booth emissions from solvent-borne coatings using the procedure in appendix A to this subpart.

§ 63.3166 How do I determine the add-on control device emission destruction or removal efficiency?

You must use the procedures and test methods in this section to determine the add-on control device emission destruction or removal efficiency as part of the performance test required by § 63.3160. You must conduct three test runs as specified in § 63.7(e)(3), and each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(a) For all types of add-on control devices, use the test methods specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Use Method 1 or 1A of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, to select sampling sites and velocity traverse points.

(2) Use Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, to measure gas volumetric flow rate.

(3) Use Method 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, for gas analysis to determine dry molecular weight. The ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10–1981, ''Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses [Part 10, Instruments and Apparatus]'' (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14), may be used as an alternative to Method 3B.

(4) Use Method 4 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 to determine stack gas moisture.

(5) Methods for determining gas volumetric flow rate, dry molecular weight, and stack gas moisture must be performed, as applicable, during each test run.

(b) Measure total gaseous organic mass emissions as carbon at the inlet and outlet of the add-on control device simultaneously, using either Method 25 or 25A of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section. You must use the same method for both the inlet and outlet measurements.

(1) Use Method 25 if the add-on control device is an oxidizer and you expect the total gaseous organic concentration as carbon to be more than 50 parts per million by volume (ppmv) at the control device outlet.

(2) Use Method 25A if the add-on control device is an oxidizer and you expect the total gaseous organic concentration as carbon to be 50 ppmv or less at the control device outlet.

(3) Use Method 25A if the add-control device is not an oxidizer.

(c) If two or more add-on control devices are used for the same emission stream, then you must measure emissions at the outlet of each device. For example, if one add-on control device is a concentrator with an outlet for the high-volume, dilute stream that has been treated by the concentrator, and a second add-on control device is an oxidizer with an outlet for the low-volume, concentrated stream that is treated with the oxidizer, you must measure emissions at the outlet of the oxidizer and the high volume dilute stream outlet of the concentrator.

(d) For each test run, determine the total gaseous organic emissions mass flow rates for the inlet and the outlet of the add-on control device, using Equation 1 of this section. If there is more than one inlet or outlet to the add-on control device, you must calculate the total gaseous organic mass flow rate using Equation 1 of this section for each inlet and each outlet and then total all of the inlet emissions and total all of the outlet emissions.

$$M_{f=}Q_{sd}C_c(12)(0.0416)\left(10^{-6}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

M_f = Total gaseous organic emissions mass flow rate, kg per hour (kg/h).

C_c = Concentration of organic compounds as carbon in the vent gas, as determined by Method 25 or Method 25A, ppmv, dry basis.

Q_{sd} = Volumetric flow rate of gases entering or exiting the add-on control device, as determined by Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G, dry standard cubic meters per hour (dscm/h).

0.0416 = Conversion factor for molar volume, kg-moles per cubic meter (mol/m^3) (@ 293 Kelvin (K) and 760 millimeters of mercury (mmHg)).

(e) For each test run, determine the add-on control device organic emissions destruction or removal efficiency using Equation 2 of this section:

$$DRE = \frac{M_{fi} - M_{fo}}{M_{f_i}}(100) \qquad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

DRE = Organic emissions destruction or removal efficiency of the add-on control device, percent.

M_{fi} = Total gaseous organic emissions mass flow rate at the inlet(s) to the add-on control device, using Equation 1 of this section, kg/h.

M_{fo} = Total gaseous organic emissions mass flow rate at the outlet(s) of the add-on control device, using Equation 1 of this section, kg/h.

(f) Determine the emission destruction or removal efficiency of the add-on control device as the average of the efficiencies determined in the three test runs and calculated in Equation 2 of this section.

§ 63.3167 How do I establish the add-on control device operating limits during the performance test?

During the performance test required by § 63.3160 and described in §§ 63.3164 and 63.3166, you must establish the operating limits required by § 63.3093 according to this section, unless you have received approval for alternative monitoring and operating limits under § 63.8(f) as specified in § 63.3093.

(a) *Thermal oxidizers.* If your add-on control device is a thermal oxidizer, establish the operating limit according to paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) During the performance test, you must monitor and record the combustion temperature at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs. You must monitor the temperature in the firebox of the thermal oxidizer or immediately downstream of the firebox before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

(2) Use all valid data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average combustion temperature maintained during the performance test. This average combustion temperature is the minimum operating limit for your thermal oxidizer.

(3) As an alternative, if the latest operating permit issued before April 26, 2007, for the thermal oxidizer at your facility contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements for the combustion temperature that are consistent with the requirements for thermal oxidizers in 40 CFR 60.395(c), then you may set the minimum operating limit for the combustion temperature for each such thermal oxidizer at your affected source at 28 degrees Celsius (50 degrees Fahrenheit) below the average combustion temperature during the performance test of that thermal oxidizer. If you do not have an operating permit for the thermal oxidizer at your facility and the latest construction permit issued before April 26, 2007, for the thermal oxidizer at your facility contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements for the combustion temperature that are consistent with the requirements for

thermal oxidizers in 40 CFR 60.395(c), then you may set the minimum operating limit for the combustion temperature for each such thermal oxidizer at your affected source at 28 degrees Celsius (50 degrees Fahrenheit) below the average combustion temperature during the performance test of that thermal oxidizer. If you use 28 degrees Celsius (50 degrees Fahrenheit) below the combustion temperature maintained during the performance test as the minimum operating limit for a thermal oxidizer, then you must keep the combustion temperature set point on that thermal oxidizer no lower than 14 degrees Celsius (25 degrees Fahrenheit) below the lower of that set point during the performance test for that thermal oxidizer and the average combustion temperature maintained during the performance test for that thermal oxidizer.

(b) *Catalytic oxidizers.* If your add-on control device is a catalytic oxidizer, establish the operating limits according to either paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) or paragraphs (b)(4) through (6) of this section.

(1) During the performance test, you must monitor and record the temperature just before the catalyst bed and the temperature difference across the catalyst bed at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs.

(2) Use all valid data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average temperature just before the catalyst bed and the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed maintained during the performance test. The minimum operating limits for your catalytic oxidizer are the average temperature just before the catalyst bed maintained during the performance test of that catalytic oxidizer and 80 percent of the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed maintained during the performance test of that catalytic oxidizer, except during periods of low production the latter minimum operating limit is to maintain a positive temperature gradient across the catalyst bed. A low production period is when production is less than 80 percent of production rate during the performance test of that catalytic oxidizer.

(3) As an alternative, if the latest operating permit issued before April 26, 2007, for the catalytic oxidizer at your facility contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements for the temperature before the catalyst bed that are consistent with the requirements for catalytic oxidizers in 40 CFR 60.395(c), then you may set the minimum operating limits for each such catalytic oxidizer at your affected source at 28 degrees Celsius (50 degrees Fahrenheit) below the average temperature just before the catalyst bed maintained during the performance test for that catalytic oxidizer and 80 percent of the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed maintained during the performance test for that catalytic oxidizer, except during periods of low production the latter minimum operating limit is to maintain a positive temperature gradient across the catalyst bed. If you do not have an operating permit for the catalytic oxidizer at your facility and the latest construction permit issued before April 26, 2007, for the catalytic oxidizer at your facility contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements for the temperature before the catalyst bed that are consistent with the requirements for catalytic oxidizers in 40 CFR 60.395(c), then you may set the minimum operating limits for each such catalytic oxidizer at your affected source at 28 degrees Celsius (50 degrees Fahrenheit) below the average temperature just before the catalyst bed maintained during the performance test for that catalytic oxidizer and 80 percent of the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed maintained during the performance test for that catalytic oxidizer, except during periods of low production the latter minimum operating limit is to maintain a positive temperature gradient across the catalyst bed. A low production period is when production is less than 80 percent of production rate during the performance test. If you use 28 degrees Celsius (50 degrees Fahrenheit) below the average temperature just before the catalyst bed maintained during the performance test as the minimum operating limits for a catalytic oxidizer, then you must keep the set point for the temperature just before the catalyst bed on that catalytic oxidizer no lower than 14 degrees Celsius (25 degrees Fahrenheit) below the lower of that set point during the performance test for that catalytic oxidizer and the average temperature just before the catalyst bed maintained during the performance test for that catalytic oxidizer.

(4) As an alternative to monitoring the temperature difference across the catalyst bed, you may monitor the temperature at the inlet to the catalyst bed and implement a site-specific inspection and maintenance plan for your catalytic oxidizer as specified in paragraph (b)(6) of this section. During the performance test, you must monitor and record the temperature just before the catalyst bed at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs. Use all valid data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average temperature just before the catalyst bed during the performance test. This is the minimum operating limit for your catalytic oxidizer.

(5) If the latest operating permit issued before April 26, 2007, for the catalytic oxidizer at your facility contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements for the temperature before the catalyst bed that are consistent with the requirements for catalytic oxidizers in 40 CFR 60.395(c), then you may set the minimum operating limit for each such catalytic oxidizer at your affected source at 28 degrees Celsius (50 degrees Fahrenheit) below the average temperature just before the catalyst bed maintained during the performance test for that catalytic oxidizer. If you do not have an operating permit for the catalytic oxidizer at your facility and the latest construction permit issued before April 26, 2007, for the catalytic oxidizer at your facility contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements for the temperature before the catalyst bed that are consistent with the requirements for catalytic oxidizers in 40 CFR 60.395(c), then you may set the minimum operating limit for each such catalytic oxidizer at your affected source at 28 degrees Celsius (50 degrees Fahrenheit) below the average temperature just before the catalyst bed maintained during the performance test for that catalytic oxidizer. If you use 28 degrees Celsius (50 degrees Fahrenheit) below the average temperature just before the catalyst bed maintained during the performance test as the minimum operating limit for a catalytic oxidizer, then you must keep the set point for the temperature just before the catalyst bed on that catalytic oxidizer no lower than 14 degrees Celsius (25 degrees Fahrenheit) below the lower of that set point during the performance test for that catalytic oxidizer and the average temperature just before the catalyst bed maintained during the performance test for that catalytic oxidizer.

(6) You must develop and implement an inspection and maintenance plan for your catalytic oxidizer(s) for which you elect to monitor according to paragraph (b)(4) or (5) of this section. The plan must address, at a minimum, the elements specified in paragraphs (b)(6)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Annual sampling and analysis of the catalyst activity (*i.e.*, conversion efficiency) following the oxidizer manufacturer's or catalyst supplier's recommended procedures.

(ii) Monthly inspection of the oxidizer system, including the burner assembly

and fuel supply lines for problems and, as necessary, adjustment of the equipment to assure proper air-to-fuel mixtures.

(iii) Annual internal and monthly external visual inspection of the catalyst bed to check for channeling, abrasion, and settling. If problems are found, you must replace the catalyst bed and conduct a new performance test to determine destruction efficiency according to § 63.3166.

(c) *Regenerative carbon adsorbers.* If your add-on control device is a regenerative carbon adsorber, establish the operating limits according to paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must monitor and record the total regeneration desorbing gas (*e.g.*, steam or nitrogen) mass flow for each regeneration cycle and the carbon bed temperature after each carbon bed regeneration and cooling cycle for the regeneration cycle either immediately preceding or immediately following the performance test.

(2) The operating limits for your carbon adsorber are the minimum total desorbing gas mass flow recorded during the regeneration cycle and the maximum carbon bed temperature recorded after the cooling cycle.

(d) *Condensers.* If your add-on control device is a condenser, establish the operating limits according to paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) During the performance test, you must monitor and record the condenser outlet (product side) gas temperature at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs.

(2) Use all valid data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average condenser outlet (product side) gas temperature maintained during the performance test. This average condenser outlet gas temperature is the maximum operating limit for your condenser.

(e) *Concentrators.* If your add-on control device includes a concentrator, you must establish operating limits for the concentrator according to paragraphs (e)(1) and (2)of this section.

(1) During the performance test, you must monitor and record the desorption gas inlet temperature at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three runs of the performance test.

(2) Use all valid data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average desorption gas inlet temperature. The minimum operating limit for the concentrator is 8 degrees Celsius (15 degrees Fahrenheit) below the average desorption gas inlet temperature maintained during the performance test for that concentrator. You must keep the set point for the desorption gas inlet temperature no lower than 6 degrees Celsius (10 degrees Fahrenheit) below the lower of that set point during the performance test for that concentrator and the average desorption gas inlet temperature maintained during the performance test for that concentrator.

(f) *Emission capture systems.* For each capture device that is not part of a PTE that meets the criteria of § 63.3165(a) and that is not capturing emissions from a downdraft spray booth or from a flash-off area or bake oven associated with a downdraft spray booth, establish an operating limit for either the gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure, as specified in paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section. The operating limit for a PTE is specified in Table 1 to this subpart.

(1) During the capture efficiency determination required by § 63.3160 and described in §§ 63.3164 and 63.3165, you must monitor and record either the gas volumetric flow rate or the duct static pressure for each separate capture device in your emission capture system at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs at a point in the duct between the capture device and the add-on control device inlet.

(2) Calculate and record the average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure for the three test runs for each capture device, using all valid data. This average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure is the minimum operating limit for that specific capture device.

§ 63.3168 What are the requirements for continuous parameter monitoring system installation, operation, and maintenance?

(a) *General.* You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS specified in paragraphs (c), (e), (f), and (g) of this section according to paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section. You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS specified in paragraphs (b) and (d) of this section according to paragraphs (a)(3) through (5) of this section.

(1) The CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period. You must have a minimum of four equally-spaced successive cycles of CPMS operation in 1 hour.

(2) You must determine the average of all recorded readings for each successive 3-hour period of the emission capture system and add-on control device operation.

(3) You must record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check of the CPMS.

(4) You must maintain the CPMS at all times and have available necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.

(5) You must operate the CPMS and collect emission capture system and add-on control device parameter data at all times that a controlled coating operation is operating, except during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, if applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments).

(6) You must not use emission capture system or add-on control device parameter data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, out-of-control periods, or required quality assurance or control activities when calculating data averages. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in calculating the data averages for determining compliance with the emission capture system and add-on control device operating limits.

(7) A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the CPMS to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. Any period for which the monitoring system is out of control and data are not available for required calculations is a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(b) *Capture system bypass line.* You must meet the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section for each emission capture system that contains bypass lines that could divert emissions away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere.

(1) You must monitor or secure the valve or closure mechanism controlling the bypass line in a nondiverting position in such a way that the valve or closure mechanism cannot be opened without creating a record that the valve was opened. The method used to monitor or secure the valve or closure mechanism must meet one of the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) *Flow control position indicator.* Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a flow control position indicator that takes a reading at least once every 15 minutes and provides a record indicating whether the emissions are directed to the add-on control device or diverted from the add-on control device. The time of occurrence and flow control position must be recorded, as well as every time the flow direction is changed. The flow control position

indicator must be installed at the entrance to any bypass line that could divert the emissions away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere.

(ii) *Car-seal or lock-and-key valve closures.* Secure any bypass line valve in the closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration. You must visually inspect the seal or closure mechanism at least once every month to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position, and the emissions are not diverted away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere.

(iii) *Valve closure monitoring.* Ensure that any bypass line valve is in the closed (nondiverting) position through monitoring of valve position at least once every 15 minutes. You must inspect the monitoring system at least once every month to verify that the monitor will indicate valve position.

(iv) *Automatic shutdown system.* Use an automatic shutdown system in which the coating operation is stopped when flow is diverted by the bypass line away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere when the coating operation is running. You must inspect the automatic shutdown system at least once every month to verify that it will detect diversions of flow and shut down the coating operation.

(2) If any bypass line is opened, you must include a description of why the bypass line was opened and the length of time it remained open in the semiannual compliance reports required in § 63.3120.

(c) *Thermal oxidizers and catalytic oxidizers.* If you are using a thermal oxidizer or catalytic oxidizer as an add-on control device (including those used to treat desorbed concentrate streams from concentrators or carbon adsorbers), you must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) For a thermal oxidizer, install a gas temperature monitor in the firebox of the thermal oxidizer or in the duct immediately downstream of the firebox before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

(2) For a catalytic oxidizer, install a gas temperature monitor upstream of the catalyst bed. If you establish the operating parameters for a catalytic oxidizer under § 63.3167(b)(1) through (3), you must also install a gas temperature monitor downstream of the catalyst bed. The temperature monitors must be in the gas stream immediately before and after the catalyst bed to measure the temperature difference across the bed. If you establish the operating parameters for a catalytic oxidizer under § 63.3167(b)(4) through (6), you need not install a gas temperature monitor downstream of the catalyst bed.

(3) For all thermal oxidizers and catalytic oxidizers, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) and (c)(3)(i) through (vii) of this section for each gas temperature monitoring device.

(i) Locate the temperature sensor in a position that provides a representative temperature.

(ii) Use a temperature sensor with a measurement sensitivity of 4 degrees Fahrenheit or 0.75 percent of the temperature value, whichever is larger.

(iii) Shield the temperature sensor system from electromagnetic interference and chemical contaminants.

(iv) If a gas temperature chart recorder is used, it must have a measurement sensitivity in the minor division of at least 20 degrees Fahrenheit.

(v) Perform an electronic calibration at least semiannually according to the procedures in the manufacturer's owners manual. Following the electronic calibration, you must conduct a temperature sensor validation check in which a second or redundant temperature sensor placed nearby the process temperature sensor must yield a reading within 30 degrees Fahrenheit of the process temperature sensor reading.

(vi) Conduct calibration and validation checks any time the sensor exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating temperature range or install a new temperature sensor.

(vii) At least monthly, inspect components for integrity and electrical connections for continuity, oxidation, and galvanic corrosion.

(d) *Regenerative carbon adsorbers.* If you are using a regenerative carbon adsorber as an add-on control device, you must monitor the total regeneration desorbing gas (*e.g.*, steam or nitrogen) mass flow for each regeneration cycle, the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration and cooling cycle, and comply with paragraphs (a)(3) through (5) and (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The regeneration desorbing gas mass flow monitor must be an integrating device having a measurement sensitivity of plus or minus 10 percent, capable of recording the total regeneration desorbing gas mass flow for each regeneration cycle.

(2) The carbon bed temperature monitor must have a measurement sensitivity of 1 percent of the temperature (as expressed in degrees Fahrenheit) recorded or 1 degree Fahrenheit, whichever is greater, and must be capable of recording the temperature within 15 minutes of completing any carbon bed cooling cycle.

(e) *Condensers.* If you are using a condenser, you must monitor the condenser outlet (product side) gas temperature and comply with paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) and (e)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The gas temperature monitor must have a measurement sensitivity of 1 percent of the temperature (expressed in degrees Fahrenheit) recorded or 1 degree Fahrenheit, whichever is greater.

(2) The temperature monitor must provide a gas temperature record at least once every 15 minutes.

(f) *Concentrators.* If you are using a concentrator, such as a zeolite wheel or rotary carbon bed concentrator, you must install a temperature monitor in the desorption gas stream. The temperature monitor must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) and (c)(3) of this section.

(g) *Emission capture systems.* The capture system monitoring system must comply with the applicable requirements in paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) For each flow measurement device, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) and (g)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Locate a flow sensor in a position that provides a representative flow measurement in the duct from each capture device in the emission capture system to the add-on control device.

(ii) Reduce swirling flow or abnormal velocity distributions due to upstream and downstream disturbances.

(iii) Conduct a flow sensor calibration check at least semiannually.

(iv) At least monthly, inspect components for integrity, electrical connections for continuity, and mechanical connections for leakage.

(2) For each pressure drop measurement device, you must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) and (g)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section.

(i) Locate the pressure tap(s) in a position that provides a representative measurement of the pressure drop across each opening you are monitoring.

(ii) Minimize or eliminate pulsating pressure, vibration, and internal and external corrosion.

(iii) Check pressure tap pluggage daily.

(iv) Using an inclined manometer with a measurement sensitivity of 0.0002 inch water, check gauge calibration quarterly and transducer calibration monthly.

(v) Conduct calibration checks any time the sensor exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum

operating pressure range or install a new pressure sensor.

(vi) At least monthly, inspect components for integrity, electrical connections for continuity, and mechanical connections for leakage.

Compliance Requirements for the Combined Primer-Surfacer, Topcoat, Final Repair, Glass Bonding Primer, and Glass Bonding Adhesive Emission Limitations and the Separate Electrodeposition Primer Emission Limitations

§ 63.3170 By what date must I conduct performance tests and other initial compliance demonstrations?

(a) *New and reconstructed affected sources.* For a new or reconstructed affected source, you must meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of § 63.3160.

(b) *Existing affected sources.* For an existing affected source, you must meet the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of § 63.3160.

§ 63.3171 How do I demonstrate initial compliance?

(a) You must meet all of the requirements of this section to demonstrate initial compliance. To demonstrate initial compliance, the organic HAP emissions from the combined primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) must meet the applicable emission limitation in § 63.3090(b) or § 63.3091(b); and the organic HAP emissions from the electrodeposition primer operation must meet the applicable emissions limitations in § 63.3092(a) or (b).

(b) *Compliance with operating limits.* Except as provided in § 63.3160(a)(4), you must establish and demonstrate continuous compliance during the initial compliance period with the operating limits required by § 63.3093, using the procedures specified in §§ 63.3167 and 63.3168.

(c) *Compliance with work practice requirements.* You must develop, implement, and document your implementation of the work practice plans required by § 63.3094(b) and (c) during the initial compliance period, as specified in § 63.3130.

(d) *Compliance with emission limits.* You must follow the procedures in § 63.3161(e) through (n), excluding materials used in electrodeposition primer operations, to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit in § 63.3090(b) or § 63.3091(b). You must follow the procedures in paragraph (e) of this section to demonstrate compliance with the emission limit in § 63.3092(a), or paragraphs (f) through (g) of this section to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations in § 63.3092(b).

(e) *Determine the mass fraction of each organic HAP in each material used in the electrodeposition primer operation.* You must determine the mass fraction of each organic HAP for each material used in the electrodeposition primer operation during the compliance period by using one of the options in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) *Method 311 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 63).* You may use Method 311 for determining the mass fraction of each organic HAP.

(2) *Alternative method.* You may use an alternative test method for determining the mass fraction of organic HAP once the Administrator has approved it. You must follow the procedure in § 63.7(f) to submit an alternative test method for approval.

(3) *Information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material.* You may rely on information other than that generated by the test methods specified in paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section, such as manufacturer's formulation data, if it represents each organic HAP that is present at 0.1 percent by mass or more for OSHA-defined carcinogens, as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4), and at 1.0 percent by mass or more for other compounds. If there is a disagreement between such information and results of a test conducted according to paragraph (e)(1) or (2) of this section, then the test method results will take precedence unless after consultation, the facility demonstrates to the satisfaction of the enforcement authority that the facility's data are correct.

(f) *Capture of electrodeposition bake oven emissions.* You must show that the electrodeposition bake oven meets the criteria in sections 5.3 through 5.5 of Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 and directs all of the exhaust gases from the bake oven to an add-on control device.

(g) *Control of electrodeposition bake oven emissions.* Determine the efficiency of each control device on each electrodeposition bake oven using the procedures in §§ 63.3164 and 63.3166.

(h) *Compliance demonstration.* To demonstrate initial compliance, the organic HAP emissions from the combined primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) must meet the applicable emission limitation in § 63.3090(b) or § 63.3091(b); the organic HAP emissions from the electrodeposition primer operation must meet the applicable emissions limitations in § 63.3092(a) or (b). You must keep all records as required by §§ 63.3130 and 63.3131. As part of the Notification of Compliance Status required by § 63.3110, you must submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the initial compliance period because the organic HAP emission rate from the combined primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c) was less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in § 63.3090(b) or § 63.3091(b), and the organic HAP emissions from the electrodeposition primer operation met the applicable emissions limitations in § 63.3092(a) or (b), and you achieved the operating limits required by § 63.3093 and the work practice standards required by § 63.3094.

§ 63.3172 [Reserved]

§ 63.3173 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations?

(a) To demonstrate continuous compliance with the applicable emission limit in § 63.3090(b) or § 63.3091(b), the organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period determined according to the procedures in § 63.3171 must be equal to or less than the applicable emission limit in § 63.3090(b) or § 63.3091(b). A compliance period consists of 1 month. Each month after the end of the initial compliance period described in § 63.3170 is a compliance period consisting of that month. You must perform the calculations in § 63.3171 on a monthly basis.

(b) If the organic HAP emission rate for any 1 month compliance period exceeded the applicable emission limit in § 63.3090(b) or § 63.3091(b), this is a deviation from the emission limitation for that compliance period and must be

reported as specified in §§ 63.3110(c)(6) and 63.3120(a)(6).

(c) You must meet the requirements of § 63.3163(c) through (j).

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.3175 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by us, EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the EPA Administrator and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the work practice standards in § 63.3094 under § 63.6(g).

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in § 63.90.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f) and as defined in § 63.90.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f) and as defined in § 63.90.

§ 63.3176 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the CAA, in the General Provisions of this part, and in this section as follows:

Add-on control device means an air pollution control device, such as a thermal oxidizer or carbon adsorber, that reduces pollution in an air stream by destruction or removal before discharge to the atmosphere.

Add-on control device efficiency means the ratio of the emissions collected or destroyed by an add-on air pollution control device to the total emissions that are introduced into the control device, expressed as a percentage.

Adhesive means any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together.

Adhesive and sealer material means adhesives, sealers and thinners added to adhesives or sealers.

Anti-chip coating means a specialty type of coating designed to reduce stone chipping damage. It is applied on selected vehicle surfaces that are exposed to impingement by stones and other road debris. It is typically applied after the electrodeposition primer and before the topcoat Anti-chip coatings are a type of *primer-surfacer*.

Automobile means a motor vehicle designed to carry up to eight passengers, excluding vans, sport utility vehicles, and motor vehicles designed primarily to transport light loads of property. See also *Light-duty truck*.

Automobile and/or light-duty truck assembly plant means facilities involved primarily in assembly of automobiles and light-duty trucks, including coating facilities and processes.

Bake oven air seal means an entry or entry vestibule to or an exit or exit vestibule from a bake oven which isolates the bake oven from the area immediately preceding (for an entry or entry vestibule) or immediately following (for an exit or exit vestibule) the bake oven. No significant VOC generating activity takes place in a bake oven air seal. Fresh air is supplied into a bake oven air seal and is then directed in part into the bake oven and in part into the area immediately preceding or immediately following the bake oven.

Basecoat/clearcoat means a topcoat system applied to exterior and selected interior vehicle surfaces primarily to provide an aesthetically pleasing appearance and acceptable durability performance. It consists of a layer of pigmented basecoat color coating, followed directly by a layer of a clear or semitransparent coating. It may include multiple layers of color coats or tinted clear materials.

Blackout coating means a type of specialty coating applied on selected vehicle surfaces (including areas of the engine compartment visible through the grill, and window and pillar trim) to provide a cosmetic appearance. Typically black or dark gray color. Blackout coating may be included in either the primer-surfacer or topcoat operations.

Body part means exterior parts such as hoods, fenders, doors, roof, quarter panels, decklids, tail gates, and cargo beds. Body parts were traditionally made of sheet metal, but now are also made of plastic. Bumpers, fascia, and cladding are not body parts.

Capture device means a hood, enclosure, room, floor sweep, or other means of containing or collecting emissions and directing those emissions into an add-on air pollution control device.

Capture efficiency or capture system efficiency means the portion (expressed as a percentage) of the pollutants from an emission source that is delivered to an add-on control device.

Capture system means one or more capture devices intended to collect emissions generated by a coating operation in the use of coatings, both at the point of application and at subsequent points where emissions from the coatings occur, such as flash-off, drying, or curing. As used in this subpart, multiple capture devices that collect emissions generated by a coating operation are considered a single capture system.

Catalytic oxidizer means a device for oxidizing pollutants or waste materials via flame and heat incorporating a catalyst to aid the combustion at lower operating temperature.

Cleaning material means a solvent used to remove contaminants and other materials such as dirt, grease, oil, and dried (*e.g.*, depainting) or wet coating from a substrate before or after coating application; or from equipment associated with a coating operation, such as spray booths, spray guns, tanks, and hangers. Thus, it includes any cleaning material used on substrates or equipment or both.

Coating means a material applied to a substrate for decorative, protective, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, sealants, caulks, inks, adhesives, primers, deadeners, and maskants. Decorative, protective, or functional materials that consist only of protective oils for metal, acids, bases, or any combination of these substances are not considered coatings for the purposes of this subpart.

Coating operation means equipment used to apply coating to a substrate (coating application) and to dry or cure the coating after application. A single coating operation always includes at least the point at which a coating is applied and all subsequent points in the affected source where organic HAP emissions from that coating occur. There may be multiple coating operations in an affected source. Coating application with hand-held nonrefillable aerosol containers, touchup bottles, touchup markers, marking pens, or pinstriping equipment is not a coating operation for the purposes of this subpart. The application of temporary materials such as protective oils and ''travel waxes'' that are designed to be removed from the vehicle before it is delivered to a

retail purchaser is not a coating operation for the purposes of this subpart.

Coating solids means the nonvolatile portion of the coating.

Container means a receptacle, such as a can, vessel, tote, or tank, in which coatings, solvents or cleaning materials are held, stored, mixed, or carried.

Continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) means the total equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this subpart; used to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide a record of coating operation, or capture system, or add-on control device parameters.

Controlled coating operation means a coating operation from which some or all of the organic HAP emissions are routed through an emission capture system and add-on control device.

Day tank means tank with agitation and pumping system used for mixing and continuous circulation of coatings from the paint storage area to the spray booth area of the paint shop.

Deadener means a specialty coating applied to selected vehicle surfaces for the purpose of reducing the sound of road noise in the passenger compartment.

Deadener material means deadener and thinner added to deadener.

Deposited solids means the coating solids which remain on the substrate or object being painted.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard; fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or fails to meet any emission limit or operating limit or work practice standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart. A deviation is not always a violation.

Electrodeposition primer or electrocoating primer means a process of applying a protective, corrosion-resistant waterborne primer on exterior and interior surfaces that provides thorough coverage of recessed areas. It is a dip coating method that uses an electrical field to apply or deposit the conductive coating onto the part. The object being painted acts as an electrode that is oppositely charged from the particles of paint in the dip tank. Also referred to as E-Coat, Uni-Prime, and ELPO Primer.

Emission limitation means an emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard.

Final repair means the operations performed and coating(s) applied to completely-assembled motor vehicles or to parts that are not yet on a completely assembled motor vehicle to correct damage or imperfections in the coating. The curing of the coatings applied in these operations is accomplished at a lower temperature than that used for curing primer-surfacer and topcoat. This lower temperature cure avoids the need to send parts that are not yet on a completely assembled vehicle through the same type of curing process used for primer-surfacer and topcoat and is necessary to protect heat sensitive components on completely assembled motor vehicles.

Flash-off area means the portion of a coating process between the coating application station and the next coating application station or drying oven where solvent begins to evaporate from the coated vehicle.

Glass bonding adhesive means an adhesive used to bond windshield or other glass to an automobile or light-duty truck body.

Glass bonding primer means a primer applied to windshield or other glass, or to body openings to prepare the glass or body openings for the application of glass bonding adhesive, or the installation of adhesive bonded glass.

Guide coat means *Primer-surfacer*.

In-line repair means the operation performed and coating(s) applied to correct damage or imperfections in the topcoat on parts that are not yet on a completely assembled motor vehicle. The curing of the coatings applied in these operations is accomplished at essentially the same temperature as that used for curing the previously applied topcoat. Also referred to as high bake repair or high bake reprocess. In-line repair is considered part of topcoat.

Light-duty truck means vans, sport utility vehicles, and motor vehicles designed primarily to transport light loads of property with gross vehicle weight rating of 8,500 lbs or less.

Manufacturer's formulation data means data on a material (such as a coating) that are supplied by the material manufacturer based on knowledge of the ingredients used to manufacture that material, rather than based on testing of the material with the test methods specified in §§ 63.3151 and 63.3161. Manufacturer's formulation data may include, but are not limited to, information on density, organic HAP content, volatile organic matter content, and coating solids content.

Mass fraction of organic HAP means the ratio of the mass of organic HAP to the mass of a material in which it is contained, expressed as kg of organic HAP per kg of material.

Month means a calendar month or a pre-specified period of 28 days to 35 days to allow for flexibility in recordkeeping when data are based on a business accounting period.

Organic HAP content means the mass of organic HAP per mass of coating material.

Paint line means a set of coating operations which includes a topcoat operation and, if present, includes electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, final repair, glass bonding primer and glass bonding adhesive operations in which the same new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies, or body parts for new automobiles, or new light-duty trucks are coated. The most typical paint line consists of a set of electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations in which the same new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies are coated.

Paint shop means the collection of all areas at the facility in which new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies, or body parts for new automobiles or new light-duty trucks are phosphated and coated (including application, flash-off, drying and curing of electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, glass bonding adhesive, deadener, adhesives and sealers); all coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c); all areas at the facility in which substrates or equipment are cleaned relating to the coating of new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies, the coating of body parts for new automobiles or new light-duty trucks, or coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c); and all areas at the facility used for storage, mixing, conveying and waste handling of coatings, thinners and cleaning materials related to the coating of new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies, the coating of body parts for new automobiles or new light-duty trucks, or coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to § 63.3082(c). If there is no application of topcoat to new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies, or body parts for new automobiles or new light-duty trucks at the facility, then for purposes of this subpart the facility does not have a paint shop.

Permanent total enclosure (PTE) means a permanently installed enclosure that meets the criteria of Method 204 of appendix M, 40 CFR part 51, for a PTE and that directs all the exhaust gases from the enclosure to an add-on control device.

Primer-surfacer means an intermediate protective coating applied on the electrodeposition primer and under the topcoat. It provides adhesion, protection, and appearance properties to the total finish. Also called a guide coat or surfacer. *Anti-chip coatings* are a type of primer-surfacer.

Purge/clean operation means the process of flushing paint out and cleaning the spray lines when changing colors or to remove undesired material. It includes use of air and solvents to clean the lines.

Purge capture means the capture of purge solvent and materials into a closed collection system immediately after purging the system. It is used to prevent the release of organic HAP emissions and includes the disposal of the captured purge material.

Purge material means the coating and associated cleaning solvent materials expelled from the spray system during the process of cleaning the spray lines and applicators when color-changing or to maintain the cleanliness of the spray system.

Protective oil means an organic material that is applied to metal for the purpose of providing lubrication or protection from corrosion without forming a solid film. This definition of protective oil includes, but is not limited to, lubricating oils, evaporative oils (including those that evaporate completely), and extrusion oils.

Research or laboratory operations means surface coating for which the primary purpose is research and development of new processes and products, that is conducted under the close supervision of technically trained personnel, and that is not part of the manufacture of final or intermediate products for commercial purposes, except in a *de minimis* manner.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

Sealer means a high solids, high viscosity material, generally, but not always, applied in the paint shop after the body has received an electrodeposition primer coating. The primary purpose of sealers is to fill body joints completely so that there is no intrusion of water, gases or corrosive materials into the passenger area of the body compartment. Also referred to as sealants.

Spray booth means a ventilated structure housing automatic and/or manual spray application equipment for coating operations. Includes facilities for the capture and entrapment of particulate overspray.

Spray booth air seal means an entry vestibule to or exit vestibule from a spray booth which isolates the spray booth from the area immediately preceeding (for an entry vestibule) or immediately following (for an exit vestibule) the spray booth. No coating application or other VOC generating activity takes place in a spray booth air seal. Fresh air is supplied into a spray booth air seal and is then directed in part into the spray booth and in part into the area immediately preceeding or immediately following the spray booth.

Startup, initial means the first time equipment is used in a facility to produce a salable product.

Surface preparation means use of a cleaning material on a portion of or all of a substrate. This includes use of a cleaning material to remove dried coating, which is sometimes called ''depainting.''

Surfacer means *Primer-surfacer*.

Tack-wipe means solvent impregnated cloth used to remove dust from surfaces prior to application of coatings.

Temporary total enclosure means an enclosure constructed for the purpose of measuring the capture efficiency of pollutants emitted from a given source as defined in Method 204 of appendix M, 40 CFR part 51.

Thermal oxidizer means a device for oxidizing air pollutants or waste materials via flame and heat.

Thinner means an organic solvent that is added to a coating after the coating is received from the supplier.

Topcoat means the final coating system applied to provide the final color and/or a protective finish. The topcoat may be a monocoat color or basecoat/clearcoat system. In-line repair and two-tone are part of topcoat.

Total volatile hydrocarbon (TVH) means the total amount of nonaqueous volatile organic matter determined according to Methods 204 and 204A through F of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 and substituting the term TVH each place in the methods where the term VOC is used. The TVH includes both VOC and non-VOC.

Touchup bottle means a glass or metal bottle of less than 0.10 liter volume furnished with a brush that is permanently attached to the bottle closure.

Transfer efficiency means the ratio of the amount of coating solids deposited onto the surface of the object to the total amount of coating solids sprayed while applying the coating to the object.

Uncontrolled coating operation means a coating operation from which none of the organic HAP emissions are routed through an emission capture system and add-on control device.

Volatile organic compound (VOC) means any compound defined as VOC in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

Volume fraction of coating solids means the ratio of the volume of coating solids (also known as volume of nonvolatiles) to the volume of coating; liters of coating solids per liter of coating.

Tables to Subpart IIII of Part 63

If you are required to comply with operating limits by § 63.3093, you must comply with the applicable operating limits in the following table:

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART IIII OF PART 63.—OPERATING LIMITS FOR CAPTURE SYSTEMS AND ADD-ON CONTROL DEVICES

For the following device . . .	You must meet the following operating limit . . .	And you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the operating limit by
1. Thermal oxidizer	a. The average combustion temperature in any 3-hour period must not fall below the combustion temperature limit established according to § 63.3167(a).	i. Collecting the combustion temperature data according to § 63.3168(c); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average combustion temperature at or above temperature limit.
2. Catalytic oxidizer	a. The average temperature measured just before the catalyst bed in any 3-hour period must not fall below the limit established according to § 63.3167(b); and either.	i. Collecting the temperature data temperature according to § 63.3168(c); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average temperature before the catalyst bed at or above the temperature limit.

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART IIII OF PART 63.—OPERATING LIMITS FOR CAPTURE SYSTEMS AND ADD-ON CONTROL DEVICES—Continued

For the following device . . .	You must meet the following operating limit . . .	And you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the operating limit by
	b. Ensure that the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed in any 3-hour period does not fall below the temperature difference limit established according to § 63.3167(b)(2); or.	i. Collecting the temperature data according to § 63.3168(c); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average temperature difference at or above the temperature difference limit; or
	c. Develop and implement an inspection and maintenance plan according to § 63.3167(b)(4).	i. Maintaining an up-to-date inspection maintenance plan, records of annual catalyst activity checks, records of monthly inspections of the oxidizer system, and records of the annual internal inspections of the catalyst bed. If a problem is discovered during a monthly or annual inspection required by § 63.3167(b)(4), you must take corrective action as soon as practicable consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations.
3. Regenerative carbon adsorber.	a. The total regeneration desorbing gas (*e.g.,* steam or nitrogen) mass flow for each carbon bed regeneration cycle must not fall below the total regeneration desorbing gas mass flow limit established according to § 63.3167(c). b. The temperature of the carbon bed after completing each regeneration and any cooling cycle must not exceed the carbon bed temperature limit established according to § 63.3167(c).	i. Measuring the total regeneration desorbing gas (*e.g.*, steam or nitrogen) mass flow for each regeneration cycle according to § 63.3168(d); and ii. Maintaining the total regeneration desorbing gas mass flow at or above the mass flow limit. i. Measuring the temperature of the carbon bed after completing each regeneration and any cooling cycle according to § 63.3168(d); and ii. Operating the carbon beds such that each carbon bed is not returned to service until completing each regeneration and any cooling cycle until the recorded temperature of the carbon bed is at or below the temperature limit.
4. Condenser	a. The average condenser outlet (product side) gas temperature in any 3-hour period must not exceed the temperature limit established according to § 63.3167(d).	i. Collecting the condenser outlet (product side) gas temperature according to § 63.3168(e); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average gas temperature at the outlet at or below the temperature limit.
5. Concentrators, including zeolite wheels and rotary carbon adsorbers.	a. The average desorption gas inlet temperature in any 3-hour period must not fall below the limit established according to § 63.3167(e).	i. Collecting the temperature data according to § 63.3168(f); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. maintaining the 3-hour average temperature at or above the temperature limit.
6. Emission capture system that is a PTE.	a. The direction of the air flow at all times must be into the enclosure; and either. b. The average facial velocity of air through all natural draft openings in the enclosure must be at least 200 feet per minute; or. c. The pressure drop across the enclosure must be at least 0.007 inch water, as established in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51.	i. Collecting the direction of air flow, and either the facial velocity of air through all natural draft openings according to § 63.3168(g)(1) or the pressure drop across the enclosure according to § 63.3168(g)(2); and ii. Maintaining the facial velocity of air flow through all natural draft openings or the pressure drop at or above the facial velocity limit or pressure drop limit, and maintaining the direction of air flow into the enclosure at all times.
7. Emission capture system that is not a PTE.	a. The average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure in each duct between a capture device and add-on control device inlet in any 3-hour period must not fall below the average volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure limit established for that capture device according to § 63.3167(f).	i. Vollecting the gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure for each capture device according to § 63.3168(g); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure for each capture device at or above the gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure limit.

You must comply with the applicable General Provisions requirements according to the following table:

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART IIII OF PART 63.—APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS TO SUBPART IIII OF PART 63

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart IIII	Explanation
§ 63.1(a)(1)–(12)	General Applicability	Yes.	
§ 63.1(b)(1)–(3)	Initial Applicability Determination	Yes	Applicability to subpart IIII is also specified in § 63.3081.
§ 63.1(c)(1)	Applicability After Standard Established	Yes.	
§ 63.1(c)(2)	Applicability of Permit Program for Area Sources.	No	Area sources are not subject to subpart IIII.
§ 63.1(c)(5)	Extensions and Notifications	Yes.	
§ 63.1(e)	Applicability of Permit Program Before Relevant Standard is Set.	Yes.	
§ 63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional definitions are specified in § 63.3176.
§ 63.3(a)–(c)	Units and Abbreviations	Yes.	
§ 63.4(a)(1)–(5)	Prohibited Activities	Yes.	
§ 63.4(b)–(c)	Circumvention/Fragmentation	Yes.	
§ 63.5(a)	Preconstruction Review Applicability	Yes.	
§ 63.5(b)(1)–(6)	Requirements for Existing, Newly Constructed, and Reconstructed Sources.	Yes.	
§ 63.5(d)	Application for Approval of Construction/Reconstruction.	Yes.	
§ 63.5(e)	Approval of Construction/Reconstruction	Yes.	
§ 63.5(f)	Approval of Construction/Reconstruction Based on Prior State Review.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(a)	Compliance With Standards and Maintenance Requirements—Applicability.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(b)(1)–(7)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Sources.	Yes	Section 63.3083 specifies the compliance dates.
§ 63.6(c)(1)–(5)	Compliance Dates for Existing Sources	Yes	Section 63.3083 specifies the compliance dates.
§ 63.6(e)(1)–(2)	Operation and Maintenance	Yes.	
§ 63.6(e)(3)	SSMP	Yes	Only sources using an add-on control device to comply with the standard must complete SSMP.
§ 63.6(f)(1)	Compliance Except During Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction.	Yes	Applies only to sources using an add-on control device to comply with the standards.
§ 63.6(f)(2)–(3)	Methods for Determining Compliance	Yes.	
§ 63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Use of an Alternative Standard	Yes.	
§ 63.6(h)	Compliance With Opacity/Visible Emission Standards.	No	Subpart IIII does not establish opacity standards and does not require continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS).
§ 63.6(i)	Extension of Compliance	Yes.	
63.6(j)	Presidential Compliance Exemption	Yes.	
§ 63.7(a)(1)	Performance Test Requirements—Applicability.	Yes	Applies to all affected sources. Additional requirements for performance testing are specified in §§ 63.3164 and 63.3166.
§ 63.7(a)(2)	Performance Test Requirements—Dates.	Yes	Applies only to performance tests for capture system and control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standards. Section 63.3160 specifies the schedule for performance test requirements that are earlier than those specified in § 63.7(a)(2).
§ 63.7(a)(3)	Performance Tests Required By the Administrator.	Yes.	
§ 63.7(b)–(e)	Performance Test Requirements—Notification, Quality Assurance, Facilities Necessary for Safe Testing Conditions During Test.	Yes	Applies only to performance tests for capture system and add-on control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standards.
§ 63.7(f)	Performance Test Requirements—Use of Alternative Test Method.	Yes	Applies to all test methods except those used to determine capture system efficiency.
§ 63.7(g)–(h)	Performance Test Requirements—Data Analysis, Recordkeeping, Reporting, Waiver of Test.	Yes	Applies only to performance tests for capture system and add-on control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standards.

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART IIII OF PART 63.—APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS TO SUBPART IIII OF PART 63—Continued

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart IIII	Explanation
§ 63.8(a)(1)–(3)	Monitoring Requirements—Applicability	Yes	Applies only to monitoring of capture system and add-on control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standards. Additional requirements for monitoring are specified in § 63.3168.
§ 63.8(a)(4)	Additional Monitoring Requirements	No	Subpart IIII does not have monitoring requirements for flares.
§ 63.8(b)	Conduct of Monitoring	Yes	
63.8(c)(1)–(3)	Continuous Monitoring Systems (CMS) Operation and Maintenance.	Yes	Applies only to monitoring of capture system and add-on control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standards. Additional requirements for CMS operations and maintenance are specified in § 63.3168.
§ 63.8(c)(4)	CMS	No	Section 63.3168 specifies the requirements for the operation of CMS for capture systems and add-on control devices at sources using these to comply with the standards.
§ 63.89(c)(5)	COMS	No	Subpart IIII does not have opacity or visible emission standards.
§ 63.8(c)(6)	CMS Requirements	No	Section 63.3168 specifies the requirements for monitoring systems for capture systems and add-on control devices at sources using these to comply with the standards.
§ 63.8(c)(7)	CMS Out-of-Control Periods	No	
§ 63.8(c)(8)	CMS Out-of-Control Periods Reporting	No	Section 63.3120 requires reporting of CMS out-of-control periods.
§ 63.8(d)–(e)	Quality Control Program and CMS Performance Evaluation.	No	Subpart IIII does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§ 63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Use of an Alternative Monitoring Method.	Yes.	
§ 63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test	No	Subpart IIII does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§ 63.8(g)(1)–(5)	Data Reduction	No	Sections 63.3167 and 63.3168 specify monitoring data reduction.
§ 63.9(a)–(d)	Notification Requirements	Yes.	
§ 63.9(e)	Notification of Performance Test	Yes	Applies only to capture system and add-on control device performance tests at sources using these to comply with the standards.
§ 63.9(f)	Notification of Visible Emissions/Opacity Test.	No	Subpart IIII does not have opacity or visible emission standards.
§ 63.9(g)(1)–(3)	Additional Notifications When Using CMS.	No	Subpart IIII does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§ 63.9(h)	Notification of Compliance Status	Yes	Section 63.3110 specifies the dates for submitting the notification of compliance status.
§ 63.9(i)	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines	Yes	
§ 63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information	Yes.	
§ 63.10(a)	Recordkeeping/Reporting—Applicability and General Information.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(1)	General Recordkeeping Requirements	Yes	Additional requirements are specified in §§ 63.3130 and 63.3131.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(i)–(v)	Recordkeeping Relevant to Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Periods and CMS.	Yes	Requirements for startup, shutdown, and malfunction records only apply to capture systems and add-on control devices used to comply with the standards.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)		Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Records	Yes.	

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART IIII OF PART 63.—APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS TO SUBPART IIII OF PART 63—Continued

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart IIII	Explanation
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiii)		No	Subpart IIII does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiv)		Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(3)	Recordkeeping Requirements for Applicability Determinations.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(c)(1)–(6)	Additional Recordkeeping Requirements for Sources with CMS.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(c)(7)–(8)		No	The same records are required in § 63.3120(a)(6).
§ 63.10(c)(9)–(15)		Yes	
§ 63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements	Yes	Additional requirements are specified in § 63.3120.
§ 63.10(d)(2)	Report of Performance Test Results	Yes	Additional requirements are specified in § 63.3120(b).
§ 63.10(d)(3)	Reporting Opacity or Visible Emissions Observations.	No	Subpart IIII does not require opacity or visible emissions observations.
§ 63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports for Sources With Compliance Extensions.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(d)(5)	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Reports.	Yes	Applies only to capture systems and add-on control devices used to comply with the standards.
§ 63.10(e)(1)–(2)	Additional CMS Reports	No	Subpart IIII does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§ 63.10(e)(3)	Excess Emissions/CMS Performance Reports.	No	Section 63.3120(b) specifies the contents of periodic compliance reports.
§ 63.10(e)(4)	COMS Data Reports	No	Subpart IIII does not specify requirements for opacity or COMS.
§ 63.10(f)	Recordkeeping/Reporting Waiver	Yes	
§ 63.11	Control Device Requirements/Flares	No	Subpart IIII does not specify use of flares for compliance.
§ 63.12	State Authority and Delegations	Yes.	
§ 63.13	Addresses	Yes.	
§ 63.14	Incorporation by Reference	Yes.	
§ 63.15	Availability of Information/Confidentiality	Yes.	

You may use the mass fraction values in the following table for solvent blends for which you do not have test data or manufacturer's formulation data:

TABLE 3 TO SUBPART IIII OF PART 63.—DEFAULT ORGANIC HAP MASS FRACTION FOR SOLVENTS AND SOLVENT BLENDS

Solvent/solvent blend	CAS. No.	Average organic HAP mass fraction	Typical organic HAP, percent by mass
1. Toluene	108–88–3	1.0	Toluene.
2. Xylene(s)	1330–20–7	1.0	Xylenes, ethylbenzene.
3. Hexane	110–54–3	0.5	n-hexane.
4. n-Hexane	110–54–3	1.0	n-hexane.
5. Ethylbenzene	100–41–4	1.0	Ethylbenzene.
6. Aliphatic 140		0	None.
7. Aromatic 100		0.02	1% xylene, 1% cumene.
8. Aromatic 150		0.09	Naphthalene.
9. Aromatic naphtha	64742–95–6	0.02	1% xylene, 1% cumene.
10. Aromatic solvent	64742–94–5	0.1	Naphthalene.
11. Exempt mineral spirits	8032–32–4	0	None.
12. Ligroines (VM & P)	8032–32–4	0	None.
13. Lactol spirits	64742–89–6	0.15	Toluene.
14. Low aromatic white spirit	64742–82–1	0	None.
15. Mineral spirits	64742–88–7	0.01	Xylenes.
16. Hydrotreated naphtha	64742–48–9	0	None.
17. Hydrotreated light distillate	64742–47–8	0.001	Toluene.
18. Stoddard solvent	8052–41–3	0.01	Xylenes.
19. Super high-flash naphtha	64742–95–6	0.05	Xylenes.
20. Varsol® solvent	8052–49–3	0.01	0.5% xylenes, 0.5% ethylbenzene.
21. VM & P naphtha	64742–89–8	0.06	3% toluene, 3% xylene.

TABLE 3 TO SUBPART IIII OF PART 63.—DEFAULT ORGANIC HAP MASS FRACTION FOR SOLVENTS AND SOLVENT BLENDS—Continued

Solvent/solvent blend	CAS. No.	Average organic HAP mass fraction	Typical organic HAP, percent by mass
22. Petroleum distillate mixture	68477–31–6	0.08	4% naphthalene, 4% biphenyl.

You may use the mass fraction values in the following table for solvent blends for which you do not have test data or manufacturer's formulation data:

TABLE 4 TO SUBPART IIII OF PART 63.—DEFAULT ORGANIC HAP MASS FRACTION FOR PETROLEUM SOLVENT GROUPS [a]

Solvent type	Average organic HAP mass fraction	Typical organic HAP, percent by mass
Aliphatic [b]	0.03	1% Xylene, 1% Toluene, and 1% Ethylbenzene.
Aromatic [c]	0.06	4% Xylene, 1% Toluene, and 1% Ethylbenzene.

[a] Use this table only if the solvent blend does not match any of the solvent blends in Table 3 to this subpart, and you only know whether the blend is aliphatic or aromatic.
[b] *E.g.*, Mineral Spirits 135, Mineral Spirits 150 EC, Naphtha, Mixed Hydrocarbon, Aliphatic Hydrocarbon, Aliphatic Naphtha, Naphthol Spirits, Petroleum Spirits, Petroleum Oil, Petroleum Naphtha, Solvent Naphtha, Solvent Blend.
[c] *E.g.*, Medium-flash Naphtha, High-flash Naphtha, Aromatic Naphtha, Light Aromatic Naphtha, Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Light Aromatic Solvent.

Appendix A to Subpart IIII of Part 63—Determination of Capture Efficiency of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Spray Booth Emissions From Solvent-borne Coatings Using Panel Testing

1.0 Applicability, Principle, and Summary of Procedure.

1.1 Applicability.

This procedure applies to the determination of capture efficiency of automobile and light-duty truck spray booth emissions from solvent-borne coatings using panel testing. This procedure can be used to determine capture efficiency for partially controlled spray booths (*e.g.*, automated spray zones controlled and manual spray zones not controlled) and for fully controlled spray booths.

1.2 Principle.

1.2.1 The volatile organic compounds (VOC) associated with the coating solids deposited on a part (or panel) in a controlled spray booth zone (or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones) partition themselves between the VOC that volatilize in the controlled spray booth zone (principally between the spray gun and the part) and the VOC that remain on the part (or panel) when the part (or panel) leaves the controlled spray booth zone. For solvent-borne coatings essentially all of the VOC associated with the coating solids deposited on a part (or panel) in a controlled spray booth zone that volatilize in the controlled spray booth zone pass through the waterwash and are exhausted from the controlled spray booth zone to the control device.

1.2.2 The VOC associated with the overspray coating solids in a controlled spray booth zone partition themselves between the VOC that volatilize in the controlled spray booth zone and the VOC that are still tied to the overspray coating solids when the overspray coating solids hit the waterwash. For solvent-borne coatings almost all of the VOC associated with the overspray coating solids that volatilize in the controlled spray booth zone pass through the waterwash and are exhausted from the controlled spray booth zone to the control device. The exact fate of the VOC still tied to the overspray coating solids when the overspray coating solids hit the waterwash is unknown. This procedure assumes that none of the VOC still tied to the overspray coating solids when the overspray coating solids hit the waterwash are captured and delivered to the control device. Much of this VOC may become entrained in the water along with the overspray coating solids. Most of the VOC that become entrained in the water along with the overspray coating solids leave the water, but the point at which this VOC leave the water is unknown. Some of the VOC still tied to the overspray coating solids when the overspray coating solids hit the waterwash may pass through the waterwash and be exhausted from the controlled spray booth zone to the control device.

1.2.3 This procedure assumes that the portion of the VOC associated with the overspray coating solids in a controlled spray booth zone that volatilizes in the controlled spray booth zone, passes through the waterwash and is exhausted from the controlled spray booth zone to the control device is equal to the portion of the VOC associated with the coating solids deposited on a part (or panel) in that controlled spray booth zone that volatilizes in the controlled spray booth zone, passes through the waterwash, and is exhausted from the controlled spray booth zone to the control device. This assumption is equivalent to treating all of the coating solids sprayed in the controlled spray booth zone as if they are deposited coating solids (*i.e.*, assuming 100 percent transfer efficiency) for purposes of using a panel test to determine spray booth capture efficiency.

1.2.4 This is a conservative (low) assumption for the portion of the VOC associated with the overspray coating solids in a controlled spray booth zone that volatilizes in the controlled spray booth zone. Thus, this assumption results in an underestimate of conservative capture efficiency. The overspray coating solids have more travel time and distance from the spray gun to the waterwash than the deposited coating solids have between the spray gun and the part (or panel). Therefore, the portion of the VOC associated with the overspray coating solids in a controlled spray booth zone that volatilizes in the controlled spray booth zone should be greater than the portion of the VOC associated with the coating solids deposited on a part (or panel) in that controlled spray booth zone that volatilizes in that controlled spray booth zone.

1.3 Summary of Procedure.

1.3.1 A panel test is performed to determine the mass of VOC that remains on the panel when the panel leaves a controlled spray booth zone. The total mass of VOC associated with the coating solids deposited on the panel is calculated.

1.3.2 The percent of the total VOC associated with the coating solids deposited on the panel in the controlled spray booth zone that remains on the panel when the panel leaves the controlled section of the spray booth is then calculated from the ratio of the two previously determined masses. The percent of the total VOC associated with the coating solids deposited on the panel in the controlled spray booth zone that is captured and delivered to the control device equals 100 minus this percentage. (The mass of VOC associated with the coating solids deposited on the panel which is volatilized and captured in the controlled spray booth zone equals the difference between the total mass of VOC associated with the coating solids deposited on the panel and the mass of VOC remaining with the coating solids

deposited on the panel when the panel leaves the controlled spray booth zone.)

1.3.3 The percent of the total VOC associated with the coating sprayed in the controlled spray booth zone that is captured and delivered to the control device is assumed to be equal to the percent of the total VOC associated with the coating solids deposited on the panel in the controlled spray booth zone that is captured and delivered to the control device. The percent of the total VOC associated with the coating sprayed in the entire spray booth that is captured and delivered to the control device can be calculated by multiplying the percent of the total VOC associated with the coating sprayed in the controlled spray booth zone that is captured and delivered to the control device by the fraction of coating sprayed in the spray booth that is sprayed in the controlled spray booth zone.

2.0 Procedure.

2.1 You may conduct panel testing to determine the capture efficiency of spray booth emissions. You must follow the instructions and calculations in this appendix A, and use the panel testing procedures in ASTM Method D5087–02, ''Standard Test Method for Determining Amount of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Released from Solventborne Automotive Coatings and Available for Removal in a VOC Control Device (Abatement)'' (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14), or the guidelines presented in ''Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations,'' EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22). You must weigh panels at the points described in section 2.5 of this appendix A and perform calculations as described in sections 3 and 4 of this appendix A. You may conduct panel tests on the production paint line in your facility or in a laboratory simulation of the production paint line in your facility.

2.2 You may conduct panel testing on representative coatings as described in ''Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations,'' EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22). If you panel test representative coatings, then you may calculate either a unique percent capture efficiency value for each coating grouped with that representative coating, or a composite percent capture efficiency value for the group of coatings. If you panel test each coating, then you must convert the panel test result for each coating to a unique percent capture efficiency value for that coating.

2.3 Identification of Controlled Spray Booth Zones.

You must identify each controlled spray booth zone or each group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones to be tested. (For example, a controlled bell zone immediately followed by a controlled robotic zone.) Separate panel tests are required for non-contiguous controlled spray booth zones. The flash zone between the last basecoat zone and the first clearcoat zone makes these zones non-contiguous.

2.4 Where to Apply Coating to the Panel.

If you are conducting a panel test for a single controlled spray booth zone, then you must apply coating to the panel only in that controlled spray booth zone. If you are conducting a panel test for a group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones, then you must apply coating to the panel only in that group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones.

2.5 How to Process and When to Weigh the Panel.

The instructions in this section pertain to panel testing of coating, i, or of the coating representing the group of coatings that includes coating, i.

2.5.1 You must weigh the blank panel. (Same as in bake oven panel test.) The mass of the blank panel is represented by $W_{blank,i}$ (grams).

2.5.2 Apply coating, i, or the coating representing coating, i, to the panel in the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested (in plant test), or in a simulation of the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested (laboratory test).

2.5.3 Remove and weigh the wet panel as soon as the wet panel leaves the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested. (Different than bake oven panel test.) This weighing must be conducted quickly to avoid further evaporation of VOC. The mass of the wet panel is represented by $W_{wet,i}$ (grams).

2.5.4 Return the wet panel to the point in the coating process or simulation of the coating process where it was removed for weighing.

2.5.5 Allow the panel to travel through the rest of the coating process in the plant or laboratory simulation of the coating process. You must not apply any more coating to the panel after it leaves the controlled spray booth zone (or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones) being tested. The rest of the coating process or simulation of the coating process consists of:

2.5.5.1 All of the spray booth zone(s) or simulation of all of the spray booth zone(s) located after the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested and before the bake oven where the coating applied to the panel is cured,

2.5.5.2 All of the flash-off area(s) or simulation of all of the flash-off area(s) located after the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested and before the bake oven where the coating applied to the panel is cured, and

2.5.5.3 The bake oven or simulation of the bake oven where the coating applied to the panel is cured.

2.5.6 After the panel exits the bake oven, you must cool and weigh the baked panel. (Same as in bake oven panel test.) The mass of the baked panel is represented by $W_{baked,i}$ (grams).

3.0 Panel Calculations.

The instructions in this section pertain to panel testing of coating, i, or of the coating representing the group of coatings that includes coating, i.

3.1 The mass of coating solids (from coating, i, or from the coating representing coating, i, in the panel test) deposited on the panel equals the mass of the baked panel minus the mass of the blank panel as shown in Equation A–1.

$$W_{sdep,i} = W_{baked,i} - W_{blank,i} \qquad \text{(Eq. A-l)}$$

Where:

$W_{sdep,\ i}$ = Mass of coating solids (from coating, i, or from the coating representing coating, i, in the panel test) deposited on the panel, grams.

3.2 The mass of VOC (from coating, i, or from the coating representing coating, i, in the panel test) remaining on the wet panel when the wet panel leaves the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested equals the mass of the wet panel when the wet panel leaves the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested minus the mass of the baked panel as shown in Equation A–2.

$$W_{rem,i} = W_{wet,i} - W_{baked,i} \qquad \text{(Eq. A-2)}$$

Where:

$W_{rem,i}$ = Mass of VOC (from coating, i, or from the coating representing coating, i, in the panel test) remaining on the wet panel when the wet panel leaves the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested, grams.

3.3 Calculate the mass of VOC (from coating, i, or from the coating representing coating, i, in the panel test) remaining on the wet panel when the wet panel leaves the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested per mass of coating solids deposited on the panel as shown in Equation A–3.

$$P_{m,i} = \left(W_{rem,i}\right)/\left(W_{sdep,i}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. A-3)}$$

Where:

$P_{m,i}$ = Mass of VOC (from coating, i, or from the coating representing coating, i, in the panel test) remaining on the wet panel when the wet panel leaves the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested per mass of coating solids deposited on the panel, grams of VOC remaining per gram of coating solids deposited.

$W_{rem,\ i}$ = Mass of VOC (from coating, i, or from the coating representing coating, i, in the panel test) remaining on the wet panel when the wet panel leaves the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested, grams.

$W_{sdep,i}$ = Mass of coating solids (from coating, i, or from the coating representing coating, i, in the panel test) deposited on the panel, grams.

4.0 Converting Panel Result to Percent Capture.

The instructions in this section pertain to panel testing of for coating, i, or of the coating representing the group of coatings that includes coating, i.

4.1 If you panel test representative coatings, then you may convert the panel test result for each representative coating from section 3.3 of this appendix A either to a unique percent capture efficiency value for each coating grouped with that representative coating by using coating specific values for the mass fraction coating solids and mass fraction VOC in section 4.2 of this appendix A, or to a composite percent capture efficiency value for the group of coatings by using the average values for the group of coatings for mass fraction coating solids and mass fraction VOC in section 4.2 of this appendix A. If you panel test each coating, then you must convert the panel test result for each coating to a unique percent capture efficiency value by using coating specific values for the mass fraction coating solids and mass fraction VOC in section 4.2 of this appendix A. The mass fraction of VOC in the coating and the mass fraction of solids in the coating must be determined by Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60) or by following the guidelines for combining analytical VOC content and formulation solvent content presented in ''Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations,'' EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22).

4.2 The percent of VOC for coating, i, or composite percent of VOC for the group of coatings including coating, i, associated with the coating solids deposited on the panel that remains on the wet panel when the wet panel leaves the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested is calculated using Equation A–4.

$$Pvoc_{pan,i} = \left(P_{m,i}\right)\left(W_{s,i}\right)(100)/\left(Wvoc_{c,i}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. A-4)}$$

Where:

$Pvoc_{pan,i}$ = Percent of VOC for coating, i, or composite percent of VOC for the group of coatings including coating, i, associated with the coating solids deposited on the panel that remains on the wet panel when the wet panel leaves the controlled spray booth zone (or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones) being tested, percent.

$P_{m,i}$ = Mass of VOC (from coating, i, or from the coating representing coating, i, in the panel test) remaining on the wet panel when the wet panel leaves the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested per mass of coating solids deposited on the panel, grams of VOC remaining per gram of coating solids deposited.

$W_{s,i}$ = Mass fraction of coating solids for coating, i, or average mass fraction of coating solids for the group of coatings including coating, i, grams coating solids per gram coating, determined by Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60) or by following the guidelines for combining analytical VOC content and formulation solvent content presented in ''Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations,'' EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22).

$Wvoc_{c,i}$ = Mass fraction of VOC in coating, i, or average mass fraction of VOC for the group of coatings including coating, i, grams VOC per grams coating, determined by Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60) or the guidelines for combining analytical VOC content and formulation solvent content presented in ''Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations,'' EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22).

4.3 The percent of VOC for coating, i, or composite percent of VOC for the group of coatings including coating, i, associated with the coating sprayed in the controlled spray booth zone (or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones) being tested that is captured in the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested, $CE_{zone,i}$ (percent), is calculated using Equation A–5.

$$CE_{zone,i} = 100 - Pvoc_{pan,i} \qquad \text{(Eq. A-5)}$$

Where:

$CE_{zone,i}$ = Capture efficiency for coating, i, or for the group of coatings including coating, i, in the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested as a percentage of the VOC in the coating, i, or of the group of coatings including coating, i, sprayed in the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested, percent.

4.4 Calculate the percent of VOC for coating, i, or composite percent of VOC for the group of coatings including coating, i, associated with the entire volume of coating, i, or with the total volume of all of the coatings grouped with coating, i, sprayed in the entire spray booth that is captured in the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested, using Equation A–6. The volume of coating, i, or of the group of coatings including coating, i, sprayed in the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested, and the volume of coating, i, or of the group of coatings including coating, i, sprayed in the entire spray booth may be determined from gun on times and fluid flow rates or from direct measurements of coating usage.

$$CE_i = \left(CE_{zone,i}\right)\left(V_{zone,i}\right)/\left(V_{booth,i}\right) \qquad \text{S(Eq. A-6)}$$

Where:

CE_i = Capture efficiency for coating, i, or for the group of coatings including coating, i, in the controlled spray booth zone (or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones) being tested as a percentage of the VOC in the coating, i, or of the group of coatings including coating, i, sprayed in the entire spray booth in which the controlled spray booth zone (or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones) being tested, percent.

$V_{zone,i}$ = Volume of coating, i, or of the group of coatings including coating, i, sprayed in the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested, liters.

$V_{booth,i}$ = Volume of coating, i, or of the group of coatings including coating, i, sprayed in the entire spray booth containing the controlled spray booth zone (or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones) being tested, liters.

4.5 If you conduct multiple panel tests for the same coating or same group of coatings in the same spray booth (either because the coating or group of coatings is controlled in non-contiguous zones of the spray booth, or because you choose to conduct separate panel tests for contiguous controlled spray booth zones), then you may add the result from section 4.4 for each such panel test to get the total capture efficiency for the coating or group of coatings over all of the controlled zones in the spray booth for the coating or group of coatings.

Subpart MMMM—[Amended]

■ 4. Section 63.3881 is amended by adding paragraphs (c)(17), and (d), and revising paragraphs (e)(2) introductory text and (e)(3) to read as follows:

§ 63.3881 Am I subject to this subpart?

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(17) Surface coating of metal components of automobiles and light-duty trucks that meets the applicability criteria in § 63.3082(b) for the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII) at a facility that meets the applicability criteria in § 63.3081(b).

(d) If your facility meets the applicability criteria in § 63.3081(b) of the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII), and you perform surface coating of metal parts or products that meets both the applicability criteria in § 63.3082(c) and the applicability criteria of the Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products (40 CFR part 63, subpart MMMM), then for the surface coating of any or all of your metal parts or products that meets the applicability criteria in § 63.3082(c), you may choose to comply with the requirements of subpart IIII of this part in lieu of complying with the Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products NESHAP. Surface coating operations on metal parts or products not intended for use in automobiles or light-duty trucks (for example, parts for motorcycles or lawn mowers) cannot be made part of your affected source under subpart IIII of this part.

(e) * * *

(2) You may comply with the emission limitation representing the predominant surface coating activity at your facility, as determined according to paragraphs (e)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section. However, you may not establish high performance, rubber-to-metal, or extreme performance fluoropolymer coating operations as the predominant activity. You must not consider any surface coating activity that is subject to the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII) in determining the predominant surface coating activity at your facility.

* * * * *

(3) You may comply with a facility-specific emission limit calculated from the relative amount of coating activity that is subject to each emission limit. If you elect to comply using the facility-specific emission limit alternative, then compliance with the facility-specific emission limit and the emission limitations in this subpart for all surface coating operations constitutes compliance with this and other applicable surface coating NESHAP. The procedures for calculating the facility-specific emission limit are specified in § 63.3890. In calculating a facility-specific emission limit, you must include coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP and constitute more than 1 percent of total coating activities at your facility. You must not consider any surface coating activity that is subject to the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII) in determining a facility-specific emission limit for your facility. Coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP but comprise less than 1 percent of total coating activities need not be included in the calculation of the facility-specific emission limit but must be included in the compliance calculations.

■ 5. Section 63.3910 is amended by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 63.3910 What notifications must I submit?

* * * * *

(b) *Initial Notification.* You must submit the initial notification required by § 63.9(b) for a new or reconstructed affected source no later than 120 days after initial startup or 120 days after January 2, 2004, whichever is later. For an existing affected source, you must submit the initial notification no later than 1 year after January 2, 2004. If you are using compliance with the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (subpart IIII of this part) as provided for under § 63.3881(d) to constitute compliance with this subpart for any or all of your metal parts coating operations, then you must include a statement to this effect in your initial notification, and no other notifications are required under this subpart in regard to those metal parts coating operations. If you are complying with another NESHAP that constitutes the predominant activity at your facility under § 63.3881(e)(2) to constitute compliance with this subpart for your metal parts coating operations, then you must include a statement to this effect in your initial notification, and no other notifications are required under this subpart in regard to those metal parts coating operations.

* * * * *

Subpart PPPP—[Amended]

■ 6. Section 63.4481 is amended by adding paragraphs (c)(16) and (d), and revising paragraphs (e)(2) introductory text and (3) to read as follows:

§ 63.4481 Am I subject to this subpart?

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(16) Surface coating of plastic components of automobiles and light-duty trucks that meet the applicability criteria in § 63.3082(b) of the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII) at a facility that meets the applicability criteria in § 63.3081(b).

(d) If your facility meets the applicability criteria in § 63.3081(b) of the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII) and you perform surface coating of plastic parts or products that meets both the applicability criteria in § 63.3082(c) and the applicability criteria of this subpart, then for the surface coating of any or all of your plastic parts or products that meets the applicability criteria in § 63.3082(c), you may choose to comply with the requirements of subpart IIII of this part in lieu of complying with this subpart. Surface coating operations on plastic parts or products not intended for use in automobiles or light-duty trucks (for example, parts for motorcycles or lawn mowers) cannot be made part of your affected source under subpart IIII of this part.

(e) * * *

(2) You may comply with the emission limitation representing the predominant surface coating activity at your facility, as determined according to paragraphs (e)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section. However, you may not establish assembled on-road vehicle or automotive lamp coating operations as the predominant activity. You must not consider any surface coating activity that is subject to the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII) in determining the predominant surface coating activity at your facility.

* * * * *

(3) You may comply with a facility-specific emission limit calculated from the relative amount of coating activity that is subject to each emission limit. If you elect to comply using the facility-specific emission limit alternative, then compliance with the facility-specific emission limit and the emission limitations in this subpart for all surface coating operations constitutes compliance with this subpart and other applicable surface coating NESHAP.

The procedures for calculating the facility-specific emission limit are specified in § 63.4490. In calculating a facility-specific emission limit, you must include coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP and constitute more than 1 percent of total coating activities at your facility. You must not consider any surface coating activity that is subject to the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII) in determining a facility-specific emission limit for your facility. Coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP but comprise less than 1 percent of total coating activities need not be included in the calculation of the facility-specific emission limit but must be included in the compliance calculations.

■ 7. Section 63.4510 is amended by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 63.4510 What notifications must I submit?

* * * * *

(b) *Initial notification.* You must submit the initial notification required by § 63.9(b) for a new or reconstructed affected source no later than 120 days after initial startup or 120 days after April 19, 2004, whichever is later. For an existing affected source, you must submit the initial notification no later than 1 year after April 19, 2004. If you are using compliance with the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (subpart IIII of this part) as provided for under § 63.4481(d) to constitute compliance with this subpart for any or all of your plastic parts coating operations, then you must include a statement to this effect in your initial notification, and no other notifications are required under this subpart in regard to those plastic parts coating operations. If you are complying with another NESHAP that constitutes the predominant activity at your facility under § 63.4481(e)(2) to constitute compliance with this subpart for your plastic parts coating operations, then you must include a statement to this effect in your initial notification, and no other notifications are required under this subpart in regard to those plastic parts coating operations.

* * * * *

PART 264—[AMENDED]

■ 8. The authority citation for part 264 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6905, 6912(a), 6924, and 6925, *et seq.*

■ 9. Section 264.1050 is amended by adding paragraph (h) after paragraph (g) and before the note to read as follows:

§ 264.1050 Applicability.

* * * * *

(h) Purged coatings and solvents from surface coating operations subject to the national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for the surface coating of automobiles and light-duty trucks at 40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII, are not subject to the requirements of this subpart.

* * * * *

PART 265—[AMENDED]

■ 10. The authority citation for part 265 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6905, 6912(a), 6924, 6925, and 6935, *et seq.*

■ 11. Section 265.1050 is amended by adding paragraph (g) after paragraph (f) and before the note to read as follows:

§ 265.1050 Applicability.

* * * * *

(g) Purged coatings and solvents from surface coating operations subject to the national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for the surface coating of automobiles and light-duty trucks at 40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII, are not subject to the requirements of this subpart.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 04–8215 Filed 4–23–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P