



Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 232-8603
(800) 451-6027
www.IN.gov/idem

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant
DATE: November 14, 2006
RE: Weiss Prestaining, Inc. / 091-17513-00069
FROM: Nisha Sizemore
Chief, Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Notice of Decision: Approval – Effective Immediately

Please be advised that on behalf of the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Management, I have issued a decision regarding the enclosed matter. Pursuant to IC 13-15-5-3, this permit is effective immediately, unless a petition for stay of effectiveness is filed and granted, and may be revoked or modified in accordance with the provisions of IC 13-15-7-1.

If you wish to challenge this decision, IC 4-21.5-3-7 and IC 13-15-6-1(b) or IC 13-15-6-1(a) require that you file a petition for administrative review. This petition may include a request for stay of effectiveness and must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Avenue, Government Center North, Room 1049, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

For an **initial Title V Operating Permit**, a petition for administrative review must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication within **thirty (30)** days from the receipt of this notice provided under IC 13-15-5-3, pursuant to IC 13-15-6-1(b).

For a **Title V Operating Permit renewal**, a petition for administrative review must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication within **fifteen (15)** days from the receipt of this notice provided under IC 13-15-5-3, pursuant to IC 13-15-6-1(a).

The filing of a petition for administrative review is complete on the earliest of the following dates that apply to the filing:

- (1) the date the document is delivered to the Office of Environmental Adjudication (OEA);
- (2) the date of the postmark on the envelope containing the document, if the document is mailed to OEA by U.S. mail; or
- (3) The date on which the document is deposited with a private carrier, as shown by receipt issued by the carrier, if the document is sent to the OEA by private carrier.

The petition must include facts demonstrating that you are either the applicant, a person aggrieved or adversely affected by the decision or otherwise entitled to review by law. Please identify the permit, decision, or other order for which you seek review by permit number, name of the applicant, location, date of this notice and all of the following:

- (1) the name and address of the person making the request;
- (2) the interest of the person making the request;
- (3) identification of any persons represented by the person making the request;
- (4) the reasons, with particularity, for the request;
- (5) the issues, with particularity, proposed for considerations at any hearing; and
- (6) identification of the terms and conditions which, in the judgment of the person making the request, would be appropriate in the case in question to satisfy the requirements of the law governing documents of the type issued by the Commissioner.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-18(d), any person may petition the U.S. EPA to object to the issuance of an initial Title V operating permit, permit renewal, or modification within sixty (60) days of the end of the forty-five (45) day EPA review period. Such an objection must be based only on issues that were raised with reasonable specificity during the public comment period, unless the petitioner demonstrates that it was impracticable to raise such issues, or if the grounds for such objection arose after the comment period.

To petition the U.S. EPA to object to the issuance of a Title V operating permit, contact:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street
Washington, D.C. 20406

If you have technical questions regarding the enclosed documents, please contact the Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch at (317) 233-0178. Callers from within Indiana may call toll-free at 1-800-451-6027, ext. 3-0178.



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Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
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Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

**Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
3522 South SR 104
LaPorte, Indiana 46350**

(herein known as the Permittee) is hereby authorized to operate subject to the conditions contained herein, the source described in Section A (Source Summary) of this permit.

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Noncompliance with any provisions of this permit is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. Noncompliance with any provision of this permit, except any provision specifically designated as not federally enforceable, constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act. 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 conditions of this permit. An emergency does constitute an affirmative defense in an enforcement action provided the Permittee complies with the applicable requirements set forth in Section B, Emergency Provisions.

This permit is issued in accordance with 326 IAC 2 and 40 CFR Part 70 Appendix A and contains the conditions and provisions specified in 326 IAC 2-7 as required by 42 U.S.C. 7401, et. seq. (Clean Air Act as amended by the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments), 40 CFR Part 70.6, IC 13-15 and IC 13-17.

Operation Permit No.: T 091-17513-00069	
Original signed by: Nisha Sizemore, Branch Chief Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: November 14, 2006 Expiration Date: November 14, 2011

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SECTION A

SOURCE SUMMARY

This permit is based on information requested by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Air Quality (OAQ). The information describing the source contained in conditions A.1 through A.3 is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions. However, the Permittee should be aware that a physical change or a change in the method of operation that may render this descriptive information obsolete or inaccurate may trigger requirements for the Permittee to obtain additional permits or seek modification of this permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2, or change other applicable requirements presented in the permit application.

A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)][326 IAC 2-7-5(15)][326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]

The Permittee owns and operates an exterior wood siding painting and staining source.

Responsible Official:	Greg Weiss
Source Address:	3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, IN 46350
Mailing Address:	P.O. Box 650, North Liberty, Indiana 46554
General Source Phone Number:	219 - 369 - 9111
SIC Code:	2499
County Location:	LaPorte
Source Location Status:	Nonattainment for 8-hour ozone Attainment for all other criteria pollutants Part 70 Permit Program Major Source, under PSD and Emission Offset Rules; Major Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act

A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)][326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]

This stationary source consists of the following emission units and pollution control devices:

- (a) Two (2) surface coating lines, identified as Units 1 and 2, each installed in 1995 and each modified in 2006, coating boards and panels composed of fiber cement siding or wood, and each consisting of the following:
 - (1) One (1) flowcoating coating machine, constructed in 1995, exhausting to four (4) general ventilation fans, identified as GV-1, GV-2, GV-3, and GV-4, with a capacity: 8,640 square feet per hour.
 - (2) One (1) enclosed spray machine, installed in 2006, equipped with airless spray applicators, and dry filters for particulate control, the spray machine associated with Unit 1 exhausting to stack V-2 and the spray machine associated with Unit 2 exhausting to stack V-1, capacity: 8,640 square feet per hour.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart QQQQ, these units are considered existing coating operations.

- (b) Two (2) flow coating machines, identified as Units 3 and 4A, installed in 1995 and 1996 respectively, used in coating wood boards and panels, exhausting to four (4) general ventilation fans, identified as GV-1, GV-2, GV-3, and GV-4, capacity: 8,640 square feet per hour, each. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart QQQQ, these units are considered existing coating operations.
- (c) One (1) latex/oil based flow coater, identified as Machine #5, installed in 1998, used in coating wood boards and panels, exhausting to general ventilation fans GV-1, GV-2, GV-3 and GV-4, capacity: 7,500 square feet of wood siding panels or boards per hour on latex or 7,000 square feet of wood siding panels or boards per hour on oil.

- (d) One (1) oil based/latex flow coater, identified as Machine #6, installed in 1998, used in coating wood boards and panels, exhausting to Stack V-1 and to general ventilation fans GV-1, GV-2, GV-3 and GV-4, capacity: 7,000 square feet of wood siding panels or boards per hour on oil or 7,500 square feet of wood siding panels or boards per hour on latex.
- (e) One (1) dry room and one (1) dry area with four (4) general ventilation fans, identified as GV-1, GV-2, GV-3, and GV-4, are used to dry the boards.
- (f) One (1) natural gas/wood fired process heater, identified as GB-01, installed in 2005, exhausting to stack GBS-01, rated at 0.60 million British thermal units per hour or 0.05 tons of wood per hour.
- (g) One (1) manual spray paint booth, identified as Unit 7, to be installed in 2004, equipped with air atomized spray guns and dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to general ventilation (GV), capacity: 410.28 square feet of vinyl trim per hour.
- (h) One (1) automated spray paint booth, identified as Unit 8, to be installed in 2005, equipped air atomized spray guns and dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to general ventilation (GV), capacity: 3,937.5 square feet of vinyl trim per hour.

A.3 Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)][326 IAC 2-7-4(c)][326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]

This stationary source also includes the following insignificant activities which are specifically regulated, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21):

- (a) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment. [326 IAC 6-3-2].
- (b) Grinding and machining operations controlled with fabric filters, scrubbers, mist collectors, wet collectors, and electrostatic precipitators with a design grain loading of less than or equal to 0.03 grains per actual cubic foot and a gas flow rate less than or equal to 4000 actual cubic feet per minute, including the following: deburring; buffing; polishing; abrasive blasting; pneumatic conveying; and woodworking operations. [326 IAC 6-3-2].

A.4 Part 70 Permit Applicability [326 IAC 2-7-2]

This stationary source is required to have a Part 70 permit by 326 IAC 2-7-2 (Applicability) because:

- (a) It is a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22);
- (b) It is a source in a source category designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) under 40 CFR 70.3 (Part 70 - Applicability).

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

B.1 Definitions [326 IAC 2-7-1]

Terms in this permit shall have the definition assigned to such terms in the referenced regulation. In the absence of definitions in the referenced regulation, the applicable definitions found in the statutes or regulations (IC 13-11, 326 IAC 1-2 and 326 IAC 2-7) shall prevail.

B.2 Permit Term [326 IAC 2-7-5(2)][326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(1)(D)][IC 13-15-3-6(a)]

- (a) This permit, 091-17513-00069, is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit.
- (b) If IDEM, OAQ, upon receiving a timely and complete renewal permit application, fails to issue or deny the permit renewal prior to the expiration date of this permit, this existing permit shall not expire and all terms and conditions shall continue in effect, including any permit shield provided in 326 IAC 2-7-15, until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

B.3 Term of Conditions [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5]

Notwithstanding the permit term of a permit to construct, a permit to operate, or a permit modification, any condition established in a permit issued pursuant to a permitting program approved in the state implementation plan shall remain in effect until:

- (a) the condition is modified in a subsequent permit action pursuant to Title I of the Clean Air Act; or
- (b) the emission unit to which the condition pertains permanently ceases operation.

B.4 Enforceability [326 IAC 2-7-7]

Unless otherwise stated, all terms and conditions in this permit, including any provisions designed to limit the source's potential to emit, are enforceable by IDEM, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and by citizens in accordance with the Clean Air Act.

B.5 Severability [326 IAC 2-7-5(5)]

The provisions of this permit are severable; a determination that any portion of this permit is invalid shall not affect the validity of the remainder of the permit.

B.6 Property Rights or Exclusive Privilege [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(D)]

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

B.7 Duty to Provide Information [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(E)]

- (a) The Permittee shall furnish to IDEM, OAQ, within a reasonable time, any information that IDEM, OAQ may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The submittal by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to IDEM, OAQ copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
- (b) For information furnished by the Permittee to IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee may include a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 326 IAC 17.1. When furnishing copies of requested records directly to U.S. EPA, the Permittee may assert a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 40 CFR 2, Subpart B.

B.8 Certification [326 IAC 2-7-4(f)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)]

- (a) Where specifically designated by this permit or required by an applicable requirement, any application form, report, or compliance certification submitted shall contain certification by the "responsible official" of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
- (b) One (1) certification shall be included, using the attached Certification Form, with each submittal requiring certification. One (1) certification may cover multiple forms in one (1) submittal.
- (c) The "responsible official" is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

B.9 Annual Compliance Certification [326 IAC 2-7-6(5)]

- (a) The Permittee shall annually submit a compliance certification report which addresses the status of the source's compliance with the terms and conditions contained in this permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. All certifications shall cover the time period from January 1 to December 31 of the previous year, and shall be submitted no later than July 1 of each year to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

and

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region V
Air and Radiation Division, Air Enforcement Branch - Indiana (AE-17J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

- (b) The annual compliance certification report required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.
- (c) The annual compliance certification report shall include the following:
 - (1) The appropriate identification of each term or condition of this permit that is the basis of the certification;
 - (2) The compliance status;
 - (3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;
 - (4) The methods used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-5(3); and
 - (5) Such other facts, as specified in Sections D of this permit, as IDEM, OAQ may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

The submittal by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

B.10 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(1),(3) and (13)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1) and (6)][326 IAC 1-6-3]

- (a) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit, the Permittee shall maintain and implement Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) including the following information on each facility:
 - (1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;
 - (2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and
 - (3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.
- (b) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions or potential to emit. The PMPs do not require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) To the extent the Permittee is required by 40 CFR Part 60/63 to have an Operation Maintenance, and Monitoring (OMM) Plan for a unit, such Plan is deemed to satisfy the PMP requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 for that unit.

B.11 Emergency Provisions [326 IAC 2-7-16]

- (a) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), is not an affirmative defense for an action brought for noncompliance with a federal or state health-based emission limitation.
- (b) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a technology-based emission limitation if the affirmative defense of an emergency is demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that describe the following:
 - (1) An emergency occurred and the Permittee can, to the extent possible, identify the causes of the emergency;
 - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - (3) During the period of an emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards or other requirements in this permit;
 - (4) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee notified IDEM, OAQ, and Northwest Regional Office within four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the emergency, or after the emergency was discovered or reasonably should have been discovered;

Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality,
Compliance Section), or
Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Compliance Section)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865
Northwest Regional Office phone: (219) 757-0265; fax: (219) 757-0267.

- (5) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee submitted the attached Emergency Occurrence Report Form or its equivalent, either by mail or facsimile to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

within two (2) working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency.

The notice fulfills the requirement of 326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(ii) and must contain the following:

- (A) A description of the emergency;
- (B) Any steps taken to mitigate the emissions; and
- (C) Corrective actions taken.

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does not require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (6) The Permittee immediately took all reasonable steps to correct the emergency.
- (c) In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.
 - (d) This emergency provision supersedes 326 IAC 1-6 (Malfunctions). This permit condition is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.
 - (e) The Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency shall make records available upon request to ensure that failure to implement a PMP did not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any limitations on emissions. However, IDEM, OAQ may require that the Preventive Maintenance Plans required under 326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(9) be revised in response to an emergency.
 - (f) Failure to notify IDEM, OAQ by telephone or facsimile of an emergency lasting more than one (1) hour in accordance with (b)(4) and (5) of this condition shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 and any other applicable rules.
 - (g) If the emergency situation causes a deviation from a technology-based limit, the Permittee may continue to operate the affected emitting facilities during the emergency provided the Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency and minimize emissions.
 - (h) The Permittee shall include all emergencies in the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report.

B.12 Permit Shield [326 IAC 2-7-15][326 IAC 2-7-20][326 IAC 2-7-12]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-15, the Permittee has been granted a permit shield. The permit shield provides that compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance, provided

that either the applicable requirements are included and specifically identified in this permit or the permit contains an explicit determination or concise summary of a determination that other specifically identified requirements are not applicable. The Indiana statutes from IC 13 and rules from 326 IAC, referenced in conditions in this permit, are those applicable at the time the permit was issued. The issuance or possession of this permit shall not alone constitute a defense against an alleged violation of any law, regulation or standard, except for the requirement to obtain a Part 70 permit under 326 IAC 2-7 or for applicable requirements for which a permit shield has been granted.

This permit shield does not extend to applicable requirements which are promulgated after the date of issuance of this permit unless this permit has been modified to reflect such new requirements.

- (b) If, after issuance of this permit, it is determined that the permit is in nonconformance with an applicable requirement that applied to the source on the date of permit issuance, IDEM, OAQ, shall immediately take steps to reopen and revise this permit and issue a compliance order to the Permittee to ensure expeditious compliance with the applicable requirement until the permit is reissued. The permit shield shall continue in effect so long as the Permittee is in compliance with the compliance order.
- (c) No permit shield shall apply to any permit term or condition that is determined after issuance of this permit to have been based on erroneous information supplied in the permit application. Erroneous information means information that the Permittee knew to be false, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have been known to be false, at the time the information was submitted.
- (d) Nothing in 326 IAC 2-7-15 or in this permit shall alter or affect the following:
 - (1) The provisions of Section 303 of the Clean Air Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the U.S. EPA under Section 303 of the Clean Air Act;
 - (2) The liability of the Permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of this permit's issuance;
 - (3) The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with Section 408(a) of the Clean Air Act; and
 - (4) The ability of U.S. EPA to obtain information from the Permittee under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act.
- (e) This permit shield is not applicable to any change made under 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(2) (Sections 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes) and 326 IAC 2-7-20(c)(2) (trading based on State Implementation Plan (SIP) provisions).
- (f) This permit shield is not applicable to modifications eligible for group processing until after IDEM, OAQ, has issued the modifications. [326 IAC 2-7-12(c)(7)]
- (g) This permit shield is not applicable to minor Part 70 permit modifications until after IDEM, OAQ, has issued the modification. [326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(8)]

B.13 Prior Permits Superseded [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

- (a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to 091-17513-00069 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:

- (1) incorporated as originally stated,
 - (2) revised under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, or
 - (3) deleted under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.
- (b) Provided that all terms and conditions are accurately reflected in this permit, all previous registrations and permits are superseded by this Part 70 operating permit.

B.14 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-7-10][326 IAC 2-7-4(a)]

The Permittee's right to operate this source terminates with the expiration of this permit unless a timely and complete renewal application is submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of expiration of the source's existing permit, consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-3 and 326 IAC 2-7-4(a).

B.15 Deviations from Permit Requirements and Conditions [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(ii)]

- (a) Deviations from any permit requirements (for emergencies see Section B - Emergency Provisions), the probable cause of such deviations, and any response steps or preventive measures taken shall be reported to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Data Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

using the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report, or its equivalent. A deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of this permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report.

The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (b) A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.

B.16 Permit Modification, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)] [326 IAC 2-7-8(a)] [326 IAC 2-7-9]

- (a) This permit may be modified, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a Part 70 Operating Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this permit. [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)] The notification by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (b) This permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the circumstances listed in IC 13-15-7-2 or if IDEM, OAQ, determines any of the following:
- (1) That this permit contains a material mistake.
 - (2) That inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions.
 - (3) That this permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with an applicable requirement. [326 IAC 2-7-9(a)(3)]

- (c) Proceedings by IDEM, OAQ, to reopen and revise this permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of this permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening and revision shall be made as expeditiously as practicable. [326 IAC 2-7-9(b)]
- (d) The reopening and revision of this permit, under 326 IAC 2-7-9(c), shall not be initiated before notice of such intent is provided to the Permittee by IDEM, OAQ, at least thirty (30) days in advance of the date this permit is to be reopened, except that IDEM, OAQ, may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency. [326 IAC 2-7-9(c)]

B.17 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-3][326 IAC 2-7-4][326 IAC 2-7-8(e)]

- (a) The application for renewal shall be submitted using the application form or forms prescribed by IDEM, OAQ, and shall include the information specified in 326 IAC 2-7-4. Such information shall be included in the application for each emission unit at this source, except those emission units included on the trivial or insignificant activities list contained in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21) and 326 IAC 2-7-1(40). The renewal application does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

- (b) A timely renewal application is one that is:
 - (1) Submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of the expiration of this permit; and
 - (2) If the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ, on or before the date it is due.
- (c) If the Permittee submits a timely and complete application for renewal of this permit, the source's failure to have a permit is not a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 until IDEM, OAQ takes final action on the renewal application, except that this protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the Permittee fails to submit by the deadline specified in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

B.18 Permit Amendment or Modification [326 IAC 2-7-11][326 IAC 2-7-12][40 CFR 72]

- (a) Permit amendments and modification are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 or 326 IAC 2-7-12 whenever the Permittee seeks to amend or modify this permit.
- (b) Any application requesting an amendment or modification of this permit shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

Any such application shall be certified by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-7-11(c)(3)]

B.19 Permit Revision Under Economic Incentives and Other Programs [326 IAC 2-7-5(8)] [326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(2)]

- (a) No Part 70 permit revision shall be required under any approved economic incentives, marketable Part 70 permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in a Part 70 permit.
- (b) Notwithstanding 326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(1) and 326 IAC 2-7-12(c)(1), minor Part 70 permit modification procedures may be used for Part 70 modifications involving the use of economic incentives, marketable Part 70 permits, emissions trading, and other similar approaches to the extent that such minor Part 70 permit modification procedures are explicitly provided for in the applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) or in applicable requirements promulgated or approved by the U.S. EPA.

B.20 Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-7-20] [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

- (a) The Permittee may make any change or changes at the source that are described in 326 IAC 2-7-20(b),(c), or (e) without a prior permit revision, if each of the following conditions is met:

- (1) The changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act;
- (2) Any preconstruction approval required by 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 has been obtained;
- (3) The changes do not result in emissions which exceed the limitations provided in this permit (whether expressed herein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions);
- (4) The Permittee notifies the:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

and

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region V
Air and Radiation Division, Regulation Development Branch - Indiana (AR-18J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

in advance of the change by written notification at least ten (10) days in advance of the proposed change. The Permittee shall attach every such notice to the Permittee's copy of this permit; and

- (5) The Permittee maintains records on-site, on a rolling five (5) year basis, which document all such changes and emission trades that are subject to 326 IAC 2-7-20(b),(c), or (e). The Permittee shall make such records available, upon

reasonable request, for public review.

Such records shall consist of all information required to be submitted to IDEM, OAQ in the notices specified in 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(1), (c)(1), and (e)(2).

- (b) The Permittee may make Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes (this term is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(36)) without a permit revision, subject to the constraint of 326 IAC 2-7-20(a). For each such Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act change, the required written notification shall include the following:
- (1) A brief description of the change within the source;
 - (2) The date on which the change will occur;
 - (3) Any change in emissions; and
 - (4) Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

The notification which shall be submitted is not considered an application form, report or compliance certification. Therefore, the notification by the Permittee does not require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (c) Emission Trades [326 IAC 2-7-20(c)]
The Permittee may trade emissions increases and decreases at in the source, where the applicable SIP provides for such emission trades without requiring a permit revision, subject to the constraints of Section (a) of this condition and those in 326 IAC 2-7-20(c).
- (d) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-7-20(c)]
The Permittee may make changes at the source within the range of alternative operating scenarios that are described in the terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 326 IAC 2-7-5(9). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ, or U.S. EPA is required.
- (e) Backup fuel switches specifically addressed in, and limited under, Section D of this permit shall not be considered alternative operating scenarios. Therefore, the notification requirements of part (a) of this condition do not apply.

B.21 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

- (a) A modification, construction, or reconstruction is governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2 and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.
- (b) Any modification at an existing major source is governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2-2 and 326 IAC 2-3-2.

B.22 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-7-6][IC 13-14-2-2][IC 13-30-3-1][IC 13-17-3-2]

Upon presentation of proper identification cards, credentials, and other documents as may be required by law, and subject to the Permittee's right under all applicable laws and regulations to assert that the information collected by the agency is confidential and entitled to be treated as such, the Permittee shall allow IDEM, OAQ, U.S. EPA, or an authorized representative to perform the following:

- (a) Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a Part 70 source is located, or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

- (b) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- (c) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;
- (d) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, sample or monitor substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements; and
- (e) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, utilize any photographic, recording, testing, monitoring, or other equipment for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

B.23 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-7-11]

- (a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 whenever the Permittee seeks to change the ownership or operational control of the source and no other change in the permit is necessary.
- (b) Any application requesting a change in the ownership or operational control of the source shall contain a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new Permittee. The application shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The application which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-7-11(c)(3)]

B.24 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-7-19] [326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-1.1-7]

- (a) The Permittee shall pay annual fees to IDEM, OAQ, within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of a billing. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-19(b), if the Permittee does not receive a bill from IDEM, OAQ, the applicable fee is due April 1 of each year.
- (b) Except as provided in 326 IAC 2-7-19(e), failure to pay may result in administrative enforcement action or revocation of this permit.
- (c) The Permittee may call the following telephone numbers: 1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-4230 (ask for OAQ, Billing, Licensing, and Training Section), to determine the appropriate permit fee.

B.25 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6][62 FR 8314] [326 IAC 1-1-6]

For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not the Permittee has violated or is in violation of any condition of this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether the Permittee would have been in compliance with the condition of this permit if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.

SECTION C SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

- C.1 Particulate Emission Limitations For Processes with Process Weight Rates Less Than One Hundred (100) Pounds per Hour [326 IAC 6-3-2]
-
- Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(2), particulate emissions from any process not exempt under 326 IAC 6-3-1(b) or (c) which has a maximum process weight rate less than 100 pounds per hour and the methods in 326 IAC 6-3-2(b) through (d) do not apply shall not exceed 0.551 pounds per hour.
- C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]
-
- Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-2 (Opacity Limitations), except as provided in 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations), opacity shall meet the following, unless otherwise stated in this permit:
- (a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of forty percent (40%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.
 - (b) Opacity shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for more than a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes (sixty (60) readings as measured according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or fifteen (15) one (1) minute nonoverlapping integrated averages for a continuous opacity monitor) in a six (6) hour period.
- C.3 Open Burning [326 IAC 4-1] [IC 13-17-9]
-
- The Permittee shall not open burn any material except as provided in 326 IAC 4-1-3, 326 IAC 4-1-4 or 326 IAC 4-1-6. The previous sentence notwithstanding, the Permittee may open burn in accordance with an open burning approval issued by the Commissioner under 326 IAC 4-1-4.1.
- C.4 Incineration [326 IAC 4-2] [326 IAC 9-1-2]
-
- The Permittee shall not operate an incinerator or incinerate any waste or refuse except as provided in 326 IAC 4-2 and 326 IAC 9-1-2.
- C.5 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4]
-
- The Permittee shall not allow fugitive dust to escape beyond the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located, in a manner that would violate 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions).
- C.6 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]
-
- (a) Notification requirements apply to each owner or operator. If the combined amount of regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) to be stripped, removed or disturbed is at least 260 linear feet on pipes or 160 square feet on other facility components, or at least thirty-five (35) cubic feet on all facility components, then the notification requirements of 326 IAC 14-10-3 are mandatory. All demolition projects require notification whether or not asbestos is present.
 - (b) The Permittee shall ensure that a written notification is sent on a form provided by the Commissioner at least ten (10) working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or before demolition begins, per 326 IAC 14-10-3, and shall update such notice as necessary, including, but not limited to the following:

- (1) When the amount of affected asbestos containing material increases or decreases by at least twenty percent (20%); or
- (2) If there is a change in the following:
 - (A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;
 - (B) Removal or demolition contractor; or
 - (C) Waste disposal site.
- (c) The Permittee shall ensure that the notice is postmarked or delivered according to the guidelines set forth in 326 IAC 14-10-3(2).
- (d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 14-10-3(3).

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Asbestos Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The notice shall include a signed certification from the owner or operator that the information provided in this notification is correct and that only Indiana licensed workers and project supervisors will be used to implement the asbestos removal project. The notifications do not require a certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (e) **Procedures for Asbestos Emission Control**
The Permittee shall comply with the applicable emission control procedures in 326 IAC 14-10-4 and 40 CFR 61.145(c). Per 326 IAC 14-10-1, emission control requirements are applicable for any removal or disturbance of RACM greater than three (3) linear feet on pipes or three (3) square feet on any other facility components or a total of at least 0.75 cubic feet on all facility components.
- (f) **Demolition and Renovation**
The Permittee shall thoroughly inspect the affected facility or part of the facility where the demolition or renovation will occur for the presence of asbestos pursuant to 40 CFR 61.145(a).
- (g) **Indiana Accredited Asbestos Inspector**
The Permittee shall comply with 326 IAC 14-10-1(a) that requires the owner or operator, prior to a renovation/demolition, to use an Indiana Accredited Asbestos Inspector to thoroughly inspect the affected portion of the facility for the presence of asbestos. The requirement to use an Indiana Accredited Asbestos inspector is not federally enforceable.

Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

C.7 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]

- (a) All testing shall be performed according to the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures), except as provided elsewhere in this permit, utilizing any applicable procedures and analysis methods specified in 40 CFR 51, 40 CFR 60, 40 CFR 61, 40 CFR 63, 40 CFR 75, or other procedures approved by IDEM, OAQ.

A test protocol, except as provided elsewhere in this permit, shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Data Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

no later than thirty-five (35) days prior to the intended test date. The protocol submitted by the Permittee does not require certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-6-4(b), all test reports must be received by IDEM, OAQ not later than forty-five (45) days after the completion of the testing. An extension may be granted by IDEM, OAQ, if the Permittee submits to IDEM, OAQ, a reasonable written explanation not later than five (5) days prior to the end of the initial forty-five (45) day period.

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

C.8 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

The commissioner may require stack testing, monitoring, or reporting at any time to assure compliance with all applicable requirements by issuing an order under 326 IAC 2-1.1-11. Any monitoring or testing shall be performed in accordance with 326 IAC 3 or other methods approved by the commissioner or the U. S. EPA.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

C.9 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all monitoring and record keeping requirements not already legally required shall be implemented within ninety (90) days of permit issuance. If required by Section D, the Permittee shall be responsible for installing any necessary equipment and initiating any required monitoring related to that equipment. If due to circumstances beyond its control, that equipment cannot be installed and operated within ninety (90) days, the Permittee may extend the compliance schedule related to the equipment for an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

in writing, prior to the end of the initial ninety (90) day compliance schedule, with full justification of the reasons for the inability to meet this date.

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

Unless otherwise specified in the approval for the new emission unit(s), compliance monitoring for new emission units or emission units added through a source modification shall be implemented when operation begins.

C.10 Monitoring Methods [326 IAC 3] [40 CFR 60] [40 CFR 63]

Any monitoring or testing required by Section D of this permit shall be performed according to the provisions of 326 IAC 3, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, 40 CFR 60 Appendix B, 40 CFR 63, or other approved methods as specified in this permit.

C.11 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

- (a) When required by any condition of this permit, an analog instrument used to measure a parameter related to the operation of an air pollution control device shall have a scale such that the expected maximum reading for the normal range shall be no less than twenty percent (20%) of full scale
- (b) The Permittee may request that the IDEM, OAQ approve the use of an instrument that does not meet the above specifications provided the Permittee can demonstrate that an alternative pressure gauge or other instrument specification will adequately ensure compliance with permit conditions requiring the measurement the parameters.

Corrective Actions and Response Steps [326 IAC 2-7-5][326 IAC 2-7-6]

C.12 Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 1-5-2 (Emergency Reduction Plans; Submission):

- (a) The Permittee prepared and submitted written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures on July 15, 2004.
- (b) Upon direct notification by IDEM, OAQ that a specific air pollution episode level is in effect, the Permittee shall immediately put into effect the actions stipulated in the approved ERP for the appropriate episode level.
[326 IAC 1-5-3]

C.13 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)] [40 CFR 68]

If a regulated substance, as defined in 40 CFR 68, is present at a source in more than a threshold quantity, the Permittee must comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 68.

C.14 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

- (a) Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the Permittee shall restore operation of the emissions unit (including any control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.
- (b) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Corrective actions may include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (1) initial inspection and evaluation
 - (2) recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system); or
 - (3) any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.

- (c) A determination of whether the Permittee has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (1) monitoring results;
 - (2) review of operation and maintenance procedures and records;
 - (3) inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.
- (d) Failure to take reasonable response steps shall be considered a deviation from the permit.
- (e) The Permittee shall maintain the following records:
 - (1) monitoring data;
 - (2) monitor performance data, if applicable; and
 - (3) corrective actions taken.

C.15 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5][326 IAC 2-7-6]

- (a) When the results of a stack test performed in conformance with Section C - Performance Testing, of this permit exceed the level specified in any condition of this permit, the Permittee shall take appropriate response actions. The Permittee shall submit a description of these response actions to IDEM, OAQ, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the test results. The Permittee shall take appropriate action to minimize excess emissions from the affected facility while the response actions are being implemented.
- (b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed within one hundred twenty (120) days of receipt of the original test results. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one-hundred and twenty (120) days is not practicable, IDEM, OAQ may extend the retesting deadline.
- (c) IDEM, OAQ reserves the authority to take any actions allowed under law in response to noncompliant stack tests.

The response action documents submitted pursuant to this condition do require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]

C.16 Emission Statement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(iii)][326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-7-19(c)][326 IAC 2-6]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(1), the Permittee shall submit by July 1 of each year an emission statement covering the previous calendar year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4(c) and shall meet the following requirements:
 - (1) Indicate estimated actual emissions of all pollutants listed in 326 IAC 2-6-4(a);
 - (2) Indicate estimated actual emissions of regulated pollutants as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1 (32) ("Regulated pollutant, which is used only for purposes of Section 19 of this rule") from the source, for purpose of fee assessment.

The statement must be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Technical Support and Modeling Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The emission statement does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (b) The emission statement required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.

C.17 General Record Keeping Requirements[326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6] [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 2-3]

- (a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. These records shall be physically present or electronically accessible at the source location for a minimum of three (3) years. The records may be stored elsewhere for the remaining two (2) years as long as they are available upon request. If the Commissioner makes a request for records to the Permittee, the Permittee shall furnish the records to the Commissioner within a reasonable time.
- (b) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all record keeping requirements not already legally required shall be implemented within ninety (90) days of permit issuance.
- (c) If there is a reasonable possibility that a "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (qq) and 326 IAC 2-3-1 (ll)) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a Clean Unit or at a source with Plant-wide Applicability Limitation (PAL)), which is not part of a "major modification" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (ee) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (z)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the "projected actual emissions" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (rr) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (mm)), the Permittee shall comply with following:
- (1) Before beginning actual construction of the "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (qq) and 326 IAC 2-3-1 (ll)) at an existing emissions unit, document and maintain the following records:
- (A) A description of the project.
- (B) Identification of any emissions unit whose emissions of a regulated new source review pollutant could be affected by the project.
- (C) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including:
- (i) Baseline actual emissions;
- (ii) Projected actual emissions;
- (iii) Amount of emissions excluded under section 326 IAC 2-2-1(rr)(2)(A)(iii) and 326 IAC 2-3-1(mm)(2)(A)(3); and

- (iv) An explanation for why the amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.
- (2) Monitor the emissions of any regulated NSR pollutant that could increase as a result of the project and that is emitted by any existing emissions unit identified in (1)(B) above; and
- (3) Calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of five (5) years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of ten (10) years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity of or the potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant at the emissions unit

C.18 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 2-3]

- (a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. This report shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (b) The report required in (a) of this condition and reports required by conditions in Section D of this permit shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Data Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
- (c) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any notice, report, or other submission required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ, on or before the date it is due.
- (d) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all reports required in Section D of this permit shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. All reports do require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (e) Reporting periods are based on calendar years, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For the purpose of this permit "calendar year" means the twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.
- (f) If the Permittee is required to comply with the recordkeeping provisions of (c) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements for any "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (qq) and 326 IAC 2-3-1 (ll)) at an existing emissions unit, and the project meets the following criteria, then the Permittee shall submit a report to IDEM, OAQ:
 - (1) The annual emissions, in tons per year, from the project identified in (c)(1) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements exceed the baseline actual emissions, as documented and maintained under Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(i), by a significant amount, as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (xx) and 326 IAC 2-3-1 (qq), for that regulated NSR pollutant, and
 - (2) The emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as documented and

maintained under Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(ii).

- (g) The report for project at an existing emissions unit shall be submitted within sixty (60) days after the end of the year and contain the following:
- (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the major stationary source.
 - (2) The annual emissions calculated in accordance with (c)(2) and (3) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements.
 - (3) The emissions calculated under the actual-to-projected actual test stated in 326 IAC 2-2-2(d)(3) and 326 IAC 2-3-2(c)(3).
 - (4) Any other information that the Permittee deems fit to include in this report,

Reports required in this part shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Air Compliance Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

- (h) The Permittee shall make the information required to be documented and maintained in accordance with (c) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements available for review upon a request for inspection by IDEM, OAQ. The general public may request this information from the IDEM, OAQ under 326 IAC 17.1.

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

C.19 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1

Pursuant to 40 CFR 82 (Protection of Stratospheric Ozone), Subpart F, except as provided for motor vehicle air conditioners in Subpart B, the Permittee shall comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction:

- (a) Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to 40 CFR 82.156.
- (b) Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to 40 CFR 82.158.
- (c) Persons performing maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to 40 CFR 82.161.

SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Flow coating

- (a) Two (2) surface coating lines, identified as Units 1 and 2, each installed in 1995 and each modified in 2006, coating boards and panels composed of fiber cement siding or wood, and each consisting of the following:
- (1) One (1) flowcoating coating machine, constructed in 1995, exhausting to four (4) general ventilation fans, identified as GV-1, GV-2, GV-3, and GV-4, with a capacity: 8,640 square feet per hour.
 - (2) One (1) enclosed spray machine, installed in 2006, equipped with airless spray applicators, and dry filters for particulate control, the spray machine associated with Unit 1 exhausting to stack V-2 and the spray machine associated with Unit 2 exhausting to stack V-1, capacity: 8,640 square feet per hour.
- Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart QQQQ, these units are considered existing coating operations.
- (b) Two (2) flow coating machines, identified as Units 3 and 4A, installed in 1995 and 1996 respectively, used in coating wood boards and panels, exhausting to four (4) general ventilation fans, identified as GV-1, GV-2, GV-3, and GV-4, capacity: 8,640 square feet per hour, each. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart QQQQ, these units are considered existing coating operations.
- (c) One (1) latex/oil based flow coater, identified as Machine #5, installed in 1998, used in coating wood boards and panels, exhausting to general ventilation fans GV-1, GV-2, GV-3 and GV-4, capacity: 7,500 square feet of wood siding panels or boards per hour on latex or 7,000 square feet of wood siding panels or boards per hour on oil.
- (d) One (1) oil based/latex flow coater, identified as Machine #6, installed in 1998, used in coating wood boards and panels, exhausting to Stack V-1 and to general ventilation fans GV-1, GV-2, GV-3 and GV-4, capacity: 7,000 square feet of wood siding panels or boards per hour on oil or 7,500 square feet of wood siding panels or boards per hour on latex.
- (e) One (1) dry room and one (1) dry area with four (4) general ventilation fans, identified as GV-1, GV-2, GV-3, and GV-4, are used to dry the boards.

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.1.1 Volatile Organic Compounds [326 IAC 8-1-6] [326 IAC 2-2]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities), Weiss Prestaining is required to apply the best available control technology (BACT) for Unit 3 and Unit 4a. Pursuant to CP 091-5008-00069, issued on September 16, 1996, BACT for Unit 3 and 4a was determined to be the continued use of flowcoating as the only coating application method for the flow coating machines (Units 1, 2, 3, and 4A).
- (b) BACT for the two (2) coating lines, identified as Unit 1 and Unit 2, has been determined to be:

- (1) The coating application method for the first coat applied at Unit 1 and Unit 2, shall be the continued use of the existing flow coating machines.
 - (2) The coating application method for the second coat applied at Unit 1 and Unit 2, shall be the use of airless spray applicators.
 - (3) The use of waterborne latex coatings with a maximum VOC coating content not to exceed 1.30 pounds per gallon less water and exempt solvents on a daily volume weighted average basis.
 - (4) Storage containers used to store and transport VOC containing materials shall be kept covered when not in use.
 - (5) All waste materials including spent wiping rags, spent solvents, and spent VOC containing materials shall be stored in closed containers.
 - (6) All solvents sprayed from the application equipment of the two (2) enclosed spray machines during cleanup or color changes shall be directed into containers. Said containers shall be closed as soon as the solvent spraying is complete. In addition, all waste solvent shall be disposed of in such a manner that minimizes evaporation.
- (c) Pursuant to CP 091-9572-00069, issued on December 1, 1998, and 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities), the BACT for Machine #5 and Machine #6, was determined to be:
- (1) The as-installed flow coating machines with a high transfer efficiency.
 - (2) A VOC emission limit of 249 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.
 - (3) A maximum VOC coating content not to exceed 5.98 pounds per gallon less water on a daily volume weighted average basis.
 - (4) All stains and latex coatings shall not exceed a maximum VHAP content of (1.0) pound VHAP per pound solid, as applied.
 - (5) The preparation and maintenance of a written work practice implementation plan within sixty (60) calendar days after permit issuance. The work practice implementation plan must define environmentally desirable work practices for each wood coating manufacturing operation and at a minimum address each of the following work practice standards:
 - (A) Operator training course.
 - (B) Leak inspection and maintenance plan.
 - (C) Flow coating machine cleaning.
 - (D) The cleanup solvent containers used to transport solvent from drums to work stations be closed containers having soft gasketed closures.
 - (E) The application equipment operators shall be instructed and trained on the methods and practices utilized to minimize spillage on the floor and over application.
 - (F) Storage containers used to store VOC and/or HAPs containing materials shall be kept covered when not in use.

- (G) Cleanup solvents will be reused in the process as much as possible to reduce hazardous waste and the related impact on the environment.
- (H) Odd lot/batch overrun coatings will be reused as much as possible to reduce hazardous waste and the related impact on the environment.
- (d) Pursuant to CP 091-5008-00069 and 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities), the VOC limit of 249 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period contained in Condition D.1.1(c)(2) shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable.

D.1.2 Special Conditions

Pursuant to Agreed Order No. A-2345, issued on October 27, 1995, and CP 091-5008-00069, issued on September 16, 1996, the following conditions shall be met:

- (a) Unit 4A shall use only latex coatings and shall be limited to an equivalent VOC emission rate of 15.3 tons per fifty two (52) consecutive week period, rolled on a weekly basis; and
- (b) The input of latex and/or oil coatings to Units 1, 2, and 3 shall be limited to an equivalent VOC emission rate of 135 tons per fifty (52) consecutive week period, rolled on a weekly basis.

D.1.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for the six (6) flowcoating machines, identified as Units 1-4A, Machine #5 and Machine #6.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-4] [326 IAC 8-1-2(a)]

Compliance with the VOC usage limitations contained in Conditions D.1.1(b) and D.1.2 shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3) and 326 IAC 8-1-2(a) by preparing or obtaining from the manufacturer the copies of the "as supplied" and "as applied" VOC data sheets. IDEM, OAQ, reserves the authority to determine compliance using Method 24 in conjunction with the analytical procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4.

D.1.5 VOC Emissions

Compliance with Condition D.1.1(b)(3) and (c)(3) shall be demonstrated within 30 days of the end of each month based on the total volatile organic compound usage for the most recent twelve (12) month period.

D.1.6 VOC Emissions

Compliance with Condition D.1.2 shall be demonstrated at the end of each week based on the total volatile organic compound usage for the most recent fifty two (52) week period.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.1.7 Monitoring

- (a) Daily inspections shall be performed to verify the placement, integrity and particle loading of the filters. To monitor the performance of the dry filters, weekly observations shall be made of the overspray from the enclosed spray machines stacks (V-1 and V-2) while one or more of the booths are in operation. If a condition exists which should result in a response step, the Permittee shall take reasonable steps in accordance with Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance

with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

- (b) Monthly inspections shall be performed of the coating emissions from the stack and the presence of overspray on the rooftops and the nearby ground. When there is a noticeable change in overspray emissions, or evidence of overspray emissions is observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]

D.1.8 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document compliance with Condition D.1.2, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (4) below. Records maintained for (1) through (4) shall be taken weekly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limits and/or the VOC emission limits established in Condition D.1.2. Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within 30 days of the end of each compliance period.
 - (1) The VOC content of each coating material and solvent used.
 - (2) The amount of coating material and solvent less water used on weekly basis.
 - (A) Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used.
 - (B) Solvent usage records shall differentiate between those added to coatings and those used as cleanup solvents.
 - (3) The total VOC usage for each week, and
 - (4) The weight of VOCs emitted for each compliance period.
- (b) To document compliance with Condition D.1.1(b)(3), the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (3) below. Records maintained for (1) through (3) shall be taken daily, and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limit established in Condition D.1.1(b)(3). Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within 30 days of the end of each compliance period.
 - (1) The VOC content of each coating material and solvent used.
 - (2) The amount of coating material and solvent used less water and exempt solvents on daily basis.
 - (A) Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used.
 - (B) Solvent usage records shall differentiate between those added to coatings and those used as cleanup solvents.
 - (3) The volume weighted VOC content of the coatings used for each day.
- (c) To document compliance with Condition D.1.1(c)(3), the Permittee shall maintain records in

accordance with (1) through (5) below. Records maintained for (1) shall be taken daily, (2) through (5) shall be taken monthly, and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limits and the VOC emission limits established in Condition D.1.1(c)(3). Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within 30 days of the end of each compliance period.

- (1) The VOC content of each coating material and solvent used.
 - (2) The amount of coating material and solvent less water used on monthly basis.
 - (A) Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used.
 - (B) Solvent usage records shall differentiate between those added to coatings and those used as cleanup solvents.
 - (3) The cleanup solvent usage for each month;
 - (4) The total VOC usage for each month; and
 - (5) The weight of VOCs emitted for each compliance period.
- (d) To document compliance with Condition D.1.6, the Permittee shall maintain a log of weekly overspray observations, daily and monthly inspections.
- (e) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-8 and 326 IAC 2-3-2, the Permittee shall calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions from Unit 1 and Unit 2, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of five (5) years following resumption of regular operations after the change.
- (f) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.1.9 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Conditions D.1.1(b)(3), D.1.1(c)(3) and D.1.2 (a) and (b), shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter period being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.1.10 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP QQQQ [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Table 4]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.4701, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1 for the six (6) flowcoating machines, identified as Units 1, 2, 3, 4A, 5, and 6 as specified in Table 4 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart QQQQ in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart QQQQ.

D.1.11 NESHAP QQQQ Requirements [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart QQQQ] [326 IAC 20-79-1]

Pursuant to CFR Part 63, Subpart QQQQ, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, QQQQ, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-79-1 for six (6) flowcoating machines, identified as Units 1, 2, 3, 4A, 5, and 6, as specified as follows.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.4680 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for wood building products surface coating sources. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations.

§ 63.4681 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, the source category to which this subpart applies is surface coating of wood building products, which means the application of coatings using, for example, roll coaters or curtain coaters in the finishing or laminating of any wood building product that contains more than 50 percent by weight wood or wood fiber excluding the weight of any glass components, and is used in the construction, either interior or exterior, of a residential, commercial, or institutional building. The wood building products source category includes the subcategories listed in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) *Doors, windows, and miscellaneous.* The doors, windows, and miscellaneous subcategory includes doors, windows, finished doorskins, and door and window components such as millwork, moulding, or trim, and other miscellaneous wood building products including, but not limited to, all moulding and trim, shingles, and shutters.

(2) *Flooring.* The flooring subcategory includes solid wood flooring, engineered wood flooring, and wood laminate flooring.

(3) *Interior wall paneling and tileboard.* The interior wall paneling and tileboard subcategory includes interior wall paneling products. Tileboard is a premium interior wall paneling product.

(4) *Other interior panels.* The other interior panel subcategory includes panels that are sold for uses other than interior wall paneling, such as coated particleboard, hardboard, and perforated panels.

(5) *Exterior siding and primed doorskins.* The exterior siding and primed doorskins subcategory includes lap or panel siding, trimboard, and primed doorskins. Doorskins that are coated with more than primer are included in the doors, windows, and miscellaneous subcategory.

(b) You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a new, reinstalled, or existing affected source, as defined in §63.4682, that uses 4,170 liters (1,100 gallons) per year, or more, of coatings in the source category 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 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 and other operations that meet the criteria of paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Surface coating in the processes identified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (xi) of this section that are part of plywood and composite wood product manufacturing and would be subject to subpart DDDD of this part when promulgated:

(i) Edge seals applied to a reconstituted wood product or plywood.

(ii) Anti-skid coatings applied to reconstituted wood products.

(iii) Primers applied to waferboard or oriented strand board (OSB) siding at the site of manufacture of the waferboard or OSB siding.

(iv) Surface coating that occurs during the manufacture of fiberboard, including application of clay slurry, titanium dioxide, or asphalt coatings to fiberboard.

(v) Painting of company logo information on plywood or reconstituted wood products.

(vi) Application of trademarks and grade stamp to reconstituted wood products or plywood.

(vii) Application of nail lines to reconstituted wood products.

(viii) Synthetic patches, wood patches, and wood putty applied to plywood.

(ix) Application of concrete forming and other drying or tempering oils to wood building products.

(x) Veneer composing.

(xi) Application of shelving edge fillers to reconstituted wood products.

(2) Surface coating of wood furniture subject to subpart JJ of this part, including finishing, gluing, cleaning, and washoff operations associated with the production of wood furniture or wood furniture components. The surface coating of millwork and trim associated with cabinet manufacturing is also subject to subpart JJ of this part and not to this subpart.

(3) Surface coating that occurs during the manufacture of prefabricated homes and mobile/modular homes.

(4) Surface coating that occurs at research or laboratory facilities; janitorial, building, and facility construction or maintenance operations; or hobby shops that are operated for personal rather than for commercial purposes. The source category also does not include non-commercial coating operations or coating applications using handheld nonrefillable aerosol containers.

(5) Wood treatment or fire retardant operations located at wood building products sources that involve impregnating the wood product with the wood treatment chemicals or fire retardant by using a retort or other pressure vessel.

(d) If you have an affected source with surface coating operations subject to the requirements of another subpart of this part that account for at least 95 percent of the total (annual) coating usage for the affected source, you may demonstrate compliance with the requirements, including all applicable emission limit(s), for that subpart for the entire affected source.

§ 63.4682 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 wood building products:

(1) All coating operations as defined in §63.4781;

(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; and

(4) All storage containers and all manual and automated equipment and containers used for conveying waste materials generated by a coating operation.

(e) An affected source is existing if it is not new or reconstructed.

§ 63.4683 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 §§63.4740, 63.4750, and 63.4760.

(b) For an existing affected source, the compliance date is the date 3 years after May 28, 2003.

(d) You must meet the notification requirements in §63.4710 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

§ 63.4690 What emission limits must I meet?

(b) For an existing affected source, you must limit organic HAP emissions to the atmosphere to no more than the applicable emission limit(s) in Table 2 to this subpart, determined according to the requirements in §63.4741, §63.4751, or §63.4761.

§ 63.4691 What are my options for meeting the emission limits?

You must include all coatings, thinners, 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 §63.4690. 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. 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 §63.4730(c), and you must report it in the next semiannual compliance report required in §63.4720.

(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(s) in §63.4690, and that each thinner and each cleaning material used contains no organic HAP. You must meet all the requirements of §§63.4740, 63.4741, and 63.4742 to demonstrate compliance with the emission limit using this option.

(b) *Emission rate without add-on controls option.* Demonstrate that, based on the coatings, thinners, 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(s) in §63.4690, calculated as a rolling 12-month emission rate and determined on a monthly basis. You must meet all the requirements of §§63.4750, 63.4751, and 63.4752 to demonstrate compliance with the emission limit using this option.

§ 63.4692 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.

§ 63.4693 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.

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.4700 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 §63.4691(a) and (b), must be in compliance with the applicable emission limit in §63.4690 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).

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.4710 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 May 28, 2003, whichever is later. For an existing affected source, you must submit the Initial Notification no later than 120 days after May 28, 2003.

(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 §63.4740, §63.4750, or §63.4760 that applies to your affected source. The Notification of Compliance Status must contain the information specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (9) 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 §63.4740, §63.4750, or §63.4760 that applies to your affected source.

(4) Identification of the compliance option or options specified in §63.4691 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 §63.4690, include all the calculations you used to determine the grams organic HAP emitted per liter of coating solids used (pounds (lb) organic HAP emitted per gallon of 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 can 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 §63.4741(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 for one cleaning material.
 - (ii) Volume fraction of coating solids for one coating.
 - (iii) Density for one coating, one thinner, 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 §63.4751.
- (8) The calculation of grams organic HAP emitted per liter coating solids used (lb organic HAP emitted per gallon 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 2 of §63.4741.
 - (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 volume 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 §63.4751.

§ 63.4720 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 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 §63.4740, §63.4750, or §63.4760 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.* 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 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 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 (v) 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 §63.4691 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 you used each option.

(v) If you used the emission rate without add-on controls or the emission rate with add-on controls compliance option (§63.4691(b) or (c)), the calculation results for each rolling 12-month organic HAP emission rate during the 6-month reporting period.

(4) *No deviations.* If there were no deviations from the emission limitations in §§63.4690, 63.4692, and 63.4693 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 emission limit in §63.4690, 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 emission limit, each thinner 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 2 of §63.4741) 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 coating, thinner, 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 §63.4690, 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 §63.4690.

(ii) The calculations used to determine the 12-month organic HAP emission rate for the compliance period in which the deviation occurred. You must provide the calculations for Equations 1, 1A through 1C, 2, and 3 in §63.4751; and if applicable, the calculation used to determine mass of organic HAP in waste materials according to §63.4751(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.

§ 63.4730 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 and density for each coating, thinner, and cleaning material and the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating. 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. 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 at which you used each compliance option and the time periods (beginning and ending dates and times) you used each option.

(2) For the compliant material option, a record of the calculation of the organic HAP content for each coating, using Equation 2 of §63.4741.

(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 cleaning materials used each month, using Equations 1, 1A through 1C, and 2 of §63.4751; and, if applicable, the calculation used to determine mass of organic HAP in waste materials according to §63.4751(e)(4); the calculation of the total volume of coating solids used each month, using Equation 2 of §63.4751; and the calculation of each 12-month organic HAP emission rate, using Equation 3 of §63.4751.

(d) A record of the name and volume of each coating, thinner, and cleaning material used during each compliance period.

(e) A record of the mass fraction of organic HAP for each coating, thinner, and cleaning material used during each compliance period.

(f) A record of the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating used during each compliance period.

(g) A record of the density for each coating used during each compliance period; and, if you use either the emission rate without add-on controls or the emission rate with add-on controls compliance option, the density for each thinner and cleaning material used during each compliance period.

(h) If you use an allowance in Equation 1 of §63.4751 for organic HAP contained in waste materials sent to or designated for shipment to a treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDF) according to

§63.4751(e)(4), you must keep records of the information specified in paragraphs (h)(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 §63.4751; 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 §63.4751.

(3) The methodology used in accordance with §63.4751(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.

(i) [Reserved]

(j) You must keep records of the date, time, and duration of each deviation.

§ 63.4731 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

§ 63.4740 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 §63.4741. The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in §63.4683 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. The initial compliance demonstration includes the calculations according to §63.4741 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 §63.4690, and that you used no thinners or cleaning materials that contained organic HAP.

§ 63.4741 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 limit in §63.4690 and must use no thinner 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 §§63.4692 and 63.4693, respectively. To demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations using the compliant material option, you must meet all the requirements of this section for the coating operation or group of coating operations using this

option. Use the procedures in this section on each coating, thinner, 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 mass of organic HAP in coatings, thinners, or cleaning materials that have been reclaimed onsite and reused in the coating operation(s) 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. If the mass fraction of organic HAP of a coating equals zero, determined according to paragraph (a) of this section, and you use the compliant material option, you are not required to comply with paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section for that coating.

(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 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. If these values cannot be determined using Method 311, the owner or operator shall submit an alternative technique for determining their values for approval by the Administrator.

(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 organic HAP 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., 0.379178412 truncates to 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. (Note: Method 24 is not appropriate for those coatings with a water content that would result in an effective detection limit greater than the applicable emission limit.)

(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 organic HAP 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, a regulated source could demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data were 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 5 or Table 6 to this subpart. If you use the tables, you must use the values in Table 5 for all solvent blends that match Table 5 entries, and you may only use Table 6 if the solvent blends in the materials you use do not match any of the solvent blends in Table 5 and you only know whether the blend is aliphatic or aromatic. However, if the results of a Method 311 (40 CFR part 63,

appendix A) test indicate higher values than those listed on Table 5 or Table 6 to this subpart, the Method 311 results will take precedence.

(b) *Determine the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating.* You must determine the volume fraction of coating solids (liters of coating solids per liter of coating) for each coating used during the compliance period by one of the methods specified in paragraph (b)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

(1) *ASTM Method D2697–86 (Reapproved 1998) or D6093–97.* 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 D6093–97, "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. If these values cannot be determined using these methods, the owner operator may submit an alternative technique for determining their values for approval by the Administrator.

(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.

(3) *Calculation of volume fraction of coating solids.* If the volume fraction of coating solids cannot be determined using the options in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section, you must determine it using Equation 1 of this section:

$$V_s = 1 - \left(\frac{m_{\text{volatiles}}}{D_{\text{avg}}} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

V_s = Volume fraction of coating solids, liters coating solids per liter coating.

$m_{\text{volatiles}}$ = Total volatile matter content of the coating, including HAP, volatile organic compounds (VOC), water, and exempt compounds, determined according to Method 24 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60, grams volatile matter per liter coating.

D_{avg} = Average density of volatile matter in the coating, grams volatile matter per liter volatile matter, determined from test results using ASTM Method D1475–90 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 D1475–90 test results and other information sources, the test results will take precedence.

(c) *Determine the density of each coating.* Determine the density of each coating used during the compliance period from test results using ASTM Method D1475–90 or information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material. If there is disagreement between ASTM Method D1475–90 test results and the supplier's or manufacturer's information, the test results will take precedence.

(d) *Calculate the organic HAP content of each coating.* Calculate the organic HAP content, grams organic HAP per liter coating solids, of each coating used during the compliance period, using Equation 2 of this section:

$$H_c = \frac{(D_c)(W_c)}{V_s} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

H_c = Organic HAP content of the coating, grams organic HAP per liter coating solids.

D_c = Density of coating, grams coating per liter coating, determined according to paragraph (c) of this section.

W_c = Mass fraction of organic HAP in the coating, grams organic HAP per gram coating, determined according to paragraph (a) of this section.

V_s = Volume fraction of coating solids, liter coating solids per liter coating, determined according to paragraph (b) of this section.

(e) *Compliance demonstration.* The organic HAP content for each coating used during the initial compliance period, determined using Equation 2 of this section, must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.4690; and each thinner 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 §§63.4730 and 63.4731. As part of the Notification of Compliance Status required in §63.4710, 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 §63.4690, and you used no thinners or cleaning materials that contained organic HAP, determined according to paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 63.4742 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 2 of §63.4741 exceeds the applicable emission limit in §63.4690; and use no thinner or cleaning material that contains organic HAP, determined according to §63.4741(a). A compliance period consists of 12 months. Each month after the end of the initial compliance period described in §63.4740 is the end of a compliance period consisting of that month and the preceding 11 months.

(b) If you choose to comply with the emission limitations by using the compliant material option, the use of any coating, thinner, 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 §§63.4710(c)(6) and 63.4720(a)(5).

(c) As part of each semiannual compliance report required by §63.4720, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the compliant material option. If there were no deviations from the emission limitations in §63.4690, submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the reporting period because you used no coating for which the organic HAP content exceeded the applicable emission limit in §63.4690, and you used no thinner or cleaning material that contained organic HAP, determined according to §63.4741(a).

(d) You must maintain records as specified in §§63.4730 and 63.4731.

Compliance Requirements for the Emission Rate Without Add-On Controls Option **§ 63.4750 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 §63.4751. The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in §63.4683 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 volume of coating solids used each month and then calculate a 12-month organic HAP emission rate at the end of the initial 12-month compliance period. The initial compliance demonstration includes the calculations according to §63.4751 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 §63.4690.

§ 63.4751 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 §63.4690. Any coating operation for which you use the emission rate without add-on controls option is not required to meet the operating limits or work practice standards required in §§63.4692 and 63.4693, respectively. You must meet all the requirements of this section to demonstrate initial compliance with the applicable emission limit in §63.4690 for the coating operation(s). When calculating the organic HAP emission rate according to this section, do not include any coatings, thinners, 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, or cleaning materials that have been reclaimed onsite and reused in the coating operation(s) for which you use the emission rate without add-on controls option.

(a) *Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each material.* Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each coating, thinner, and cleaning material used during each month according to the requirements in §63.4741(a).

(b) *Determine the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating.* Determine the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating used during each month according to the requirements in §63.4741(b).

(c) *Determine the density of each material.* Determine the density of each coating, thinner, and cleaning material used during each month from test results using ASTM Method D1475–90, 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 D1475–90 test results and such other information sources, the test results will take precedence.

(d) *Determine the volume of each material used.* Determine the volume (liters) of each coating, thinner, and cleaning material used during each month by measurement or usage records.

(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 cleaning materials used during each month minus the organic HAP in certain waste materials. Calculate it using Equation 1 of this section.

$$H_e = A + B + C - R_w \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

H_e = Total mass of organic HAP emissions during the month, grams.

A = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used during the month, grams, as calculated in Equation 1A of this section.

B = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners used during the month, grams, as calculated in Equation 1B of this section.

C = Total mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used during the month, grams, 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, grams, 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 mass of organic HAP in the coatings used during the month, using Equation 1A of this section:

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^m (\text{Vol}_{c,i}) (D_{c,i}) (W_{c,i}) \quad (\text{Eq. 1A})$$

Where:

A = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used during the month, grams.

$\text{Vol}_{c,i}$ = Total volume of coating, i, used during the month, liters.

$D_{c,i}$ = Density of coating, i, grams coating per liter coating.

$W_{c,i}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in coating, i, grams organic HAP per gram coating.

m = Number of different coatings used during the month.

(2) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the thinners used during the month, using Equation 1B of this section:

$$B = \sum_{j=1}^n (\text{Vol}_{t,j}) (D_{t,j}) (W_{t,j}) \quad (\text{Eq. 1B})$$

Where:

B = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners used during the month, grams.

$\text{Vol}_{t,j}$ = Total volume of thinner, j, used during the month, liters.

$D_{t,j}$ = Density of thinner, j, grams per liter.

$W_{t,j}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in thinner, j, grams organic HAP per gram thinner.

n = Number of different thinners used during the month.

(3) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used during the month using Equation 1C of this section:

$$C = \sum_{k=1}^p (\text{Vol}_{s,k}) (D_{s,k}) (W_{s,k}) \quad (\text{Eq. 1C})$$

Where:

C = Total mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used during the month, grams.

$\text{Vol}_{s,k}$ = Total volume of cleaning material, k, used during the month, liters.

$D_{s,k}$ = Density of cleaning material, k, grams per liter.

$W_{s,k}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in cleaning material, k, grams organic HAP per gram 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 it according to paragraphs (e)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) You may include in the determination only waste materials that are generated by coating operations for which you use Equation 1 of this section and that will be treated or disposed of by a facility 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 may use any reasonable methodology to determine the amount of waste materials and the total mass of organic HAP they contain, and you must document your methodology as required in §63.4730(h). To the extent that 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 volume of coating solids used.* Determine the total volume of coating solids used which is the combined volume of coating solids for all the coatings used during each month, using Equation 2 of this section:

$$V_{st} = \sum_{i=1}^m (Vol_{c,i})(V_{s,i}) \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

V_{st} = Total volume of coating solids used 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 §63.4741(b).

m = Number of coatings used during the month.

(g) *Calculate the organic HAP emission rate.* Calculate the organic HAP emission rate for the 12-month compliance period, grams organic HAP per liter coating solids used, using Equation 3 of this section:

$$H_y = \frac{\sum_{e=1}^{12} H_e}{\sum_{s=1}^{12} V_{st}} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

H_y = Organic HAP emission rate for the 12-month compliance period, grams organic HAP per liter coating solids.

H_e = Total mass of organic HAP emissions, grams, from all materials used during month, y, as calculated by Equation 1 of this section.

V_{st} = Total volume of coating solids used during month, y, liters, as calculated by Equation 2 of this section.

y = Identifier for months.

(h) *Compliance demonstration.* The organic HAP emission rate for the initial 12-month compliance period, calculated using Equation 3 of this section, must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.4690. You must keep all records as required by §§63.4730 and 63.4731. As part of the Notification of Compliance Status required by §63.4710, 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 §63.4690, determined according to this section.

§ 63.4752 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations?

(a) To demonstrate continuous compliance, the organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period, calculated using Equation 3 of §63.4751, must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.4690. A compliance period consists of 12 months. Each month after the end of the initial compliance period described in §63.4750 is the end of a compliance period consisting of that month and the preceding 11 months. You must perform the calculations in §63.4751(a) through (g) on a monthly basis using 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 §63.4690, this is a deviation from the emission limitations for that compliance period and must be reported as specified in §§63.4710(c)(6) and 63.4720(a)(6).

(c) As part of each semiannual compliance report required by §63.4720, 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 §63.4690, determined according to §63.4751(a) through (g).

(d) You must maintain records as specified in §§63.4730 and 63.4731.

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.4780 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by us, the EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to 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 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, 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 under §63.4693.

(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 changes to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90.

§ 63.4781 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:

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 means any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together.

Block average is an average of data points collected over any specified, continuous 180-minute block of time (e.g., a 3-hour block could be noon to 3 p.m., with a subsequent total of eight 3-hour blocks within a 24-hour period).

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 or 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, 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 are not considered coatings for the purposes of this subpart.

Coating operation means equipment used to apply cleaning materials to a substrate to prepare it for coating application or to remove dried coating (surface preparation), 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 coating or cleaning material is applied and all subsequent points in the affected source where organic HAP emissions from that coating or cleaning material occur. There may be multiple coating operations in an affected source. Coating application with hand-held nonrefillable aerosol containers, touchup markers, or marking pens is not a coating operation for the purposes of this subpart.

Coating 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 SSM, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

Emission limitation means an emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard.

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).

Finished wood product means any wood building product to which a protective, decorative, or functional layer has been applied. Materials used include, but are not limited to, paints, stains, sealers, topcoats, basecoats, primers, enamels, inks, and adhesives.

Laminated wood product means any wood building product to which a protective, decorative, or functional layer has been bonded with an adhesive. Products that are produced by bonding layers to the substrate as a part of the substrate manufacturing process (prior to pressing) are not considered laminated products under this subpart.

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 §63.4741. 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 grams of organic HAP per gram of material.

Millwork means lumber that has been remanufactured into a wood building product or component such as door, window, and staircase part(s), or decorative trim.

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 volume of coating solids for a coating calculated using Equation 2 of §63.4741. 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.

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.

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 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 source.

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.

Thinner means an organic solvent that is added to a coating after the coating is received from the supplier.

Tileboard means hardboard that meets the specifications for Class I given by the standard ANSI/AHA A135.4-1995 as approved by the American National Standards Institute. The standard specifies requirements and test methods for water absorption, thickness swelling, modulus of rupture, tensile strength, surface finish, dimensions, squareness, edge straightness, and moisture content for five classes of hardboard. Tileboard is also known as Class I hardboard or tempered hardboard.

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).

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.

Wastewater means water that is generated in a coating operation and is collected, stored, or treated prior to being discarded or discharged.

Wood building product means any product that contains more than 50 percent by weight wood or wood fiber, excluding the weight of any glass components, and is used in the construction, either interior or exterior, of a residential, commercial, or institutional building.

Table 2 to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63—Emission Limits for Existing Affected Sources

You must comply with the emission limits that apply to your affected source in the following table as required by §63.4690.

the organic HAP emission limit for	Then,
If the affected source applies coating to products in the following	the
affected source, in grams HAP/liter	
subcategory. . .	
solids (lb HAP/gal solids) \1,2\ is:	

1. Exterior siding and primed doorskins.....	7 (0.06)
2. Flooring.....	93 (0.78)
3. Interior wall paneling or tileboard.....	183 (1.53)
4. Other interior panels.....	20 (0.17)
5. Doors, windows, and miscellaneous.....	231 (1.93)

\1\ Determined as a rolling 12-month emission rate according to the requirements in § 63.4741, § 63.4751, or § 63.4761, as applicable.

\2\ If the affected source applies coatings to products in more than one of the subcategories listed in the table, then you must determine the applicable emission limit according to § 63.4690(c).

Table 5 to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63—Default Organic HAP Mass Fraction for Solvents and Solvent Blends

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.

Solvent/solvent blend Typical organic HAP, percent by mass	CAS. No.	Average organic HAP mass fraction
1. Toluene..... Toluene.	108-88-3	1.0
2. Xylene(s)..... Xylenes, ethylbenzene.	1330-20-7	1.0
3. Hexane..... n-hexane.	110-54-3	0.5
4. n-Hexane..... n-hexane.	110-54-3	1.0
5. Ethylbenzene..... Ethylbenzene.	100-41-4	1.0
6. Aliphatic 140..... None.		0
7. Aromatic 100..... 1% xylene, 1% cumene.		0.02
8. Aromatic 150..... Naphthalene.		0.09
9. Aromatic naphtha..... 1% xylene, 1% cumene.	64742-95-6	0.02
10. Aromatic solvent..... Naphthalene.	64742-94-5	0.1
11. Exempt mineral spirits..... None.	8032-32-4	0

12. Ligroines (VM & P)..... None.	8032-32-4	0	
13. Lactol spirits..... Toluene.	64742-89-6	0.15	
14. Low aromatic white spirit..... None.	64742-82-1	0	
15. Mineral spirits..... Xylenes.	64742-88-7	0.01	
16. Hydrotreated naphtha..... None.	64742-48-9	0	
17. Hydrotreated light distillate..... Toluene.	64742-47-8	0.001	
18. Stoddard solvent..... Xylenes.	8052-41-3	0.01	
19. Super high-flash naphtha..... Xylenes.	64742-95-6	0.05	
20. Varsol ® solvent..... 0.5% xylenes, 0.5% ethylbenzene.	8052-49-3	0.01	
21. VM & P naphtha..... toluene, 3% xylene.	64742-89-8	0.06	3%
22. Petroleum distillate mixture..... 4% naphthalene, 4% biphenyl.	68477-31-6	0.08	

Table 6 to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63—Default Organic HAP Mass Fraction for Petroleum Solvent Groups^a

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.

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 5 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.

D.1.12 One Time Deadlines Relating to NESHAP QQQQ

- (a) The Permittee must conduct the performance tests, performance evaluations, design evaluations, capture efficiency testing, and other initial compliance demonstrations by June 1, 2006.
- (b) The Permittee must submit a notification of compliance status on or before the close of business on July 1, 2007

SECTION D.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Plastic Products Surface Coating Booths

- (d) One (1) manual spray paint booth, identified as Unit 7, installed in 2004, equipped with air atomized spray guns and dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to general ventilation (GV), capacity: 410.28 square feet of vinyl trim per hour.
- (e) One (1) automated spray paint booth, identified as Unit 8, to be installed in 2005, equipped with air atomized spray guns and dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to general ventilation (GV), capacity: 3,937.5 square feet of vinyl trim per hour.

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.2.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), Particulate Matter (PM), and Particulate Matter Less Than Ten Microns (PM₁₀) [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 2-3] [326 IAC 8-1-6]

- (a) Pursuant to MSM 091-20438-00069, the VOC usage from Unit 8 shall not exceed 24.5 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. Compliance with this limitation shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-3, 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(f), and 326 IAC 8-1-6 not applicable to Unit 8.
- (b) Pursuant to MSM 091-20438-00069, the VOC usage from Unit 7 shall not exceed 9.90 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. Compliance with this limitation in combination with the limitation in paragraph (a) of this condition shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-3 not applicable to Units 7 and 8.
- (c) Pursuant to MSM 091-20438-00069, the input of solids to Unit 8 shall not exceed a total of 92.3 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month, based on a minimum transfer efficiency of eighty-five percent (85%), equivalent to 13.8 tons of PM and PM₁₀ per year, each. Compliance with this limitation shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(f) not applicable to Unit 8 and the requirements of 326 IAC 2-3 not applicable to Units 7 and 8.

D.2.2 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)] [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d) and 326 IAC 2-2, particulate from the surface coating at Units 7 and 8 shall be controlled by a dry particulate filter and the Permittee shall operate the control device in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

D.2.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for Units 7 and 8 as well as the control devices.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-4] [326 IAC 8-1-2(a)]

Compliance with the emission limitation contained in Conditions D.2.1(a) and (b) shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3) and 326 IAC 8-1-2(a) by preparing or obtaining from the manufacturer the copies of the "as supplied" and "as applied" VOC data sheets. IDEM, OAQ, reserves the authority to determine compliance using Method 24 in conjunction with the analytical procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.2.5 Monitoring

- (a) Daily inspections shall be performed to verify the placement, integrity and particle loading of the filters. To monitor the performance of the dry filters, weekly observations shall be made of the overspray from the Unit 7 and 8 exhaust while one or more of the booths are in operation. If a condition exists which should result in a response step, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

- (b) Monthly inspections shall be performed of the coating emissions from the Unit 7 and 8 exhaust and the presence of overspray on the rooftops and the nearby ground. When there is a noticeable change in overspray emissions, or when evidence of overspray emissions is observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]

D.2.6 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document compliance with Condition D.2.1, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (4) below. Records maintained for (1) through (4) shall be taken monthly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC, PM, and PM₁₀ emission limits established in Condition D.2.1. Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within 30 days of the end of each compliance period.
 - (1) The VOC content of each coating material used at Units 7 and 8.
 - (2) The amount of coating material used at Units 7 and 8 on a monthly basis. Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used.
 - (3) The total VOC usage at Units 7 and 8 each month; and
 - (4) The total amount of solids delivered to the applicators at Units 7 and 8 each month.

- (b) To document compliance with Condition D.2.5, the Permittee shall maintain a log of weekly overspray observations and daily and monthly inspections.

- (c) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.2.7 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Conditions D.2.1(a) through (c) shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Natural gas/wood fired process heater

- (f) One (1) natural gas/wood fired process heater, identified as GB-01, exhausting to stack GBS-01, rated at 0.60 million British thermal units per hour or 0.05 tons of wood per hour.

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.3.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6-2-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4(a) (Particulate Emissions Limitations for Facilities Constructed after September 21, 1983) the allowable PM emissions from the one (1) natural gas fired process heater, identified as GB-01, shall not exceed 0.6 pound per million British thermal units heat input.

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.3.2 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP DDDDD [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.4701, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1 for the natural gas fired process heater, identified as GB-01, as specified in Subpart A of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

D.3.3 NESHAP DDDDD Requirements [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD] [326 IAC 20-79-1]

Pursuant to CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, DDDDD, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-79-1 for the natural gas fired process heater, identified as GB-01, as specified as follows.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.7480 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission limits and work practice standards for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limits and work practice standards.

§ 63.7485 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater as defined in §63.7575 that is located at, or is part of, a major source of HAP as defined in §63.2 or §63.761 (40 CFR part 63, subpart HH, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities), except as specified in §63.7491.

§ 63.7490 What is the affected source of this subpart?

(a) This subpart applies to new, reconstructed, or existing affected sources as described in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The affected source of this subpart is the collection of all existing industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters within a subcategory located at a major source as defined in §63.7575.

(2) The affected source of this subpart is each new or reconstructed industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater located at a major source as defined in §63.7575.

(b) A boiler or process heater is new if you commence construction of the boiler or process heater after January 13, 2003, and you meet the applicability criteria at the time you commence construction.

§ 63.7495 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) If you have a new or reconstructed boiler or process heater, you must comply with this subpart by November 12, 2004 or upon startup of your boiler or process heater, whichever is later.

(d) You must meet the notification requirements in §63.7545 according to the schedule in §63.7545 and in subpart A of this part. Some of the notifications must be submitted before you are required to comply with the emission limits and work practice standards in this subpart.

Emission Limits and Work Practice Standards

§ 63.7499 What are the subcategories of boilers and process heaters?

The subcategories of boilers and process heaters are large solid fuel, limited use solid fuel, small solid fuel, large liquid fuel, limited use liquid fuel, small liquid fuel, large gaseous fuel, limited use gaseous fuel, and small gaseous fuel. Each subcategory is defined in §63.7575.

§ 63.7500 What emission limits, work practice standards, and operating limits must I meet?

(a) You must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in Table 1 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater, except as provided under §63.7507.

(2) You must meet each operating limit in Tables 2 through 4 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater. If you use a control device or combination of control devices not covered in Tables 2 through 4 to this subpart, or you wish to establish and monitor an alternative operating limit and alternative monitoring parameters, you must apply to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under §63.8(f).

(b) As provided in §63.6(g), EPA may approve use of an alternative to the work practice standards in this section.

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.7505 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limits (including operating limits) and the work practice standards in this subpart at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(b) You must always operate and maintain your affected source, including air pollution control and monitoring equipment, according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(1)(i).

(c) You can demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit using fuel analysis if the emission rate calculated according to §63.7530(d) is less than the applicable emission limit. Otherwise, you must demonstrate compliance using performance testing.

(d) If you demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit through performance testing, you must develop a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section. This requirement also applies to you if you petition the EPA Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under §63.8(f).

(1) For each continuous monitoring system (CMS) required in this section, you must develop and submit to the EPA Administrator for approval a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. You must submit this site-specific monitoring plan at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS.

(i) Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device);

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations).

(2) In your site-specific monitoring plan, you must also address paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(c)(1), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);

(ii) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(d); and

(iii) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(3) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(4) You must operate and maintain the CMS in continuous operation according to the site-specific monitoring plan.

(e) If you have an applicable emission limit or work practice standard, you must develop and implement a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (SSMP) according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(3).

§ 63.7507 What are the health-based compliance alternatives for the hydrogen chloride (HCl) and total selected metals (TSM) standards?

(a) As an alternative to the requirement to demonstrate compliance with the HCl emission limit in table 1 to this subpart, you may demonstrate eligibility for the health-based compliance alternative for HCl emissions under the procedures prescribed in appendix A to this subpart.

(b) As an alternative to the requirement to demonstrate compliance with the TSM emission limit in table 1 to this subpart based on the sum of emissions for the eight selected metals, you may demonstrate eligibility for the health-based alternative for manganese emissions under the procedures prescribed in appendix A to this subpart and comply with the TSM emission standards in table 1 based on the sum of emissions for seven selected metals (by excluding manganese emissions from the summation of TSM emissions).

Testing, Fuel Analyses, and Initial Compliance Requirements

§ 63.7510 What are my initial compliance requirements and by what date must I conduct them?

(a) For affected sources that elect to demonstrate compliance with any of the emission limits of this subpart through performance testing, your initial compliance requirements include conducting performance tests according to §63.7520 and Table 5 to this subpart, conducting a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart, establishing operating limits according to §63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart, and conducting CMS performance evaluations according to §63.7525.

(b) For affected sources that elect to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits for HCl, mercury, or TSM through fuel analysis, your initial compliance requirement is to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart and establish operating limits according to §63.7530 and Table 8 to this subpart.

(c) For affected sources that have an applicable work practice standard, your initial compliance requirements depend on the subcategory and rated capacity of your boiler or process heater. If your boiler or process heater is in any of the limited use subcategories or has a heat input capacity less than 100 MMBtu per hour, your initial compliance demonstration is conducting a performance test for carbon

monoxide according to Table 5 to this subpart. If your boiler or process heater is in any of the large subcategories and has a heat input capacity of 100 MMBtu per hour or greater, your initial compliance demonstration is conducting a performance evaluation of your continuous emission monitoring system for carbon monoxide according to §63.7525(a).

(g) If your new or reconstructed affected source commences construction or reconstruction after November 12, 2004, you must demonstrate initial compliance with the promulgated emission limits and work practice standards no later than 180 days after startup of the source.

§ 63.7515 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests or fuel analyses?

(a) You must conduct all applicable performance tests according to §63.7520 on an annual basis, unless you follow the requirements listed in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section. Annual performance tests must be completed between 10 and 12 months after the previous performance test, unless you follow the requirements listed in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(b) You can conduct performance tests less often for a given pollutant if your performance tests for the pollutant (particulate matter, HCl, mercury, or TSM) for at least 3 consecutive years show that you comply with the emission limit. In this case, you do not have to conduct a performance test for that pollutant for the next 2 years. You must conduct a performance test during the third year and no more than 36 months after the previous performance test.

(c) If your boiler or process heater continues to meet the emission limit for particulate matter, HCl, mercury, or TSM, you may choose to conduct performance tests for these pollutants every third year, but each such performance test must be conducted no more than 36 months after the previous performance test.

(d) If a performance test shows noncompliance with an emission limit for particulate matter, HCl, mercury, or TSM, you must conduct annual performance tests for that pollutant until all performance tests over a consecutive 3-year period show compliance.

(e) If you have an applicable work practice standard for carbon monoxide and your boiler or process heater is in any of the limited use subcategories or has a heat input capacity less than 100 MMBtu per hour, you must conduct annual performance tests for carbon monoxide according to §63.7520. Each annual performance test must be conducted between 10 and 12 months after the previous performance test.

(f) You must conduct a fuel analysis according to §63.7521 for each type of fuel burned no later than 5 years after the previous fuel analysis for each fuel type. If you burn a new type of fuel, you must conduct a fuel analysis before burning the new type of fuel in your boiler or process heater. You must still meet all applicable continuous compliance requirements in §63.7540.

(g) You must report the results of performance tests and fuel analyses within 60 days after the completion of the performance tests or fuel analyses. This report should also verify that the operating limits for your affected source have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating parameters established according to §63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart, as applicable. The reports for all subsequent performance tests and fuel analyses should include all applicable information required in §63.7550.

§ 63.7520 What performance tests and procedures must I use?

(a) You must conduct all performance tests according to §63.7(c), (d), (f), and (h). You must also develop a site-specific test plan according to the requirements in §63.7(c) if you elect to demonstrate compliance through performance testing.

(b) You must conduct each performance test according to the requirements in Table 5 to this subpart.

(d) You must conduct each performance test under the specific conditions listed in Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. You must conduct performance tests at the maximum normal operating load while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that have the highest content of chlorine, mercury, and total selected

metals, and you must demonstrate initial compliance and establish your operating limits based on these tests. These requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance test.

(e) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(f) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(g) To determine compliance with the emission limits, you must use the F-Factor methodology and equations in sections 12.2 and 12.3 of EPA Method 19 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter to convert the measured particulate matter concentrations, the measured HCl concentrations, the measured TSM concentrations, and the measured mercury concentrations that result from the initial performance test to pounds per million Btu heat input emission rates using F-factors.

§ 63.7521 What fuel analyses and procedures must I use?

(a) You must conduct fuel analyses according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section and Table 6 to this subpart, as applicable.

(b) You must develop and submit a site-specific fuel analysis plan to the EPA Administrator for review and approval according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must submit the fuel analysis plan no later than 60 days before the date that you intend to demonstrate compliance.

(2) You must include the information contained in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section in your fuel analysis plan.

(i) The identification of all fuel types anticipated to be burned in each boiler or process heater.

(ii) For each fuel type, the notification of whether you or a fuel supplier will be conducting the fuel analysis.

(iii) For each fuel type, a detailed description of the sample location and specific procedures to be used for collecting and preparing the composite samples if your procedures are different from paragraph (c) or (d) of this section. Samples should be collected at a location that most accurately represents the fuel type, where possible, at a point prior to mixing with other dissimilar fuel types.

(iv) For each fuel type, the analytical methods, with the expected minimum detection levels, to be used for the measurement of selected total metals, chlorine, or mercury.

(v) If you request to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, you must also include a detailed description of the methods and procedures that will be used.

(vi) If you will be using fuel analysis from a fuel supplier in lieu of site-specific sampling and analysis, the fuel supplier must use the analytical methods required by Table 6 to this subpart.

(c) At a minimum, you must obtain three composite fuel samples for each fuel type according to the procedures in paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) If sampling from a belt (or screw) feeder, collect fuel samples according to paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) Stop the belt and withdraw a 6-inch wide sample from the full cross-section of the stopped belt to obtain a minimum two pounds of sample. Collect all the material (fines and coarse) in the full cross-section. Transfer the sample to a clean plastic bag.

(ii) Each composite sample will consist of a minimum of three samples collected at approximately equal intervals during the testing period.

(2) If sampling from a fuel pile or truck, collect fuel samples according to paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) For each composite sample, select a minimum of five sampling locations uniformly spaced over the surface of the pile.

(ii) At each sampling site, dig into the pile to a depth of 18 inches. Insert a clean flat square shovel into the hole and withdraw a sample, making sure that large pieces do not fall off during sampling.

(iii) Transfer all samples to a clean plastic bag for further processing.

(d) Prepare each composite sample according to the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) Thoroughly mix and pour the entire composite sample over a clean plastic sheet.

(2) Break sample pieces larger than 3 inches into smaller sizes.

(3) Make a pie shape with the entire composite sample and subdivide it into four equal parts.

(4) Separate one of the quarter samples as the first subset.

(5) If this subset is too large for grinding, repeat the procedure in paragraph (d)(3) of this section with the quarter sample and obtain a one-quarter subset from this sample.

(6) Grind the sample in a mill.

(7) Use the procedure in paragraph (d)(3) of this section to obtain a one-quarter subsample for analysis. If the quarter sample is too large, subdivide it further using the same procedure.

(e) Determine the concentration of pollutants in the fuel (mercury, chlorine, and/or total selected metals) in units of pounds per million Btu of each composite sample for each fuel type according to the procedures in Table 6 to this subpart.

§ 63.7525 What are my monitoring, installation, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(b) If you have an applicable opacity operating limit, you must install, operate, certify and maintain each continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) through (7) of this section by the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(1) Each COMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to PS 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8 and according to PS 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(i), each COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(4) The COMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2).

(5) You must include in your site-specific monitoring plan procedures and acceptance criteria for operating and maintaining each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8(d). At a minimum, the monitoring plan must include a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, and an annual zero alignment audit of each COMS.

(6) You must operate and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in the monitoring plan and the requirements of §63.8(e). Identify periods the COMS is out of control including any periods that the

COMS fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, or an annual zero alignment audit.

(7) You must determine and record all the 6-minute averages (and 1-hour block averages as applicable) collected for periods during which the COMS is not out of control.

(c) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a CMS, you must install, operate, and maintain each continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section by the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(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 successive cycles of operation to have a valid hour of data.

(2) Except for monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must conduct all monitoring in continuous operation at all times that the unit is operating. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(3) For purposes of calculating data averages, you must not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, out of control periods, or required quality assurance or control activities. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance. Any period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for required calculations constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(4) Determine the 3-hour block average of all recorded readings, except as provided in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(5) Record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check.

§ 63.7530 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limits and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit and work practice standard that applies to you by either conducting initial performance tests and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to §63.7520, paragraph (c) of this section, and Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart OR conducting initial fuel analyses to determine emission rates and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to §63.7521, paragraph (d) of this section, and Tables 6 and 8 to this subpart.

(c) If you demonstrate compliance through performance testing, you must establish each site-specific operating limit in Tables 2 through 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the requirements in §63.7520, Table 7 to this subpart, and paragraph (c)(4) of this section, as applicable. You must also conduct fuel analyses according to §63.7521 and establish maximum fuel pollutant input levels according to paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section, as applicable.

(1) You must establish the maximum chlorine fuel input (C_{input}) during the initial performance testing according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of chlorine.

(ii) During the performance testing for HCl, you must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Q_i) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine, and the average chlorine concentration of each fuel type burned (C_i).

(iii) You must establish a maximum chlorine input level using Equation 5 of this section.

$$Cl_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^n [(C_i)(Q_i)] \quad (Eq. 5)$$

Where:

Cl_{input} = Maximum amount of chlorine entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

C_i = Arithmetic average concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance testing, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

(2) If you choose to comply with the alternative TSM emission limit instead of the particulate matter emission limit, you must establish the maximum TSM fuel input level (TSM_{input}) during the initial performance testing according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of TSM.

(ii) During the performance testing for TSM, you must determine the fraction of total heat input from each fuel burned (Q_i) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of total selected metals, and the average TSM concentration of each fuel type burned (M_i).

(iii) You must establish a baseline TSM input level using Equation 6 of this section.

$$TSM_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^n [(M_i)(Q_i)] \quad (Eq. 6)$$

Where:

TSM_{input} = Maximum amount of TSM entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

M_i = Arithmetic average concentration of TSM in fuel type, i, analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from based fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance test, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of TSM.

(3) You must establish the maximum mercury fuel input level ($Mercury_{input}$) during the initial performance testing using the procedures in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of mercury.

(ii) During the compliance demonstration for mercury, you must determine the fraction of total heat input for each fuel burned (Q_i) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of mercury, and the average mercury concentration of each fuel type burned (HG_i).

(iii) You must establish a maximum mercury input level using Equation 7 of this section.

$$\text{Mercury}_{\text{input}} = \sum_{i=1}^n [(HG_i)(Q_i)] \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

Where:

$\text{Mercury}_{\text{input}}$ = Maximum amount of mercury entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

HG_i = Arithmetic average concentration of mercury in fuel type, i , analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i , based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance test, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of mercury.

(4) You must establish parameter operating limits according to paragraphs (c)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) For a wet scrubber, you must establish the minimum scrubber effluent pH, liquid flowrate, and pressure drop as defined in §63.7575, as your operating limits during the three-run performance test. If you use a wet scrubber and you conduct separate performance tests for particulate matter, HCl, and mercury emissions, you must establish one set of minimum scrubber effluent pH, liquid flowrate, and pressure drop operating limits. The minimum scrubber effluent pH operating limit must be established during the HCl performance test. If you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum liquid flowrate and pressure drop operating limits at the highest minimum values established during the performance tests.

(ii) For an electrostatic precipitator, you must establish the minimum voltage and secondary current (or total power input), as defined in §63.7575, as your operating limits during the three-run performance test.

(iii) For a dry scrubber, you must establish the minimum sorbent injection rate, as defined in §63.7575, as your operating limit during the three-run performance test.

(iv) The operating limit for boilers or process heaters with fabric filters that choose to demonstrate continuous compliance through bag leak detection systems is that a bag leak detection system be installed according to the requirements in §63.7525, and that each fabric filter must be operated such that the bag leak detection system alarm does not sound more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period.

(d) If you elect to demonstrate compliance with an applicable emission limit through fuel analysis, you must conduct fuel analyses according to §63.7521 and follow the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) If you burn more than one fuel type, you must determine the fuel mixture you could burn in your boiler or process heater that would result in the maximum emission rates of the pollutants that you elect to demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis.

(2) You must determine the 90th percentile confidence level fuel pollutant concentration of the composite samples analyzed for each fuel type using the one-sided z-statistic test described in Equation 8 of this section.

$$P_{90} = \text{mean} + (\text{SD} \times t) \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

Where:

P_{90} = 90th percentile confidence level pollutant concentration, in pounds per million Btu.

mean = Arithmetic average of the fuel pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

SD = Standard deviation of the pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

t = t distribution critical value for 90th percentile (0.1) probability for the appropriate degrees of freedom (number of samples minus one) as obtained from a Distribution Critical Value Table.

(3) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for HCl, the HCl emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 9 of this section must be less than the applicable emission limit for HCl.

$$HCl = \sum_{i=1}^n [(C_{i90})(Q_i)(1.028)] \quad (\text{Eq. 9})$$

Where:

HCl = HCl emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

C_{i90} = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 8 of this section.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

1.028 = Molecular weight ratio of HCl to chlorine.

(4) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for TSM, the TSM emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 10 of this section must be less than the applicable emission limit for TSM.

$$TSM = \sum_{i=1}^n [(M_{i90})(Q_i)] \quad (\text{Eq. 10})$$

Where:

TSM = TSM emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

M_{i90} = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of TSM in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 8 of this section.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i , based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of total selected metals. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of TSM.

(5) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for mercury, the mercury emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 11 of this section must be less than the applicable emission limit for mercury.

$$\text{Mercury} = \sum_{i=1}^n [(HG_{90})(Q_i)] \quad (\text{Eq. 11})$$

Where:

Mercury = Mercury emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

HG_{90} = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of mercury in fuel, i , in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 8 of this section.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i , based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest mercury content.

(e) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.7545(e).

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.7535 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) You must monitor and collect data according to this section and the site-specific monitoring plan required by §63.7505(d).

(b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must monitor continuously (or collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the affected source is operating.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, or required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. Boilers and process heaters that have an applicable carbon monoxide work practice standard and are required to install and operate a CEMS, may not use data recorded during periods when the boiler or process heater is operating at less than 50 percent of its rated capacity.

§ 63.7540 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limits and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limit, operating limit, and work practice standard in Tables 1 through 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the methods specified in Table 8 to this subpart and paragraphs (a)(1) through (10) of this section.

(1) Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §§63.7 and 63.7510, whichever date comes first, you must not operate above any of the applicable maximum operating limits or below any of the applicable minimum operating limits listed in Tables 2

through 4 to this subpart at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction. Operating limits do not apply during performance tests. Operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits shall constitute a deviation of established operating limits.

(2) You must keep records of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler or process heater during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would either result in lower emissions of TSM, HCl, and mercury, than the applicable emission limit for each pollutant (if you demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis), or result in lower fuel input of TSM, chlorine, and mercury than the maximum values calculated during the last performance tests (if you demonstrate compliance through performance testing).

(3) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through fuel analysis and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the HCl emission rate using Equation 9 of §63.7530 according to paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the chlorine concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of chlorine.

(iii) Recalculate the HCl emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 9 of §63.7530. The recalculated HCl emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(4) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through performance testing and you plan to burn a new type of fuel type or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum chlorine input using Equation 5 of §63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum chlorine input using Equation 5 of §63.7530 are higher than the maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in §63.7520 to demonstrate that the HCl emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in §63.7530(c).

(5) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through fuel analysis, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the TSM emission rate using Equation 10 of §63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the TSM concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of TSM.

(iii) Recalculate the TSM emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 10 of §63.7530. The recalculated TSM emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(6) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through performance testing, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum TSM input using Equation 6 of §63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum total selected metals input using Equation 6 of §63.7530 are higher than the maximum TSM input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in §63.7520 to demonstrate that the TSM emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in §63.7530(c).

(7) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through fuel analysis, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the mercury emission rate using Equation 11 of §63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(7)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the mercury concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of mercury.

(iii) Recalculate the mercury emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 11 of §63.7530. The recalculated mercury emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(8) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through performance testing, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum mercury input using Equation 7 of §63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum mercury input using Equation 7 of §63.7530 are higher than the maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in §63.7520 to demonstrate that the mercury emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in §63.7530(c).

(9) If your unit is controlled with a fabric filter, and you demonstrate continuous compliance using a bag leak detection system, you must initiate corrective action within 1 hour of a bag leak detection system alarm and complete corrective actions according to your SSMP, and operate and maintain the fabric filter system such that the alarm does not sound more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period. You must also keep records of the date, time, and duration of each alarm, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and a brief description of the cause of the alarm and the corrective action taken. You must also record the percent of the operating time during each 6-month period that the alarm sounds. In calculating this operating time percentage, if inspection of the fabric filter demonstrates that no corrective action is required, no alarm time is counted. If corrective action is required, each alarm shall be counted as a minimum of 1 hour. If you take longer than 1 hour to initiate corrective action, the alarm time shall be counted as the actual amount of time taken to initiate corrective action.

(10) If you have an applicable work practice standard for carbon monoxide, and you are required to install a CEMS according to §63.7525(a), then you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must continuously monitor carbon monoxide according to §§63.7525(a) and 63.7535.

(ii) Maintain a carbon monoxide emission level below your applicable carbon monoxide work practice standard in Table 1 to this subpart at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and when your boiler or process heater is operating at less than 50 percent of rated capacity.

(iii) Keep records of carbon monoxide levels according to §63.7555(b).

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limit, operating limit, and work practice standard in Tables 1 through 4 to this subpart that apply to you. You must also report each instance during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction when you did not meet each applicable emission limit, operating limit, and work practice standard. These instances are deviations from the emission limits and work practice standards in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.7550.

(c) During periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, you must operate in accordance with the SSMP as required in §63.7505(e).

(d) Consistent with §§63.6(e) and 63.7(e)(1), deviations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction are not violations if you demonstrate to the EPA Administrator's satisfaction that you were operating in accordance with your SSMP. The EPA Administrator will determine whether deviations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction are violations, according to the provisions in §63.6(e).

Notification, Reports, and Records

§ 63.7545 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8 (e), (f)(4) and (6), and 63.9 (b) through (h) that apply to you by the dates specified.

(c) As specified in §63.9(b)(4) and (b)(5), if you startup your new or reconstructed affected source on or after November 12, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 15 days after the actual date of startup of the affected source.

(d) If you are required to conduct a performance test you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 30 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin.

(e) If you are required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.7530(a), you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii). For each initial compliance demonstration, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including all performance test results and fuel analyses, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test and/or other initial compliance demonstrations according to §63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (9), as applicable.

(1) A description of the affected source(s) including identification of which subcategory the source is in, the capacity of the source, a description of the add-on controls used on the source description of the fuel(s) burned, and justification for the fuel(s) burned during the performance test.

(2) Summary of the results of all performance tests, fuel analyses, and calculations conducted to demonstrate initial compliance including all established operating limits.

(3) Identification of whether you are complying with the particulate matter emission limit or the alternative total selected metals emission limit.

(4) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance with each applicable emission limit through performance testing or fuel analysis.

(5) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging.

(6) A signed certification that you have met all applicable emission limits and work practice standards.

(7) A summary of the carbon monoxide emissions monitoring data and the maximum carbon monoxide emission levels recorded during the performance test to show that you have met any applicable work practice standard in Table 1 to this subpart.

(8) If your new or reconstructed boiler or process heater is in one of the liquid fuel subcategories and burns only liquid fossil fuels other than residual oil either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, you must submit a signed statement certifying this in your Notification of Compliance Status report.

(9) If you had a deviation from any emission limit or work practice standard, you must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report.

§ 63.7550 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 9 to this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 9 to this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.7495 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495.

(2) The first 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 first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495.

(3) Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(4) Each subsequent 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.

(5) 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 dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(c) The compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (c)(1) through (11) of this section.

(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 report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(4) The total fuel use by each affected source subject to an emission limit, for each calendar month within the semiannual reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

(5) A summary of the results of the annual performance tests and documentation of any operating limits that were reestablished during this test, if applicable.

(6) A signed statement indicating that you burned no new types of fuel. Or, if you did burn a new type of fuel, you must submit the calculation of chlorine input, using Equation 5 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing) or you must submit the calculation of HCl emission rate using Equation 9 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for HCl emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel, you must submit the calculation of TSM input, using Equation 6 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum TSM input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of TSM emission rate using Equation 10 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for TSM emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel, you must submit the calculation of mercury input, using Equation 7 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of mercury emission rate using Equation 11 of §63.7530 that

demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for mercury emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

(7) If you wish to burn a new type of fuel and you can not demonstrate compliance with the maximum chlorine input operating limit using Equation 5 of §63.7530, the maximum TSM input operating limit using Equation 6 of §63.7530, or the maximum mercury input operating limit using Equation 7 of §63.7530, you must include in the compliance report a statement indicating the intent to conduct a new performance test within 60 days of starting to burn the new fuel.

(8) The hours of operation for each boiler and process heater that is subject to an emission limit for each calendar month within the semiannual reporting period. This requirement applies only to limited use boilers and process heaters.

(9) If you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period and you took actions consistent with your SSMP, the compliance report must include the information in §63.10(d)(5)(i).

(10) If there are no deviations from any emission limits or operating limits in this subpart that apply to you, and there are no deviations from the requirements for work practice standards in this subpart, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits, operating limits, or work practice standards during the reporting period.

(11) If there were no periods during which the CMSs, including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS, were out of control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMSs were out of control during the reporting period.

(d) For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit in this subpart and for each deviation from the requirements for work practice standards in this subpart that occurs at an affected source where you are not using a CMSs to comply with that emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard, the compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (10) of this section and the information required in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(1) The total operating time of each affected source during the reporting period.

(2) A description of the deviation and which emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard from which you deviated.

(3) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(4) A copy of the test report if the annual performance test showed a deviation from the emission limit for particulate matter or the alternative TSM limit, a deviation from the HCl emission limit, or a deviation from the mercury emission limit.

(e) For each deviation from an emission limitation and operating limit or work practice standard in this subpart occurring at an affected source where you are using a CMS to comply with that emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard, you must include the information in paragraphs (c) (1) through (10) of this section and the information required in paragraphs (e) (1) through (12) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction and any deviations from your site-specific monitoring plan as required in §63.7505(d).

(1) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped and description of the nature of the deviation (*i.e.*, what you deviated from).

(2) The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out of control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

- (4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.
 - (5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.
 - (6) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to startup, shutdown, control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.
 - (7) A summary of the total duration of CMSs downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.
 - (8) An identification of each parameter that was monitored at the affected source for which there was a deviation, including opacity, carbon monoxide, and operating parameters for wet scrubbers and other control devices.
 - (9) A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation.
 - (10) A brief description of each CMS for which there was a deviation.
 - (11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit for the system for which there was a deviation.
 - (12) A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation.
- (f) 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 compliance report pursuant to Table 9 to this subpart 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 compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice requirement in this subpart, submission of the compliance report satisfies any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a compliance report does not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.
- (g) If you operate a new gaseous fuel unit that is subject to the work practice standard specified in Table 1 to this subpart, and you intend to use a fuel other than natural gas or equivalent to fire the affected unit, you must submit a notification of alternative fuel use within 48 hours of the declaration of a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption, as defined in §63.7575. The notification must include the information specified in paragraphs (g)(1) through (5) of this section.

- (1) Company name and address.
- (2) Identification of the affected unit.
- (3) Reason you are unable to use natural gas or equivalent fuel, including the date when the natural gas curtailment was declared or the natural gas supply interruption began.
- (4) Type of alternative fuel that you intend to use.
- (5) Dates when the alternative fuel use is expected to begin and end.

§ 63.7555 What records must I keep?

- (a) You must keep records according to paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that you submitted, according to the requirements in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) The records in §63.6(e)(3)(iii) through (v) related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(3) Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations, performance evaluations, and opacity observations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(b) For each CEMS, CPMS, and COMS, you must keep records according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Records described in §63.10(b)(2) (vi) through (xi).

(2) Monitoring data for continuous opacity monitoring system during a performance evaluation as required in §63.6(h)(7)(i) and (ii).

(3) Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d)(3).

(4) Request for alternatives to relative accuracy test for CEMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i).

(5) Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether the deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.

(c) You must keep the records required in Table 8 to this subpart including records of all monitoring data and calculated averages for applicable operating limits such as opacity, pressure drop, carbon monoxide, and pH to show continuous compliance with each emission limit, operating limit, and work practice standard that applies to you.

(d) For each boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit, you must also keep the records in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) You must keep records of monthly fuel use by each boiler or process heater, including the type(s) of fuel and amount(s) used.

(2) You must keep records of monthly hours of operation by each boiler or process heater. This requirement applies only to limited-use boilers and process heaters.

(3) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum chlorine fuel input, using Equation 5 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit, for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of HCl emission rates, using Equation 9 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the HCl emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum chlorine fuel input or HCl emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate chlorine fuel input, or HCl emission rate, for each boiler and process heater.

(4) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum TSM fuel input, using Equation 6 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the TSM emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of TSM emission rates, using Equation 10 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the TSM emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum TSM fuel input or TSM emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate TSM fuel input, or TSM emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(5) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum mercury fuel input, using Equation 7 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the mercury emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of mercury emission rates, using Equation 11 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum mercury fuel input or mercury emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate mercury fuel input, or mercury emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(e) If your boiler or process heater is subject to an emission limit or work practice standard in Table 1 to this subpart and has a federally enforceable permit that limits the annual capacity factor to less than or equal to 10 percent such that the unit is in one of the limited use subcategories, you must keep the records in paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) A copy of the federally enforceable permit that limits the annual capacity factor of the source to less than or equal to 10 percent.

(2) Fuel use records for the days the boiler or process heater was operating.

§ 63.7560 In what form and 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).

(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 can keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.7570 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the U.S. EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if 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 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section are retained by the EPA Administrator and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency, however, the U.S. EPA retains oversight of this subpart and can take enforcement actions, as appropriate.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limits and work practice standards in §63.7500(a) and (b) under §63.6(g).

(2) Approval of alternative opacity emission limits in §63.7500(a) under §63.6(h)(9).

(3) Approval of major change to test methods in Table 5 to this subpart under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90.

(4) Approval of major change to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(5) Approval of major change to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90.

§ 63.7575 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the CAA, in §63.2 (the General Provisions), and in this section as follows:

Annual capacity factor means the ratio between the actual heat input to a boiler or process heater from the fuels burned during a calendar year, and the potential heat input to the boiler or process heater had it been operated for 8,760 hours during a year at the maximum steady state design heat input capacity.

Bag leak detection system means an instrument that is capable of monitoring particulate matter loadings in the exhaust of a fabric filter (*i.e.*, baghouse) in order to detect bag failures. A bag leak detection system includes, but is not limited to, an instrument that operates on electrodynamic, triboelectric, light scattering, light transmittance, or other principle to monitor relative particulate matter loadings.

Biomass fuel means unadulterated wood as defined in this subpart, wood residue, and wood products (*e.g.*, trees, tree stumps, tree limbs, bark, lumber, sawdust, sanderdust, chips, scraps, slabs, millings, and shavings); animal litter; vegetative agricultural and silvicultural materials, such as logging residues (slash), nut and grain hulls and chaff (*e.g.*, almond, walnut, peanut, rice, and wheat), bagasse, orchard prunings, corn stalks, coffee bean hulls and grounds.

Blast furnace gas fuel-fired boiler or process heater means an industrial/commercial/institutional boiler or process heater that receives 90 percent or more of its total heat input (based on an annual average) from blast furnace gas.

Boiler means an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the primary purpose of recovering thermal energy in the form of steam or hot water. Waste heat boilers are excluded from this definition.

Coal means all solid fuels classifiable as anthracite, bituminous, sub-bituminous, or lignite by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D388–991. ¹, “Standard Specification for Classification of Coals by Rank ¹” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14(b)), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. Synthetic fuels derived from coal for the purpose of creating useful heat including but not limited to, solvent-refined coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures, for the purposes of this subpart. Coal derived gases are excluded from this definition.

Coal refuse means any by-product of coal mining or coal cleaning operations with an ash content greater than 50 percent (by weight) and a heating value less than 13,900 kilojoules per kilogram (6,000 Btu per pound) on a dry basis.

Commercial/institutional boiler means a boiler used in commercial establishments or institutional establishments such as medical centers, research centers, institutions of higher education, hotels, and laundries to provide electricity, steam, and/or hot water.

Construction/demolition material means waste building material that result from the construction or demolition operations on houses and commercial and industrial buildings.

Deviation. (1) Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

(i) 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;

(ii) 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

(iii) Fails to meet any emission limit, 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.

(2) A deviation is not always a violation. The determination of whether a deviation constitutes a violation of the standard is up to the discretion of the entity responsible for enforcement of the standards.

Distillate oil means fuel oils, including recycled oils, that comply with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 and 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396–02a, “Standard Specifications for Fuel Oils¹” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14(b)).

Dry scrubber means an add-on air pollution control system that injects dry alkaline sorbent (dry injection) or sprays an alkaline sorbent (spray dryer) to react with and neutralize acid gas in the exhaust stream forming a dry powder material. Sorbent injection systems in fluidized bed boilers and process heaters are included in this definition.

Electric utility steam generating unit means a fossil fuel-fired combustion unit of more than 25 megawatts that serves a generator that produces electricity for sale. A fossil fuel-fired unit that cogenerates steam and electricity and supplies more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 megawatts electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale is considered an electric utility steam generating unit.

Electrostatic precipitator means an add-on air pollution control device used to capture particulate matter by charging the particles using an electrostatic field, collecting the particles using a grounded collecting surface, and transporting the particles into a hopper.

Fabric filter means an add-on air pollution control device used to capture particulate matter by filtering gas streams through filter media, also known as a baghouse.

Federally enforceable means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the EPA Administrator, including the requirements of 40 CFR parts 60 and 61, requirements within any applicable State implementation plan, and any permit requirements established under 40 CFR 52.21 or under 40 CFR 51.18 and 40 CFR 51.24.

Firetube boiler means a boiler in which hot gases of combustion pass through the tubes and water contacts the outside surfaces of the tubes.

Fossil fuel means natural gas, petroleum, coal, and any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such materials.

Fuel type means each category of fuels that share a common name or classification. Examples include, but are not limited to, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, anthracite, biomass, construction/demolition material, salt water laden wood, creosote treated wood, tires, residual oil. Individual fuel types received from different suppliers are not considered new fuel types except for construction/demolition material.

Gaseous fuel includes, but is not limited to, natural gas, process gas, landfill gas, coal derived gas, refinery gas, and biogas. Blast furnace gas is exempted from this definition.

Heat input means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a boiler or process heater and does not include the heat input from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust gases from other sources such as gas turbines, internal combustion engines, kilns, etc.

Hot water heater means a closed vessel with a capacity of no more than 120 U.S. gallons in which water is heated by combustion of gaseous or liquid fuel and is withdrawn for use external to the vessel at pressures not exceeding 160 psig, including the apparatus by which the heat is generated and all controls and devices necessary to prevent water temperatures from exceeding 210 °F (99 °C).

Industrial boiler means a boiler used in manufacturing, processing, mining, and refining or any other industry to provide steam, hot water, and/or electricity.

Large gaseous fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels, burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has an annual capacity factor of greater than 10 percent.

Large liquid fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has an annual capacity factor of greater than 10 percent. Large gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies are not included in this definition.

Large solid fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has an annual capacity factor of greater than 10 percent.

Limited use gaseous fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any liquid or solid fuels, burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has a federally enforceable annual average capacity factor of equal to or less than 10 percent.

Limited use liquid fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has a federally enforceable annual average capacity factor of equal to or less than 10 percent. Limited use gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies are not included in this definition.

Limited use solid fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has a federally enforceable annual average capacity factor of equal to or less than 10 percent.

Liquid fossil fuel means petroleum, distillate oil, residual oil and any form of liquid fuel derived from such material.

Liquid fuel includes, but is not limited to, distillate oil, residual oil, waste oil, and process liquids.

Minimum pressure drop means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average pressure drop measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum scrubber effluent pH means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average effluent pH measured at the outlet of the wet scrubber according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable hydrogen chloride emission limit.

Minimum scrubber flow rate means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average flow rate measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum sorbent flow rate means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average sorbent (or activated carbon) flow rate measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

Minimum voltage or amperage means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average voltage or amperage to the electrostatic precipitator measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

Natural gas means:

(1) A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane; or

(2) Liquid petroleum gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835–03a, “Standard Specification for Liquid Petroleum Gases” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14(b)).

Opacity means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.

Particulate matter means any finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, as measured by the test methods specified under this subpart, or an alternative method.

Period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption means a period of time during which the supply of natural gas to an affected facility is halted for reasons beyond the control of the facility. An increase in the cost or unit price of natural gas does not constitute a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption.

Process heater means an enclosed device using controlled flame, that is not a boiler, and the unit's primary purpose is to transfer heat indirectly to a process material (liquid, gas, or solid) or to a heat transfer material for use in a process unit, instead of generating steam. Process heaters are devices in which the combustion gases do not directly come into contact with process materials. Process heaters do not include units used for comfort heat or space heat, food preparation for on-site consumption, or autoclaves.

Residual oil means crude oil, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5 and 6, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396–02a, “Standard Specifications for Fuel Oils¹” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14(b)).

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

Small gaseous fuel subcategory includes any firetube boiler that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels and burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies, and any boiler or process heater that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels, burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies, and has a rated capacity of less than or equal to 10 MMBtu per hour heat input.

Small liquid fuel subcategory includes any firetube boiler that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, and any boiler or process heater that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, and has a rated capacity of less than or equal to 10 MMBtu per hour heat input. Small gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies are not included in this definition.

Small solid fuel subcategory includes any firetube boiler that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels, and any other boiler or process heater that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels and has a rated capacity of less than or equal to 10 MMBtu per hour heat input.

Solid fuel includes, but is not limited to, coal, wood, biomass, tires, plastics, and other nonfossil solid materials.

Temporary boiler means any gaseous or liquid fuel boiler that is designed to, and is capable of, being carried or moved from one location to another. A temporary boiler that remains at a location for more than 180 consecutive days is no longer considered to be a temporary boiler. Any temporary boiler that replaces a temporary boiler at a location and is intended to perform the same or similar function will be included in calculating the consecutive time period.

Total selected metals means the combination of the following metallic HAP: arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, nickel and selenium.

Unadulterated wood means wood or wood products that have not been painted, pigment-stained, or pressure treated with compounds such as chromate copper arsenate, pentachlorophenol, and creosote. Plywood, particle board, oriented strand board, and other types of wood products bound by glues and resins are included in this definition.

Waste heat boiler means a device that recovers normally unused energy and converts it to usable heat. Waste heat boilers incorporating duct or supplemental burners that are designed to supply 50 percent or more of the total rated heat input capacity of the waste heat boiler are not considered waste heat boilers, but are considered boilers. Waste heat boilers are also referred to as heat recovery steam generators.

Watertube boiler means a boiler in which water passes through the tubes and hot gases of combustion pass over the outside surfaces of the tubes.

Wet scrubber means any add-on air pollution control device that mixes an aqueous stream or slurry with the exhaust gases from a boiler or process heater to control emissions of particulate matter and/or to absorb and neutralize acid gases, such as hydrogen chloride.

Work practice standard means any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or combination thereof, that is promulgated pursuant to section 112(h) of the CAA.

Table 1 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Emission Limits and Work Practice Standards

As stated in § 63.7500, you must comply with the following applicable emission limits and work practice standards:

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	You must meet the following emission limits and work practice standards . . .
<hr/>		
3. New or reconstructed small solid fuel.	a. Particulate Matter (or Total Selected Metals).	0.025 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (0.0003 lb per MMBtu of heat input).
	b. Hydrogen Chloride	0.02 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	c. Mercury.....	0.000003 lb per MMBtu of heat input.

Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters With Mercury Emission Limits and Boilers and Process Heaters That Choose To Comply With the Alternative Total Selected Metals Emission Limits

As stated in § 63.7500, you must comply with the applicable operating limits:

If you demonstrate compliance with applicable mercury and/or total selected metals emission limits using . . .	You must meet these operating limits . . .
<hr/>	

6. Fuel analysis..... Maintain the fuel type or fuel mixture such that the mercury and/or total selected metals emission rates calculated according to § 63.7530(d)(4) and/or (5) is less than the applicable emission limits for mercury and/or total selected metals.

Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters With Hydrogen Chloride Emission Limits

As stated in § 63.7500, you must comply with the following applicable operating limits:

If you demonstrate compliance with applicable hydrogen chloride emission limits using . . .	You must meet these operating limits . . .
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3. Fuel analysis..... Maintain the fuel type or fuel mixture such that the hydrogen chloride emission rate calculated according to § 63.7530(d)(3) is less than the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride.

Table 5 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Performance Testing Requirements

As stated in § 63.7520, you must comply with the following requirements for performance test for existing, new or reconstructed affected sources:

To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
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1. Particulate Matter.....	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points.	Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas.	Method 2, 2F, or 2G in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the stack gas.	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, or ASME PTC 19, Part 10 (1981) (IBR, see § 63.14(i)).
	d. Measure the moisture content of	Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of

- the stack gas.
- e. Measure the particulate matter emission concentration.
- f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates.
2. Total selected metals....
- a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points.
- b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas.
- c. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the stack gas.
- d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas.
- e. Measure the total selected metals emission concentration.
- f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates.
3. Hydrogen chloride.....
- a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points.
- b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas.
- c. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the stack gas.
- d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas.
- e. Measure the hydrogen chloride emission
- this chapter.
Method 5 or 17
(positive pressure fabric filters must use Method 5D) in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
Method 19 F-factor methodology in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
Method 2, 2F, or 2G in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
Method 3A or 3B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, or ASME PTC 19, Part 10 (1981) (IBR, see § 63.14(i)).
Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
Method 29 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
Method 19 F-factor methodology in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
Method 2, 2F, or 2G in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
Method 3A or 3B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, or ASME PTC 19, Part 10 (1981) (IBR, see § 63.14(i)).
Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
Method 26 or 26A in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.

	concentration.	
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates.	Method 19 F-factor methodology in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
4. Mercury.....	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points.	Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas.	Method 2, 2F, or 2G in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the stack gas.	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, or ASME PTC 19, Part 10 (1981) (IBR, see § 62.14(i)).
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas.	Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the mercury emission concentration.	Method 29 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter or Method 101A in appendix B to part 61 of this chapter or ASTM Method D6784-02 (IBR, see § 63.14(b)).
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates.	Method 19 F-factor methodology in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.

Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Fuel Analysis Requirements

As stated in § 63.7521, you must comply with the following requirements for fuel analysis testing for existing, new or reconstructed affected sources:

	To conduct a fuel analysis for the following pollutant . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
1. Mercury.....	a. Collect fuel samples.		Procedure in § 63.7521(c) or ASTM D2234-00 \1\ (for coal)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM D6323-98 (2003)(for biomass)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or

- b. Composite fuel samples. equivalent.
Procedure in § 63.7521(d) or equivalent.
- c. Prepare composited fuel samples. SW-846-3050B (for solid samples) or SW-846-3020A (for liquid samples) or ASTM D2013-01 (for coal) (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM D5198-92 (2003) (for biomass)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
- d. Determine heat content of the fuel type. ASTM D5865-03a (for coal)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM E711-87 (1996) (for biomass)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
- e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type. ASTM D3173-02 (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM E871-82 (1998)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
- f. Measure mercury concentration in fuel sample. ASTM D3684-01 (for coal)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or SW-846-7471A (for solid samples) or SW-846 7470A (for liquid samples).
- g. Convert concentrations into units of pounds of pollutant per MMBtu of heat content.
2. Total selected metals....
- a. Collect fuel samples. Procedure in § 63.7521(c) or ASTM D2234-00 \1\ (for coal)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM D6323-98 (2003) (for biomass)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
- b. Composite fuel samples. Procedure in § 63.7521(d) or equivalent.
- c. Prepare composited fuel samples. SW-846-3050B (for solid samples) or SW-846-3020A (for liquid samples) or

- ASTM D2013-01 (for coal)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM D5198-92 (2003)(for biomass)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
- d. Determine heat content of the fuel type. ASTM D5865-03a (for coal)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM E 711-87 (for biomass)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
- e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type. ASTM D3173-02 (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM E871 (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
- f. Measure total selected metals concentration in fuel sample. SW-846-6010B or ASTM D3683-94 (2000) (for coal) (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM E885-88 (1996) (for biomass)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)).
- g. Convert concentrations into units of pounds of pollutant per MMBtu of heat content.
3. Hydrogen chloride.....
- a. Collect fuel samples. Procedure in § 63.7521(c) or ASTM D2234 \1\ (for coal)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM D6323-98 (2003) (for biomass)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
- b. Composite fuel samples. Procedure in § 63.7521(d) or equivalent.
- c. Prepare composited fuel samples. SW-846-3050B (for solid samples) or SW-846-3020A (for liquid samples) or ASTM D2013-01 (for coal)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM D5198-92 (2003) (for biomass)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
- d. Determine heat
- ASTM D5865-03a (for

- content of the fuel type. coal)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM E711-87 (1996) (for biomass)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
- e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type. ASTM D3173-02 (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM E871-82 (1998)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
- f. Measure chlorine concentration in fuel sample. SW-846-9250 or ASTM E776-87 (1996) (for biomass)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
- g. Convert concentrations into units of pounds of pollutant per MMBtu of heat content.

Table 8 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Demonstrating Continuous Compliance

As stated in § 63.7540, you must show continuous compliance with the emission limitations for affected sources according to the following:

If you must meet the following operating limits or work practice standards . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. Opacity.....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Collecting the opacity monitoring system data according to §§ 63.7525(b) and 63.7535; and b. Reducing the opacity monitoring data to 6-minute averages; and c. Maintaining opacity to less than or equal to 20 percent (6-minute average) except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent for existing sources; or maintaining opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent (1-hour block average) for new sources.
7. Fuel Pollutant Content.....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Only burning the fuel types and fuel mixtures used to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit according to § 63.7530(c) or (d) as applicable; and b. Keeping monthly records of fuel use according to §

63.7540(a).

Appendix A to Subpart DDDDD—Methodology and Criteria for Demonstrating Eligibility for the Health-Based Compliance Alternatives Specified for the Large Solid Fuel Subcategory

1. Purpose/Introduction

This appendix provides the methodology and criteria for demonstrating that your affected source is eligible for the compliance alternative for the HCl emission limit and/or the total selected metals (TSM) emission limit. This appendix specifies emissions testing methods that you must use to determine HCl, chlorine, and manganese emissions from the affected units and what parts of the affected source facility must be included in the eligibility demonstration. You must demonstrate that your affected source is eligible for the health-based compliance alternatives using either a look-up table analysis (based on the look-up tables included in this appendix) or a site-specific compliance demonstration performed according to the criteria specified in this appendix. This appendix also specifies how and when you file any eligibility demonstrations for your affected source and how to show that your affected source remains eligible for the health-based compliance alternatives in the future.

2. Who Is Eligible To Demonstrate That They Qualify for the Health-Based Compliance Alternatives?

Each new, reconstructed, or existing affected source may demonstrate that they are eligible for the health-based compliance alternatives. Section 63.7490 of subpart DDDDD defines the affected source and explains which affected sources are new, existing, or reconstructed.

3. What Parts of My Facility Have To Be Included in the Health-Based Eligibility Demonstration?

If you are attempting to determine your eligibility for the compliance alternative for HCl, you must include every emission point subject to subpart DDDDD that emits either HCl or Cl₂ in the eligibility demonstration.

If you are attempting to determine your eligibility for the compliance alternative for TSM, you must include every emission point subject to subpart DDDDD that emits manganese in the eligibility demonstration.

4. How Do I Determine HAP Emissions From My Affected Source?

(a) You must conduct HAP emissions tests or fuel analysis for every emission point covered under subpart DDDDD within the affected source facility according to the requirements in paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section and the methods specified in Table 1 of this appendix.

(1) If you are attempting to determine your eligibility for the compliance alternative for HCl, you must test the subpart DDDDD units at your facility for both HCl and Cl₂. When conducting fuel analysis, you must assume any chlorine detected will be emitted as Cl₂.

(2) If you are attempting to determine your eligibility for the compliance alternative for TSM, you must test the subpart DDDDD units at your facility for manganese.

(b) *Periods when emissions tests must be conducted.* (1) You must not conduct emissions tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §63.7(e)(1).

(2) You must test under worst-case operating conditions as defined in this appendix. You must describe your worst-case operating conditions in your performance test report for the process and control systems (if applicable) and explain why the conditions are worst-case.

(c) *Number of test runs.* You must conduct three separate test runs for each test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(d) *Sampling locations.* Sampling sites must be located at the outlet of the control device and prior to any releases to the atmosphere.

(e) *Collection of monitoring data for HAP control devices.* During the emissions test, you must collect operating parameter monitoring system data at least every 15 minutes during the entire emissions test and establish the site-specific operating requirements in Tables 3 or 4, as appropriate, of subpart DDDDD using data from the monitoring system and the procedures specified in §63.7530 of subpart DDDDD.

(f) *Nondetect data.* You may treat emissions of an individual HAP as zero if all of the test runs result in a nondetect measurement and the condition in paragraph (f)(1) of this section is met for the manganese test method. Otherwise, nondetect data for individual HAP must be treated as one-half of the method detection limit.

(1) For manganese measured using Method 29 in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, you analyze samples using atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS).

(g) You must determine the maximum hourly emission rate for each appropriate emission point according to Equation 1 of this appendix. An appropriate emission point is any emission point emitting HCl, Cl₂, or Manganese from a subpart DDDDD emission unit.

$$E_{i,s} = \sum_{j=1}^t (R_{i,j} \times I_j) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

$E_{i,s}$ = maximum hourly emission rate for HAP i at each emission point s associated with a subpart DDDDD emission unit j, lbs/hr

i = applicable HAP, where i = (HCl, Cl₂, or Manganese) s = individual emission point

j = each subpart DDDDD emission unit associated with an emission point, s

t = total number of subpart DDDDD emission units associated with an emission point s

$R_{i,j}$ = emission rate (the 3-run average as determined according to table 1 of this appendix or the pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to §63.7521) for HAP i at subpart DDDDD emission unit j associated with emission point s, lb per million Btu.

I_j = Maximum rated heat input capacity of each subpart DDDDD unit j emitting HAP i associated with emission point s, million Btu per hour.

5. What Are the Criteria for Determining If My Facility Is Eligible for the Health-Based Compliance Alternatives?

(a) Determine the HAP emissions from each appropriate emission point within the affected source facility using the procedures specified in section 4 of this appendix.

(b) Demonstrate that your facility is eligible for either of the health-based compliance alternatives using either the methods described in section 6 of this appendix (look-up table analysis) or section 7 of this appendix (site-specific compliance demonstration).

(c) Your facility is eligible for the health-based compliance alternative for HCl if one of the following two statements is true:

(1) The calculated HCl-equivalent emission rate is below the appropriate value in the look-up table;

(2) Your site-specific compliance demonstration indicates that none of your HI values for HCl and Cl₂ are greater than 1.0 at locations where people live or congregate (e.g., schools, daycare centers, etc.);

(d) Your facility is eligible for the health-based compliance alternative for TSM if one of the following two statements is true:

(1) The manganese emission rate for all your subpart DDDDD sources is below the appropriate value in the look-up table;

(2) Your site-specific compliance demonstration indicates that none of your HQ values for manganese are greater than 1.0 at locations where people live or congregate (e.g., schools, daycare centers, etc.).

6. How Do I Conduct a Look-Up Table Analysis?

You may use look-up tables to demonstrate that your facility is eligible for either the compliance alternative for HCl emissions limit or the compliance alternative for the TSM emissions limit, unless your permitting authority determines that the look-up table analysis in this section is not applicable to your facility on technical grounds due to site-specific variations that are not accounted for in the look-up table analysis (e.g. presence of complex terrain, rain caps, or building downwash effects).

(a) *HCl compliance alternative.* (1) Using the emission rates for HCl and Cl₂ determined according to section 4 of this appendix, calculate, using equation 2 of this appendix, the toxicity-weighted emission rate (expressed in HCl-equivalents) for each emission point that emits HCl or Cl₂ from any subpart DDDDD sources. Then, calculate the weighted average stack height using equation 3 of this appendix.

$$TW_s = E_{HCl,s} + E_{Cl_2,s} \left(\frac{RV_{HCl}}{RV_{Cl_2}} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

TW_s = the toxicity-weighted emission rate (in HCl-equivalent) for each emission point s, lb/hr.

s = individual emission points

E_{HCl,s} = the maximum hourly emission rate for HCl at emission point s, lb/hr

E_{Cl₂,s} = the maximum hourly emission rate for Cl₂ at emission point s, lb/hr

RV_{Cl₂} = the reference value for Cl₂

RV_{HCl} = the reference value for HCl

(reference values for HCl and Cl₂ can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/toxsource/summary.html>).

$$H_{HCl} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (TW_i \times H_i)}{TW_T} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

H_{HCl} = weighted average stack height for determining the maximum allowable HCl-equivalent

emission rate (in Table 2 to this appendix), m.

s = individual emission points

n = total number of emission points

TW_s = toxicity-weighted HCl-equivalent emission rate from each emission point (from equation 2), lb/hr.

H_s = height of each individual stack, m

TW_T = total toxicity-weighted HCl-equivalent emission rate from the source (summed for all emission points), lb/hr.

(2) Calculate the total toxicity-weighted emission rate for your affected source by summing the toxicity-weighted emission rate for each appropriate subpart DDDDD emission point.

(3) Using the weighted average stack height and the minimum distance between any appropriate subpart DDDDD emission point at the source and the property boundary, identify the appropriate maximum allowable toxicity weighted emission rate for your affected source, expressed in HCl-equivalents, from table 2 of this appendix. Appropriate emission points are those that emit HCl or Cl₂, or both, from subpart DDDDD units. If one or both of these values does not match the exact values in the look-up tables, then use the next lowest table value. (Note: If your weighted average stack height is less than 5 meters (m), you must use the 5 meter row.) Your affected source is eligible to comply with the health-based alternative for HCl emissions if the value calculated in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, determined using the methods specified in this appendix, does not exceed the appropriate value in table 2 of this appendix.

(b) *TSM Compliance Alternative.* Using the emission rates for manganese determined according to section 4 of this appendix, calculate the total manganese emission rate for your affected source by summing the maximum hourly manganese emission rates for all your subpart DDDDD units. Identify the appropriate allowable emission rate in table 3 of this appendix for your affected source using the weighted average stack height value and the minimum distance between any appropriate subpart DDDDD emission point at the facility and the property boundary. Appropriate emission points are those that emit manganese from subpart DDDDD units. If one or both of these values does not match the exact values in the look-up tables, then use the next lowest table value. (Note: If your weighted average stack height is less than 5 meters, you must use the 5 meter row.) Your affected source is eligible to comply with the health-based alternative for manganese emissions and may exclude manganese when demonstrating compliance with the TSM emission limit if the total manganese emission rate, determined using the methods specified in this appendix, does not exceed the appropriate value specified in table 3 of this appendix.

$$H_{Mn} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (E_{Mn,i} \times H_i)}{E_{Mn,T}} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

H_{Mn} = weighted average stack height for determining the maximum allowable emission rate for manganese (in table 3 to this appendix), m.

s = individual emission points

n = total number of emission points

$E_{Mn,s}$ = maximum hourly manganese emissions from emission point s, lbs/hr.

H_s = height of each individual stack s

$E_{Mn,T}$ = total maximum hourly manganese emissions from affected source (sum emission rates from all emission points), lb/hr

7. How Do I Conduct a Site-Specific Compliance Demonstration?

If you fail to demonstrate that your facility is able to comply with one or both of the alternative health-based emission standards using the look-up table approach, you may choose to perform a site-specific compliance demonstration for your facility. You may use any scientifically-accepted peer-reviewed risk assessment methodology for your site-specific compliance demonstration. An example of one approach for performing a site-specific compliance demonstration for air toxics can be found in the EPA's "Air Toxics Risk Assessment Reference Library, Volume 2, Site-Specific Risk Assessment Technical Resource Document", which may be obtained through the EPA's Air Toxics Web site at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/fera/risk_atoxic.html.

(a) Your facility is eligible for the HCl alternative compliance option if your site-specific compliance demonstration shows that the maximum HI for HCl and Cl₂ from your subpart DDDDD sources is less than or equal to 1.0.

(b) Your facility is eligible for the TSM alternative compliance option if your site-specific compliance demonstration shows that the maximum HQ for manganese from your subpart DDDDD sources is less than or equal to 1.0.

(c) At a minimum, your site-specific compliance demonstration must:

(1) Estimate long-term inhalation exposures through the estimation of annual or multi-year average ambient concentrations;

(2) Estimate the inhalation exposure for the individual most exposed to the facility's emissions;

(3) Use site-specific, quality-assured data wherever possible;

(4) Use health-protective default assumptions wherever site-specific data are not available, and;

(5) Contain adequate documentation of the data and methods used for the assessment so that it is transparent and can be reproduced by an experienced risk assessor and emissions measurement expert.

(d) Your site-specific compliance demonstration need not:

(1) Assume any attenuation of exposure concentrations due to the penetration of outdoor pollutants into indoor exposure areas;

(2) Assume any reaction or deposition of the emitted pollutants during transport from the emission point to the point of exposure.

8. What Must My Health-Based Eligibility Demonstration Contain?

(a) Your health-based eligibility demonstration must contain, at a minimum, the information specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Identification of each appropriate emission point at the affected source facility, including the maximum rated capacity of each appropriate emission point.

(2) Stack parameters for each appropriate emission point including, but not limited to, the parameters listed in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iv) below:

- (i) Emission release type.
- (ii) Stack height, stack area, stack gas temperature, and stack gas exit velocity.
- (iii) Plot plan showing all emission points, nearby residences, and fenceline.
- (iv) Identification of any control devices used to reduce emissions from each appropriate emission point.

(3) Emission test reports for each pollutant and appropriate emission point which has been tested using the test methods specified in Table 1 of this appendix, including a description of the process parameters identified as being worst case. Fuel analyses for each fuel and emission point which has been conducted including collection and analytical methods used.

(4) Identification of the RfC values used in your look-up table analysis or site-specific compliance demonstration.

(5) Calculations used to determine the HCl-equivalent or manganese emission rates according to sections 6(a) or (b) of this appendix.

(6) Identification of the controlling process factors (including, but not limited to, fuel type, heat input rate, type of control devices, process parameters reflecting the emissions rates used for your eligibility demonstration) that will become Federally enforceable permit conditions used to show that your facility remains eligible for the health-based compliance alternatives.

(b) If you use the look-up table analysis in section 6 of this appendix to demonstrate that your facility is eligible for either health-based compliance alternative, your eligibility demonstration must contain, at a minimum, the information in paragraphs (a) and (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Calculations used to determine the weighted average stack height of the subpart DDDDD emission points that emit manganese, HCl, or Cl₂.

(2) Identification of the subpart DDDDD emission point, that emits either manganese or HCl and Cl₂, with the minimum distance to the property boundary of the facility.

(3) Comparison of the values in the look-up tables (Tables 2 and 3 of this appendix) to your maximum HCl-equivalent or manganese emission rates.

(c) If you use a site-specific compliance demonstration as described in section 7 of this appendix to demonstrate that your facility is eligible, your eligibility demonstration must contain, at a minimum, the information in paragraphs (a) and (c)(1) through (7) of this section:

(1) Identification of the risk assessment methodology used.

(2) Documentation of the fate and transport model used.

(3) Documentation of the fate and transport model inputs, including the information described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section converted to the dimensions required for the model and all of the following that apply: meteorological data; building, land use, and terrain data; receptor locations and population data; and other facility-specific parameters input into the model.

(4) Documentation of the fate and transport model outputs.

(5) Documentation of any exposure assessment and risk characterization calculations.

(6) Comparison of the HQ HI to the limit of 1.0.

(d) To be eligible for either health-based compliance alternative, the parameters that defined your affected source as eligible for the health-based compliance alternatives must be submitted to your permitting authority for incorporation into your title V permit, as federally enforceable limits, at the same time you submit your health-based eligibility demonstration. These parameters include, but are not limited to, fuel type, fuel mix (annual average), emission rate, type of control devices, process parameters (e.g., maximum heat input), and non-process parameters (e.g., stack height).

9. When Do I Have to Complete and Submit My Health-Based Eligibility Demonstration?

(a) If you have an existing affected source, you must complete and submit your eligibility demonstration to your permitting authority, along with a signed certification that the demonstration is an accurate depiction of your facility, no later than the date one year prior to the compliance date of subpart DDDDD. A separate copy of the eligibility demonstration must be submitted to: U.S. EPA, Risk and Exposure Assessment Group, Emission Standards Division (C404-01), Attn: Group Leader, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, electronic mail address *REAG@epa.gov*.

(b) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source that starts up before the effective date of subpart DDDDD, or an affected source that is an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP before the effective date of subpart DDDDD, then you may submit an eligibility demonstration at any time after September 13, 2004 but you must comply with the emissions limits in table 1 to this subpart and all other requirements of subpart DDDDD until your eligibility demonstration is submitted to your permitting authority in accordance with the requirements of section 10 of this appendix.

(c) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source that starts up after the effective date of subpart DDDDD, or an affected source that is an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP after the effective date for subpart DDDDD, then you must follow the schedule in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must complete and submit a preliminary eligibility demonstration based on the information (e.g., equipment types, estimated emission rates, process and non-process parameters, reference values, etc.) that will be used to apply for your title V permit. This preliminary eligibility demonstration must be submitted with your application for approval of construction or reconstruction. You must base your preliminary eligibility demonstration on the maximum emissions allowed under your title V permit. If the preliminary eligibility demonstration indicates that your affected source facility is eligible for either compliance alternative, then you may start up your new affected source and your new affected source will be considered in compliance with the alternative standard and subject to the compliance requirements in this appendix.

(2) You must conduct the emission tests or analyses specified in section 4 of this appendix upon initial startup and use the results of these emissions tests to complete and submit your eligibility demonstration within 180 days following your initial startup date.

10. When Do I Become Eligible for the Health-Based Compliance Alternatives?

(a) For existing sources, new sources, or reconstructed sources that start up before the effective date of subpart DDDDD, or an affected source that is an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP before the effective date of subpart DDDDD, you are eligible to comply with a health-based compliance alternative upon submission of a complete demonstration meeting all the requirements of paragraph 8 for the applicable alternative. However, your eligibility demonstration may be reviewed by the permitting

authority or by EPA to verify that the demonstration meets the requirements of appendix A to this subpart and is technically sound (i.e. use of the look-up tables is appropriate or the site-specific assessment is technically valid). If you are notified by the permitting authority or by EPA of any deficiencies in your submission, then you are not eligible for the health-based compliance alternative until the permitting authority or EPA verifies that the deficiencies are corrected.

(b) For new or reconstructed sources that start up after the effective date of subpart DDDDD, you are eligible to comply with a the health-based compliance alternatives upon submission of a complete preliminary eligibility determination in accordance with paragraph (c)(1) of section 9 that demonstrates your affected source is eligible for the applicable alternative. You may then start up your source and conduct the necessary testing in accordance with paragraph (c)(2) of section 9. The eligibility demonstration submitted in accordance with paragraph (c)(2) of section 9 may be reviewed by the permitting authority or by EPA to verify that the demonstration meets the requirements of appendix A to this subpart and is technically sound (i.e. use of the look-up tables is appropriate or the site-specific assessment is technically valid). If you are notified in writing by the permitting authority of any deficiencies in your submission, then you have 30 days to correct the deficiencies unless the permitting authority agrees to extend this time to a period not to exceed 90 days. If the deficiencies are not corrected within the applicable time period, you will not be eligible for the health-based compliance alternative until the permitting authority verifies that the deficiencies are corrected.

(c) If the title V permit conditions requested in accordance with paragraph (d) of section 8 are disapproved by the permitting authority, then your affected source must comply with the applicable emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards in subpart DDDDD by the compliance dates specified in §63.7495. Until the requested conditions (or alternative conditions meeting the requirements of paragraph (d) of section 8) are incorporated into the permit, compliance with the proposed conditions shall be considered compliance with the health-based alternative.

11. How Do I Ensure That My Facility Remains Eligible for the Health-Based Compliance Alternatives?

(a) You must update your eligibility demonstration and resubmit it each time that any of the parameters that defined your affected source as eligible for the health-based compliance alternatives changes in a way that could result in increased HAP emissions or increased risk from exposure to emissions. These parameters include, but are not limited to, fuel type, fuel mix (annual average), type of control devices, HAP emission rate, stack height, process parameters (e.g., heat input capacity), relevant reference values, and locations where people live).

(b) If you are updating your eligibility demonstration to account for an action in paragraph (a) of this section that is under your control (e.g. change in heat input capacity of your boiler), you must submit your revised eligibility demonstration to the permitting authority prior to making the change and revise your permit to incorporate the change. If your affected source is no longer eligible for the health-based compliance alternatives, then you must comply with the applicable emission limits, operating limits, and compliance requirements in subpart DDDDD prior to making the process change and revising your permit. If you are updating your eligibility demonstration to account for an action in paragraph (a) of this section that is outside of your control (e.g. change in a reference value), and that change causes your source to no longer be able to meet the criteria for the health-based compliance alternatives, your source must comply with the applicable emission limits, operating limits, and compliance requirements in subpart DDDDD within 3 years.

(c) Your revised eligibility demonstration may be reviewed by the permitting authority or EPA to verify that the demonstration meets the requirements of appendix A to this subpart and is technically sound (i.e. use of the look-up tables is appropriate or the site-specific assessment is technically valid). If you are notified by the permitting authority or EPA of any deficiencies in your submission, you will not remain eligible for the health-based compliance alternatives until the

permitting authority or EPA verifies that the deficiencies are corrected.

12. What Records Must I Keep?

You must keep records of the information used in developing the eligibility demonstration for your affected source, including all of the information specified in section 8 of this appendix.

13. Definitions

The definitions in §63.7575 of subpart DDDDD apply to this appendix. Additional definitions applicable for this appendix are as follows:

Hazard Index (HI) means the sum of more than one hazard quotient for multiple substances and/or multiple exposure pathways.

Hazard Quotient (HQ) means the ratio of the predicted media concentration of a pollutant to the media concentration at which no adverse effects are expected. For inhalation exposures, the HQ is calculated as the air concentration divided by the RfC.

Look-up table analysis means a risk screening analysis based on comparing the HAP or HAP-equivalent emission rate from the affected source to the appropriate maximum allowable HAP or HAP-equivalent emission rates specified in Tables 2 and 3 of this appendix.

Reference Concentration (RfC) means an estimate (with uncertainty spanning perhaps an order of magnitude) of a continuous inhalation exposure to the human population (including sensitive subgroups) that is likely to be without an appreciable risk of deleterious effects during a lifetime. It can be derived from various types of human or animal data, with uncertainty factors generally applied to reflect limitations of the data used.

Worst-case operating conditions means operation of an affected unit during emissions testing under the conditions that result in the highest HAP emissions or that result in the emissions stream composition (including HAP and non-HAP) that is most challenging for the control device if a control device is used. For example, worst-case conditions could include operation of an affected unit firing solid fuel likely to produce the most HAP.

Table 1 to Appendix B of Subpart DDDDD_Emission Test Methods

For . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
(1) Each subpart DDDDD emission point for which you choose to use a compliance alternative.	Select sampling ports' location and the number of traverse points.	Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
(2) Each subpart DDDDD emission point for which you choose to use a compliance alternative.	Determine velocity and volumetric flow rate;.	Method 2, 2F, or 2G in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.
(3) Each subpart DDDDD emission point for which you choose to use a compliance alternative.	Conduct gas molecular weight analysis.	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.
(4) Each subpart DDDDD emission point for which you choose to use a compliance alternative.	Measure moisture content of the stack gas.	Method 4 in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.
(5) Each subpart DDDDD emission point for which you choose to use the HCl compliance alternative.	Measure the hydrogen chloride and chlorine emission	Method 26 or 26A in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>(6) Each subpart DDDDD emission point for which you choose to use the TSM compliance alternative.</p> <p>(7) Each subpart DDDDD emission point for which you choose to use a compliance alternative.</p> | <p>concentrations.
 Measure the manganese emission concentration.
 Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates.</p> | <p>Method 29 in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.
 Method 19 F-factor methodology in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.</p> |
|---|--|---|

Table 2 to Appendix A of Subpart DDDDD Allowable Toxicity-Weighted Emission Rate Expressed in HCl Equivalents (lbs/hr)

Stack ht. (m)	Distance to property boundary (m)											
	0	50	100	150	200	250	500	1000	1500	2000	3000	5000
5	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	144.3	287.3	373.0	373.0	373.0	373.0
10	188.5	188.5	188.5	188.5	188.5	188.5	195.3	328.0	432.5	432.5	432.5	432.5
20	386.1	386.1	386.1	386.1	386.1	386.1	386.1	425.4	580.0	602.7	602.7	602.7
30	396.1	396.1	396.1	396.1	396.1	396.1	396.1	436.3	596.2	690.6	807.8	816.5
40	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	448.2	613.3	715.5	832.2	966.0
50	421.4	421.4	421.4	421.4	421.4	421.4	421.4	460.6	631.0	746.3	858.2	1002.8
60	435.5	435.5	435.5	435.5	435.5	435.5	435.5	473.4	649.0	778.6	885.0	1043.4
70	450.2	450.2	450.2	450.2	450.2	450.2	450.2	486.6	667.4	813.8	912.4	1087.4
80	465.5	465.5	465.5	465.5	465.5	465.5	465.5	500.0	685.9	849.8	940.9	1134.8
100	497.5	497.5	497.5	497.5	497.5	497.5	497.5	527.4	723.6	917.1	1001.2	1241.3
200	677.3	677.3	677.3	677.3	677.3	677.3	677.3	682.3	919.8	1167.1	1390.4	1924.6

Table 3 to Appendix A of Subpart DDDDD Allowable Manganese Emission Rate (lbs/hr)

Stack ht. (m)	Distance to property boundary (m)											
	0	50	100	150	200	250	500	1000	1500	2000	3000	5000
5	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.36	0.72	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.94
10	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.49	0.82	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08
20	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	1.06	1.45	1.51	1.51	1.51
30	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.09	1.49	1.72	2.02	2.04
40	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.12	1.53	1.79	2.08	2.42
50	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.15	1.58	1.87	2.15	2.51
60	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.18	1.62	1.95	2.21	2.61
70	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.22	1.67	2.03	2.28	2.72
80	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.25	1.71	2.12	2.35	2.84
100	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.32	1.81	2.29	2.50	3.10
200	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.71	2.30	2.92	3.48	4.81

D.3.4 One Time Deadlines Relating to NESHAP DDDDD

- (a) The Permittee must conduct the performance tests, performance evaluations, design evaluations, capture efficiency testing, and other initial compliance demonstrations by June 30, 2006, which is 180 days after startup.
- (b) The Permittee must submit a notification of compliance status on or before the close of business on August 30, 2006.

SECTION D.4

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Insignificant Activities

- (a) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment. [326 IAC 6-3-2].
- (b) Grinding and machining operations controlled with fabric filters, scrubbers, mist collectors, wet collectors, and electrostatic precipitators with a design grain loading of less than or equal to 0.03 grains per actual cubic foot and a gas flow rate less than or equal to 4000 actual cubic feet per minute, including the following: deburring; buffing; polishing; abrasive blasting; pneumatic conveying; and woodworking operations. [326 IAC 6-3-2].

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.4.1 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the PM from the insignificant activities shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate established as E in the following formula:

Interpolation of the data for the process weight rate up to sixty thousand (60,000) pounds per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

$$E = 4.10 P^{0.67}$$

where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY**

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
CERTIFICATION**

Source Name: Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
Source Address: 3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 650, North Liberty, Indiana 46554
Part 70 Permit No.: T 091-17513-00069

This certification shall be included when submitting monitoring, testing reports/results or other documents as required by this permit.

Please check what document is being certified:

- Annual Compliance Certification Letter
- Test Result (specify) _____
- Report (specify) _____
- Notification (specify) _____
- Affidavit (specify) _____
- Other (specify) _____

I certify that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

Signature:

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Phone:

Date:

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE BRANCH
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
Phone: 317-233-0178
Fax: 317-233-6865**

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT**

Source Name: Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
Source Address: 3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 650, North Liberty, Indiana 46554
Part 70 Permit No.: T 091-17513-00069

This form consists of 2 pages

Page 1 of 2

<input type="checkbox"/>	This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12)
X	The Permittee must notify the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), within four (4) business hours (1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-0178, ask for Compliance Section); and
X	The Permittee must submit notice in writing or by facsimile within two (2) working days (Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865), and follow the other requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-16.

If any of the following are not applicable, mark N/A

Facility/Equipment/Operation:
Control Equipment:
Permit Condition or Operation Limitation in Permit:
Description of the Emergency:
Describe the cause of the Emergency:

If any of the following are not applicable, mark N/A

Page 2 of 2

Date/Time Emergency started:
Date/Time Emergency was corrected:
Was the facility being properly operated at the time of the emergency? Y N Describe:
Type of Pollutants Emitted: TSP, PM-10, SO ₂ , VOC, NO _x , CO, Pb, other:
Estimated amount of pollutant(s) emitted during emergency:
Describe the steps taken to mitigate the problem:
Describe the corrective actions/response steps taken:
Describe the measures taken to minimize emissions:
If applicable, describe the reasons why continued operation of the facilities are necessary to prevent imminent injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, substantial loss of capital investment, or loss of product or raw materials of substantial economic value:

Form Completed by: _____
Title / Position: _____
Date: _____
Phone: _____

A certification is not required for this report.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION**

Part 70 Usage Report
(Submit Report Quarterly)

Source Name: Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
Source Address: 3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
Part 70 Permit No.: T 091-17513-00069
Facilities: Unit 1 and Unit 2
Parameter: VOC Usage (daily volume weighted average (lb VOC/gallon))
Limit: 1.3 lb VOC/gallon of coating minus water and exempt solvents.

Month: Year: _____

Day	VOC (average lb VOC/gallon of coating less water and exempt solvents)	Day	VOC (average lb VOC/gallon of coating less water and exempt solvents)
1		17	
2		18	
3		19	
4		20	
5		21	
6		22	
7		23	
8		24	
9		25	
10		26	
11		27	
12		28	
13		29	
14		30	
15		31	
16			

No deviation occurred in this month.

Deviation/s occurred in this month.
Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by:
Title/Position:
Signature:
Date:
Phone:

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION**

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
Source Address: 3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 650, North Liberty, Indiana 46554
Part 70 Permit No.: T 091-17513-00069
Facility: Flowcoating Machines #5 and Machine #6
Parameter: VOC Usage
Limit: Total of 249 tons per (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR: _____

Month	VOC Usage (tons)	VOC Usage (tons)	VOC Usage (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

- No deviation occurred in this week.
- Deviation/s occurred in this week.
Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title/Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION**

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
Source Address: 3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, IN 46350
Mailing Address: P.O Box 650, North Liberty, IN 46554
Part 70 Permit No.: T 091-17513-00069
Facility: Automated spray paint booth (Unit 8)
Parameter: VOC usage
Limit: Not to exceed 24.5 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR: _____

Month	VOC Usage (tons)	VOC Usage (tons)	VOC Usage (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

- No deviation occurred in this week.
- Deviation/s occurred in this week.
Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title/Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION**

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
Source Address: 3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, IN 46350
Mailing Address: P.O Box 650, North Liberty, IN 46554
Part 70 Permit No.: T 091-17513-00069
Facility: Manual spray paint booth (Unit 7)
Parameter: VOC usage
Limit: Not to exceed 9.90 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month

YEAR: _____

Month	VOC Usage (tons)	VOC Usage (tons)	VOC Usage (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

- No deviation occurred in this month.
- Deviation/s occurred in this month.
Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title/Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION**

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
Source Address: 3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, IN 46350
Mailing Address: P.O Box 650, North Liberty, IN 46554
Part 70 Permit No.: T 091-17513-00069
Facility: Automated spray paint booth (Unit 8)
Parameter: Input of Solids
Limit: Not to exceed a total of 92.3 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month, equivalent to 13.8 tons of PM and PM₁₀ per year, each.

YEAR: _____

Month	Input of Solids (tons)	Input of Solids (tons)	Input of Solids (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

- No deviation occurred in this month.
- Deviation/s occurred in this month.
Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____
Title/Position: _____
Signature: _____
Date: _____
Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
 OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
 COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION**

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
 QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT**

Source Name: Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
 Source Address: 3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 650, North Liberty, Indiana 46554
 Part 70 Permit No.: T 091-17513-00069

Months: _____ **to** _____ **Year:** _____

<p>This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. Any deviation from the requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the probable cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. A deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of the permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. Additional pages may be attached if necessary. If no deviations occurred, please specify in the box marked "No deviations occurred this reporting period".</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> NO DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD.	
<input type="checkbox"/> THE FOLLOWING DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Form Completed By: _____

Title/Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality

Addendum to the
Technical Support Document for a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

Source Name: Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
Source Location: 3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
County: LaPorte
SIC Code: 2499
Operation Permit No.: T 091-17513-00069
Permit Reviewer: Brian J. Pedersen

On July 31, 2006, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in the News Dispatch, LaPorte, Indiana, stating that Weiss Prestaining, Inc. had applied for a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal to operate an exterior wood siding painting and staining source with dry filters for control. The notice also stated that OAQ proposed to issue a Part 70 Operating Permit for this operation and provided information on how the public could review the proposed Part 70 Operating Permit and other documentation. Finally, the notice informed interested parties that there was a period of thirty (30) days to provide comments on whether or not this Part 70 Operating Permit should be issued as proposed.

Upon further review, the OAQ has decided to make the following changes to the Part 70 Operating Permit: The permit language is changed to read as follows (deleted language appears as ~~strikeouts~~, new language is **bolded**):

Change 1:

As per SSM 091-22941-00069, to incorporate the modified source descriptions of Unit 1 and Unit 2, and to group emission units by the building, Section A.2 and Section D.1 – Facility Description have been revised as follows:

A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)][326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]

This stationary source consists of the following emission units and pollution control devices:

- ~~(a) Two (2) flowcoating machines, identified as Units 1 and 3, each installed in 1995, used in coating wood boards and panels, exhausting to four (4) general ventilation fans, identified as GV-1, GV-2, GV-3, and GV-4, capacity: 1,667 square feet per hour, each.~~
- ~~(b) Two (2) flowcoating machines, identified as Units 2 and 4A, installed in 1995 and 1996 respectively, used in coating wood boards and panels, exhausting to four (4) general ventilation fans, identified as GV-1, GV-2, GV-3, and GV-4, with Unit 2 exhausting to Stack V-1, capacity: 4,167 square feet per hour, each.~~
- (a) Two (2) surface coating lines, identified as Units 1 and 2, each installed in 1995 and each modified in 2006, coating boards and panels composed of fiber cement siding or wood, and each consisting of the following:**
 - (1) One (1) flowcoating coating machine, constructed in 1995, exhausting to four (4) general ventilation fans, identified as GV-1, GV-2, GV-3, and GV-4, with a capacity: 8,640 square feet per hour.**
 - (2) One (1) enclosed spray machine, installed in 2006, equipped with airless spray applicators, and dry filters for particulate control, the spray machine associated with Unit 1 exhausting to stack V-2 and the spray machine associated with Unit 2 exhausting to stack V-1, capacity: 8,640 square feet per hour.**

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart QQQQ, these units are considered existing coating operations.

- (b) Two (2) flow coating machines, identified as Units 3 and 4A, installed in 1995 and 1996 respectively, used in coating wood boards and panels, exhausting to four (4) general ventilation fans, identified as GV-1, GV-2, GV-3, and GV-4, capacity: 8,640 square feet per hour, each. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart QQQQ, these units are considered existing coating operations.**

SECTION D.1

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Flow coating

~~(a) Two (2) flow coating machines, identified as Units 1 and 3, each installed in 1995, used in coating wood boards and panels, exhausting to four (4) general ventilation fans, identified as GV-1, GV-2, GV-3, and GV-4, capacity: 1,667 square feet per hour, each.~~

~~(b) Two (2) flow coating machines, identified as Units 2 and 4A, installed in 1995 and 1996 respectively, used in coating wood boards and panels, exhausting to four (4) general ventilation fans, identified as GV-1, GV-2, GV-3, and GV-4, with Unit 2 exhausting to Stack V-1, capacity: 4,167 square feet per hour, each.~~

(a) Two (2) surface coating lines, identified as Units 1 and 2, each installed in 1995 and each modified in 2006, coating boards and panels composed of fiber cement siding or wood, and each consisting of the following:

- (1) One (1) flowcoating coating machine, installed in 1995, exhausting to four (4) general ventilation fans, identified as GV-1, GV-2, GV-3, and GV-4, with a capacity: 8,640 square feet per hour.**
- (2) One (1) enclosed spray machine, installed in 2006, equipped with airless spray applicators, and dry filters for particulate control, the spray machine associated with Unit 1 exhausting to stack V-2 and the spray machine associated with Unit 2 exhausting to stack V-1, capacity: 8,640 square feet per hour.**

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart QQQQ, these units are considered existing coating operations.

(b) Two (2) flow coating machines, identified as Units 3 and 4A, installed in 1995 and 1996 respectively, used in coating wood boards and panels, exhausting to four (4) general ventilation fans, identified as GV-1, GV-2, GV-3, and GV-4, capacity: 8,640 square feet per hour, each. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart QQQQ, these units are considered existing coating operations.

(c) One (1) latex/oil based flow coater, identified as Machine #5, installed in 1998, used in coating wood boards and panels, exhausting to general ventilation fans GV-1, GV-2, GV-3 and GV-4, capacity: 7,500 square feet of wood siding panels or boards per hour on latex or 7,000 square feet of wood siding panels or boards per hour on oil.

(d) One (1) oil based/latex flow coater, identified as Machine #6, installed in 1998, used in coating wood boards and panels, exhausting to Stack V-1 and to general ventilation fans GV-1, GV-2, GV-3 and GV-4, capacity: 7,000 square feet of wood siding panels or boards per hour on oil or 7,500 square feet of wood siding panels or boards per hour on latex.

- (e) One (1) dry room and one (1) dry area with four (4) general ventilation fans, identified as GV-1, GV-2, GV-3, and GV-4, are used to dry the boards.

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Change 2:

As per SSM 091-22941-00069, Condition D.1 - Volatile Organic Compounds [326 IAC 8-1-6], which contains the prior BACT determination, has been revised to include the proposed BACT determination for Unit 1 and Unit 2.

D.1.1 Volatile Organic Compounds [326 IAC 8-1-6] [326 IAC 2-2]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities), Weiss Prestaining is required to apply the best available control technology (BACT) for ~~the flowcoating machines (units 1, 2, 3, and 4A)~~ **Unit 3 and Unit 4a**. Pursuant to CP 091-5008-00069, issued on September 16, 1996, BACT for **Unit 3 and 4a** was determined to be the continued use of flowcoating as the only coating application method for the flow coating machines (Units 1, 2, 3, and 4A).

- (b) **BACT for the two (2) coating lines, identified as Unit 1 and Unit 2, has been determined to be:**

- (1) **The coating application method for the first coat applied at Unit 1 and Unit 2, shall be the continued used of the existing flow coating machines.**
- (2) **The coating application method for the second coat applied at Unit 1 and Unit 2, shall be the use of airless spray applicators.**
- (3) **The use of waterborne latex coatings with a maximum VOC coating content not to exceed 1.30 pounds per gallon less water and exempt solvents on a daily volume weighted average basis.**
- (4) **Storage containers used to store and transport VOC containing materials shall be kept covered when not in use.**
- (5) **All waste materials including spent wiping rags, spent solvents, and spent VOC containing materials shall be stored in closed containers.**
- (6) **All solvents sprayed from the application equipment of the two (2) enclosed spray machines during cleanup or color changes shall be directed into containers. Said containers shall be closed as soon as the solvent spraying is complete. In addition, all waste solvent shall be disposed of in such a manner that minimizes evaporation.**

- ~~(c)~~ Pursuant to CP 091-9572-00069, issued on December 1, 1998, and 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities), the BACT for Machine #5 and Machine #6, was determined to be:

- (1) The as-installed flow coating machines with a high transfer efficiency.
- (2) A VOC emission limit of 249 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.

- (3) A maximum VOC coating content not to exceed 5.98 pounds per gallon less water on a daily volume weighted average basis.
 - (4) All stains and latex coatings shall not exceed a maximum VHAP content of (1.0) pound VHAP per pound solid, as applied.
 - (5) The preparation and maintenance of a written work practice implementation plan within sixty (60) calendar days after permit issuance. The work practice implementation plan must define environmentally desirable work practices for each wood coating manufacturing operation and at a minimum address each of the following work practice standards:
 - (A) Operator training course.
 - (B) Leak inspection and maintenance plan.
 - (C) Flow coating machine cleaning.
 - (D) The cleanup solvent containers used to transport solvent from drums to work stations be closed containers having soft gasketed closures.
 - (E) The application equipment operators shall be instructed and trained on the methods and practices utilized to minimize spillage on the floor and over application.
 - (F) Storage containers used to store VOC and/or HAPs containing materials shall be kept covered when not in use.
 - (G) Cleanup solvents will be reused in the process as much as possible to reduce hazardous waste and the related impact on the environment.
 - (H) Odd lot/batch overrun coatings will be reused as much as possible to reduce hazardous waste and the related impact on the environment.
- (d)(e)** Pursuant to CP 091-5008-00069 and 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities), the VOC limit of 249 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period contained in Condition **D.1.1(c)(2)** ~~D.1.1(b)(2)~~ shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable.

Change 3:

In order to show compliance with the BACT determination of this modification, Conditions D.1.4 and D.1.5 have been revised as follows:

D.1.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-4] [326 IAC 8-1-2(a)]

Compliance with the VOC usage limitations contained in Conditions ~~D.1.4~~ **D.1.1(b)** and D.1.2 shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3) and 326 IAC 8-1-2(a) by preparing or obtaining from the manufacturer the copies of the "as supplied" and "as applied" VOC data sheets. IDEM, OAQ, reserves the authority to determine compliance using Method 24 in conjunction with the analytical procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4.

D.1.5 VOC Emissions

Compliance with Condition ~~D.1.4~~ **D.1.1(b)(3) and (c)(3)** shall be demonstrated within 30 days of the end of each month based on the total volatile organic compound usage for the most recent twelve

(12) month period.

Change 4:

Pursuant to SSM 091-22941-00069, the permit has been revised to reflect the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2(d). Condition D.1.7 has been added as follows:

D.1.7 Monitoring

- (a) **Daily inspections shall be performed to verify the placement, integrity and particle loading of the filters. To monitor the performance of the dry filters, weekly observations shall be made of the overspray from the enclosed spray machines stacks (V-1 and V-2) while one or more of the booths are in operation. If a condition exists which should result in a response step, the Permittee shall take reasonable steps in accordance with Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.**
- (b) **Monthly inspections shall be performed of the coating emissions from the stack and the presence of overspray on the rooftops and the nearby ground. When there is a noticeable change in overspray emissions, or evidence of overspray emissions is observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.**

Change 5:

Weiss Prestaining, Inc. had provided information as part of the application for SSM 091-22941-00069 that based on Actual to Projected Actual test in 326 IAC 2-2-2 and 2-3-2 this modification at a major stationary source is not major for Prevention of Significant Deterioration under 326 IAC 2-2-1 or Emission Offset under 326 IAC 2-3-1. Weiss Prestaining is required to calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions from Unit 1 and Unit 2 for a period of five (5) years after startup of the modified units.

The recordkeeping requirements in Condition D.1.8 (formerly D.1.7) have been revised to include the Actual to Projected Actual test recordkeeping requirements, the recordkeeping requirements associated with the BACT determination made as part of this modification, and recordkeeping requirements to for 326 IAC 6-3-2(d).

D.1.8 ~~D.1.7~~ Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document compliance with Condition D.1.2, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (4) below. Records maintained for (1) through (4) shall be taken weekly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limits and/or the VOC emission limits established in Condition D.1.2. Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within 30 days of the end of each compliance period.
 - (1) The VOC content of each coating material and solvent used.
 - (2) The amount of coating material and solvent less water used on weekly basis.
 - (A) Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used.

- (B) Solvent usage records shall differentiate between those added to coatings and those used as cleanup solvents.
 - (3) The total VOC usage for each week, and
 - (4) The weight of VOCs emitted for each compliance period.
- (b) To document compliance with Condition D.1.1(b)(3), the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (3) below. Records maintained for (1) through (3) shall be taken daily, and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limit established in Condition D.1.1(b)(3). Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within 30 days of the end of each compliance period.**
- (1) The VOC content of each coating material and solvent used.**
 - (2) The amount of coating material and solvent used less water and exempt solvents on daily basis.**
 - (A) Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used.**
 - (B) Solvent usage records shall differentiate between those added to coatings and those used as cleanup solvents.**
 - (3) The volume weighted VOC content of the coatings used for each day.**
- (c)(b) To document compliance with Condition ~~D.1.1(b)~~ D.1.1(c)(3), the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (5) below. Records maintained for (1) shall be taken daily, (2) through (5) shall be taken monthly, and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limits and the VOC emission limits established in Condition ~~D.1.1(b)~~ D.1.1(c)(3). Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within 30 days of the end of each compliance period.**
- (1) The VOC content of each coating material and solvent used.
 - (2) The amount of coating material and solvent less water used on monthly basis.
 - (A) Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used.
 - (B) Solvent usage records shall differentiate between those added to coatings and those used as cleanup solvents.
 - (3) The cleanup solvent usage for each month;
 - (4) The total VOC usage for each month; and
 - (5) The weight of VOCs emitted for each compliance period.

- (d) To document compliance with Condition D.1.6, the Permittee shall maintain a log of weekly overspray observations, daily and monthly inspections.
- (e) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-8 and 326 IAC 2-3-2, the Permittee shall calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions from Unit 1 and Unit 2, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of five (5) years following resumption of regular operations after the change.
- (f) ~~(e)~~ All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

Change 6:

Condition D.1.9 – Reporting Conditions (formerly D.1.8), has been revised to include reporting requirements for the BACT determination and the subsequent conditions have been renumbered. A quarterly reporting form has also been included.

D.1.9~~D.1.8~~ Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Conditions ~~D.1.1(b)~~ **D.1.1(b)(3)**, **D.1.1(c)(3)** and D.1.2 (a) and (b), shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter period being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

D.1.10 ~~D.1.9~~ General Provisions Relating to NESHAP QQQQ [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Table 4]

D.1.11 ~~D.1.10~~ NESHAP QQQQ Requirements [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart QQQQ] [326 IAC 20-79-1]

D.1.12 ~~D.1.11~~ One Time Deadlines Relating to NESHAP QQQQ

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
 OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
 COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION**

**Part 70 Usage Report
 (Submit Report Quarterly)**

Source Name: Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
Source Address: 3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
Part 70 Permit No.: T 091-17513-00069
Facilities: Unit 1 and Unit 2
Parameter: VOC Usage (daily volume weighted average (lb VOC/gallon))
Limit: 1.3 lb VOC/gallon of coating minus water and exempt solvents.

Month: _____ **Year:** _____

Day	VOC (average lb VOC/gallon of coating less water and exempt solvents)	Day	VOC (average lb VOC/gallon of coating less water and exempt solvents)
1		17	
2		18	
3		19	
4		20	
5		21	
6		22	
7		23	
8		24	
9		25	
10		26	
11		27	
12		28	
13		29	
14		30	
15		31	
16			

No deviation occurred in this month.

Deviation/s occurred in this month.
 Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: _____
Title/Position: _____
Signature: _____
Date: _____
Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

**Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality**

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
Source Location:	3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
County:	LaPorte
SIC Code:	2499
Operation Permit No.:	T 091-7626-00069
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	September 28, 1998
Permit Renewal No.:	T 091-17513-00069
Permit Reviewer:	Brian J. Pedersen

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal application from Weiss Prestaining, Inc. relating to the operation of an exterior wood siding painting and staining source.

Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

The source consists of the following permitted emission units and pollution control devices:

- (a) Two (2) flowcoating machines, identified as Units 1 and 3, each installed in 1995, used in coating wood boards and panels, exhausting to four (4) general ventilation fans, identified as GV-1, GV-2, GV-3, and GV-4, capacity: 1,667 square feet per hour, each.
- (b) Two (2) flowcoating machines, identified as Units 2 and 4A, installed in 1995 and 1996 respectively, used in coating wood boards and panels, exhausting to four (4) general ventilation fans, identified as GV-1, GV-2, GV-3, and GV-4, with Unit 2 exhausting to Stack V-1, capacity: 4,167 square feet per hour, each.
- (c) One (1) latex/oil based flow coater, identified as Machine #5, installed in 1998, used in coating wood boards and panels, exhausting to general ventilation fans GV-1, GV-2, GV-3 and GV-4, capacity: 7,500 square feet of wood siding panels or boards per hour on latex or 7,000 square feet of wood siding panels or boards per hour on oil.
- (d) One (1) oil based/latex flow coater, identified as Machine #6, installed in 1998, used in coating wood boards and panels, exhausting to Stack V-1 and to general ventilation fans GV-1, GV-2, GV-3 and GV-4, capacity: 7,000 square feet of wood siding panels or boards per hour on oil or 7,500 square feet of wood siding panels or boards per hour on latex.
- (e) One (1) dry room and one (1) dry area with four (4) general ventilation fans, identified as GV-1, GV-2, GV-3, and GV-4, used to dry the boards.
- (f) One (1) natural gas/wood fired process heater, identified as GB-01, installed in 2005, exhausting to stack GBS-01, rated at 0.60 million British thermal units per hour or 0.05 tons of wood per hour.
- (g) One (1) manual spray paint booth, identified as Unit 7, installed in 2004, equipped with air atomized spray guns and dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to general ventilation (GV), capacity: 410.28 square feet of vinyl trim per hour.
- (h) One (1) automated spray paint booth, identified as Unit 8, installed in 2005, equipped air

atomized spray guns and dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to general ventilation (GV), capacity: 3,937.5 square feet of vinyl trim per hour.

Unpermitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

There are no unpermitted emission units operating at this source during this review process.

New Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Receiving Advanced Source Modification Approval

There are no proposed emission units during this review process.

Insignificant Activities

The source also consists of the following insignificant activities, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21):

- (a) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- (b) Grinding and machining operations controlled with fabric filters, scrubbers, mist collectors, wet collectors, and electrostatic precipitators with a design grain loading of less than or equal to 0.03 grains per actual cubic foot and a gas flow rate less than or equal to 4000 actual cubic feet per minute, including the following: deburring; buffing; polishing; abrasive blasting; pneumatic conveying; and woodworking operations. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- (c) Replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in baghouses and filters in other air filtration equipment.
- (d) Infrared cure equipment.
- (e) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access.
- (f) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten (10) million Btu per hour, consisting of space heaters with a total capacity of 5.20 million British thermal units per hour heat input.
- (g) One (1) dip coat bucket, used to coat nails, exhausted to general ventilation, capacity: 3.88 pounds per hour.

Existing Approvals

The source has been operating under the previous Part 70 Operating Permit T 091-7626-00069 issued on September 28, 1998, and the following amendments and modifications:

- (a) CP 091-9572-00069, issued on December 1, 1998;
- (b) SPM 091-11522-00069, issued on March 30, 2000;
- (c) Reopening 091-13381-00069, issued on January 3, 2002;
- (d) Review Request 091-16376-00069, issued on January 28, 2004;

- (e) Administrative Amendment 091-19393-00069, issued on August 10, 2004;
- (f) MSM 091-18128-00069, issued on November 12, 2004;
- (g) SPM 091-19505-00069, issued on December 8, 2004;
- (h) MSM 091-20438-00069, issued on January 19, 2005;
- (i) MPM 091-18333-00069, issued on February 11, 2005;
- (j) SPM 091-17021-00069, issued on April 1, 2005; and
- (k) SPM 091-20486-00069, issued on May 2, 2005.

All terms and conditions of previous permits issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either incorporated as originally stated, revised, or deleted by this proposed permit. All previous registrations and permits are superseded by this permit.

Enforcement Issue

There are no enforcement actions pending.

Recommendation

The staff recommends to the Commissioner that the Part 70 Operating Permit be approved. This recommendation is based on the following facts and conditions:

Unless otherwise stated, information used in this review was derived from the application and additional information submitted by the applicant.

An administratively complete Part 70 permit renewal application for the purposes of this review was received on December 30, 2002, with additional information received on March 17 and March 24, 2006.

Emission Calculations

See pages 1 through 11 of Appendix A of this document for detailed emission calculations.

Potential to Emit of the Source

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(16), Potential to Emit is defined as "the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the U.S. EPA."

The source was issued a Part 70 Operating Permit on September 28, 1998. The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any control equipment is considered enforceable only after issuance of the original Part 70 Operating Permit and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

Process/Emission Unit	Potential To Emit (tons/yr)						
	PM	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	VOC	CO	NO _x	HAPs
Flowcoating machines/Units 1-4A	-	-	-	Limited to 150.3	-	-	30.5
Flowcoating machines/Machines 5-6	-	-	-	Limited to 249	-	-	144
Spray Booth/Unit 7	0.243	0.243	-	Limited to 9.90	-	-	-
Spray Booth/Unit 8	2.28	2.28	-	Limited to 24.5	-	-	-
Natural gas/wood-fired heater	1.40	1.32	0.088	0.046	2.10	1.71	0.117
Insignificant Activities	5.04	5.17	0.014	0.229	1.91	2.28	0.043
Total Emissions	8.96	9.01	0.102	434	4.01	3.99	*175

* The potential to emit of HAPs comes from the worst case coatings from the combination of Flow coating machines, identified as Units 1 or 3, with Machines 2 or 4A combined with Machines 5 or 6, to be operated at any one (1) time.

- (a) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of VOCs are greater than one hundred (100) tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7.
- (b) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of any single HAP is greater than ten (10) tons per year and the potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of a combination of HAPs is equal to or greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7.
- (c) Fugitive Emissions
 Since this type of operation is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2 and since there are no applicable New Source Performance Standards that were in effect on August 7, 1980, the fugitive particulate matter (PM) and volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions are not counted toward determination of PSD and Emission Offset applicability.

Actual Emissions

The following table shows the actual emissions from the source. This information reflects the 2003 OAQ emission data.

Pollutant	Actual Emissions (tons/year)
PM	Not Reported
PM ₁₀	0
SO ₂	0
VOC	65

Pollutant	Actual Emissions (tons/year)
CO	1
NO _x	1
HAP	Not Reported

County Attainment Status

The source is located in LaPorte County.

Pollutant	Status
PM _{2.5}	Attainment
PM ₁₀	Attainment
SO ₂	Attainment
NO ₂	Attainment
1-Hour Ozone	Attainment
8-Hour Ozone	Moderate Nonattainment
CO	Attainment
Lead	Attainment

- (a) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NO_x emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to the ozone standards. LaPorte County has been designated as nonattainment for the 8-hour ozone standard. Therefore, VOC and NO_x emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-3, Emission Offset. See the State Rule Applicability - Entire Source section of this document.
- (b) LaPorte County has been classified as unclassifiable or attainment for PM_{2.5}. U.S. EPA has not yet established the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2 for PM_{2.5} emissions. Therefore, until the U.S.EPA adopts specific provisions for PSD review for PM_{2.5} emissions, it has directed states to regulate PM₁₀ emissions as a surrogate for PM_{2.5} emissions. See the State Rule Applicability - Entire Source section of this document.
- (c) LaPorte County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all remaining criteria pollutants. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2. See the State Rule Applicability - Entire Source section of this document.

Part 70 Operating Permit Conditions

This source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7, pursuant to which the source has to meet the following:

- (a) Emission limitations and standards, including those operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of issuance of

Part 70 Operating Permits.

- (b) Monitoring and related record keeping requirements which assure that all reasonable information is provided to evaluate continuous compliance with the applicable requirements.

Federal Rule Applicability

- (a) This source does involve pollutant-specific emissions units as defined in 40 CFR 64.1 that have the potential to emit before controls equal to or greater than the major source threshold for VOC, and are subject to an emission limitation or standard for that pollutant. However, the emission units do not use a control device as defined in 40 CFR Part 64.1 to comply with that emission limitation or standard.

Therefore, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring, are not applicable to this source.

- (b) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard, 326 IAC 12(40 CFR 60 Subpart D) are not included in the permit for the one (1) wood/natural gas fired process heater, rated at 0.6 million British thermal units per hour, because the process heater has an input heat capacity less than (250) two hundred fifty million British thermal units per hour.
- (c) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard, 326 IAC 12(40 CFR 60 Subpart Db) are not included in the permit for the one (1) wood/natural gas fired process heater, rated at 0.6 million British thermal units per hour, because the process heater has an input heat capacity less than (100) one hundred million British thermal units per hour.
- (d) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard, 326 IAC 12(40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc) are not included in the permit for the one (1) wood/natural gas fired process heater, rated at 0.6 million British thermal units per hour, because the process heater shall not be defined as a steam generating unit under 60.41(c).
- (e) There are no other New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) (326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR Part 60) included in this permit.
- (f) The Dip Bucket, which is the only facility coating metal at the source, is not subject to the requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), Subpart MMMM pursuant to 40 CFR 63.3881(b), because the affected source uses less than 250 gallons of coatings per year when coating metal.
- (g) The one (1) wood/natural gas fired process heater is not subject to the requirements of the New Source Performance Standard, 326 IAC 12,(40 CFR 60.530, Subpart AAA - New Residential Wood Heaters), because this heater meets the definition of a furnace as defined in this subpart. The heater is a solid fuel burning appliance located outside of ordinary living areas and that warms spaces other than the space where the appliance is located by the distribution of air heated in the appliance through ducts. The U.S. EPA, in a letter dated September 2, 2004, has provided an exemption of the testing and listing requirements under the American or Canadian safety testing codes, and has stated that the one (1) wood/natural gas fired heater meets the definition of a furnace pursuant to 40 CFR 60.531.
- (h) Prior to the issuance of SPM 173-19505-00069 on December 8, 2004, Unit 7, which is currently the only facility operating at this source that coats plastic, was subject to the requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP),

Subpart PPPP, pursuant to 40 CFR 63.4481(b), because:

- (1) the entire source was a major source of HAPs,
- (2) the affected source was projected to use more than 100 gallons (378 liters) of coatings per year, and
- (3) the coatings that were projected to be used at the affected source did not meet the definition of non-HAP coatings pursuant to 40 CFR 63.4581.

However, as of November 29, 2004, the HAP (Butoxyethonal) that is used at Unit 7 was delisted by U.S. EPA. As a result, pursuant to 40 CFR 63.4581, Unit 7 is now using a coating that meets the non-HAP definition. Therefore, Unit 7 was not going to use more than 100 gallons (378 liters) of HAP coatings per year and thus the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP are no longer applicable.

In addition, Unit 8 will only be using coatings that do not contain any HAPs. Therefore, Unit 8 is not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP because the spray paint booth will not be using more than 100 gallons (378 liters) of HAP coatings per year.

- (i) Six (6) flowcoating machines, identified as Units 1, 2, 3, 4A, 5, and 6, are subject to the requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), Surface Coating of Wood Building Products, Subpart QQQQ pursuant to 40 CFR 63.4681. All flowcoating machines are considered an existing affected source pursuant to 40 CFR 63.4682 since the construction of the six (6) flowcoating machines commenced prior to June 21, 2002.

Non applicable portions of the NESHAP will not be included in the permit. The six (6) flowcoating machines, identified as Units 1, 2, 3, 4A, 5, and 6, are subject to the following portions of Subpart QQQQ:

- (a) 63.4680
- (b) 63.4681
- (c) 63.4682 (a), (b), and (e)
- (d) 63.4683 (b) and (d)
- (e) 63.4690 (b)
- (f) 63.4691 (a) and (b)
- (g) 63.4692 (a)
- (h) 63.4693 (a)
- (i) 63.4700 (a)(1), and (b)
- (j) 63.4710 (a), (b), and (c)(1) through (c)(8)(ii)
- (k) 63.4720 (a)(1) through (a)(6)
- (l) 63.4730 (a), (b), (c)(1) through (3), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (j)

- (m) 63.4731
- (n) 63.4740
- (o) 63.4741
- (p) 63.4742
- (q) 63.4750
- (r) 63.4751
- (s) 63.4752
- (t) 63.4780
- (u) 63.4781

The provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the facilities described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63 Subpart QQQQ.

- (j) One (1) natural gas/wood fired process heater, identified as GB-01, is subject to the requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters, Subpart DDDDD pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7485. The one (1) natural gas/wood fired process heater, identified as GB-01, is considered a new affected source pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7490 since construction of the natural gas/wood fired process heater commenced after January 13, 2003 and the natural gas/wood fired process heater is located at a major source of HAPs, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575.

Non applicable portions of the NESHAP will not be included in the permit. The one (1) natural gas/wood fired process heater, identified as GB-01, is subject to the following portions of Subpart DDDDD:

- (a) 63.7480
- (b) 63.7485
- (c) 63.7490(a) and (b)
- (d) 63.7495(a) and (d)
- (e) 63.7499
- (f) 63.7500
- (g) 63.7505
- (h) 63.7507
- (i) 63.7510 (a), (b), (c), and (g)
- (j) 63.7515

- (k) 63.7520 (a), (b), (d), (e), (f), and (g)
- (l) 63.7521
- (m) 63.7525 (b) and (c)
- (n) 63.7530 (a), (c), (d), and (e)
- (o) 63.7535
- (p) 63.7540
- (q) 63.7545 (a), (c), (d), and (e)
- (r) 63.7550
- (s) 63.7555
- (t) 63.7560
- (u) 63.7570
- (v) 63.7575

State Rule Applicability – Entire Source

326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) and
326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset)

Four (4) flowcoating machines, identified as Units 1, 2, 3, and 4A, were installed in 1995 and 1996. At that time the source was a minor source under 326 IAC 2-2 because the potential VOC emissions were less than two hundred fifty (250) tons per year. Machines 5 and 6 were installed in 1998. The VOC emissions from these two (2) machines were limited to two hundred forty nine (249) tons per year, in order to make the modification a minor modification under 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD). The addition of Machines 5 and 6 made this source a major source under 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD).

Also, on June 15, 2004 LaPorte County was designated by the US EPA as Moderate Non-attainment for the new 8-hour ozone standard. Therefore, since the VOC emissions from the entire source were greater than one hundred (100) tons per year after the construction of the flowcoating machines, identified as Units 1, 2, 3, 4A, Machine 5, and Machine 6, this source is considered a major source under 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset).

Since Unit 8 is coating the same type of product as Unit 7 and SPM 091-19505-00069 (the approval to operate Unit 7) was issued within twelve (12) months, the emissions from Unit 7 were counted towards Emission Offset. In order to limit the potential to emit of VOC from the addition of Unit 8 to less than twenty-five (25) tons per year and in order to limit the potential to emit of VOC from Unit 8 in combination with Unit 7 (SPM 091-19505-00069) to less than forty (40) tons per year, the VOC usage from Unit 8 (SPM 091-20486-00069) shall not exceed 24.5 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. Also, the VOC usage from Unit 7 shall not exceed 9.90 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Pursuant to SPM 091-20486-00069, in order to limit the potential to emit of PM and PM₁₀, before controls, from Unit 8 to less the twenty-five (25) tons per year and in order to limit the potential to

emit PM and PM₁₀ from Units 7 and 8 to less than fifteen (15) tons per year after controls, the input of solids to Unit 8 shall not exceed a total of 92.3 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. This is based on a minimum transfer efficiency of eighty-five percent (85%), equivalent to 13.8 tons of PM and PM₁₀ per year, each.

Therefore the addition of Unit 7 and Unit 8 shall be considered minor modifications to an existing major source under 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) and 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset).

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))

The six (6) flowcoating machines (1, 2, 3, 4A, 5, and 6) are specifically regulated or exempted by a standard under Section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (40 CFR 63, Subpart QQQQ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Wood Building Products therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-4.1 do not apply.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)

This source is subject to 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting) because it is required to have an operating permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7, Part 70. In accordance with the compliance schedule in 326 IAC 2-6-3, an emission statement must be submitted by July 1 of each year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4.

326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-2 (Opacity limitations), except as provided in 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary alternative opacity limitations), opacity shall meet the following, unless otherwise stated in the permit:

- (a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of forty percent (40%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.
- (b) Opacity shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for more than a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes (sixty (60) readings as measured according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or fifteen (15) one (1) minute nonoverlapping integrated averages for a continuous opacity monitor) in a six (6) hour period.

State Rule Applicability – Individual Facilities

326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)

The one (1) natural gas/wood fired process heater, identified as GB-01, rated at 0.60 million British thermal units per hour for gas and rated at 0.80 million British thermal units per hour for wood, must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 6-2-4.

- (a) The total heat input capacity for the source, including the 0.60 million British thermal units per hour process heater, is 0.60 million British thermal units per hour, when burning natural gas.

$$Pt = 1.09/(0.60)^{0.26} = 1.25 \text{ lb/mmBtu heat input}$$

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4(a), the allowable PM emissions from a process heater with a capacity of less than ten (10) million British thermal units per hour, shall not exceed 0.6 lb/mmBtu heat input.

Based on page 9 of Appendix A, the potential PM emission rate is:
 $0.005 \text{ ton/yr} \times (2000 \text{ lbs/ton} / 8760 \text{ hrs/yr}) = 0.001 \text{ lb/hr}$
 $(0.001 \text{ lb/hr} / 0.60 \text{ mmBtu/hr}) = 0.002 \text{ lb PM per mmBtu}$

Therefore, the one (1) natural gas/wood fired process heater, identified as GB-01, will comply with this rule, when burning natural gas.

- (b) The total heat input capacity for the source, including the 0.80 million British thermal units per hour process heater, is 0.80 million British thermal units per hour, when burning wood.

$$Pt = 1.09 / (0.80)^{0.26} = 1.16 \text{ lb/mmBtu heat input}$$

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4(a), the allowable PM emissions from a process heater with a capacity of less than ten (10) million British thermal units per hour, shall not exceed 0.6 lb/mmBtu heat input.

Based on page 7 of Appendix A, the potential PM emission rate is:
 $1.40 \text{ ton/yr} \times (2000 \text{ lbs/ton} / 8760 \text{ hrs/yr}) = 0.320 \text{ lb/hr}$
 $(0.320 \text{ lb/hr} / 0.60 \text{ mmBtu/hr}) = 0.533 \text{ lb PM per mmBtu}$

Therefore, the one (1) natural gas/wood fired process heater, identified as GB-01, will comply with this rule, when burning wood.

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate emission limitations, work practices, and control technologies)

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), the dry filters for particulate control shall be operation in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and control emissions from the one (1) automated spray paint booth, identified as Unit 8, and the one (1) manual spray paint booth, identified as Unit 7, at all times when the one (1) spray booth, identified as EU-08, is in operation.
- (b) The six (6) flowcoating machines (1, 2, 3, 4A, 5, and 6) and the dip bucket are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2 pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(5 and 7) which state that these operations are exempt because surface coating is applied through flow coating and dip coating.

326 IAC 8-1-6 (New facilities; General Reduction Requirements)

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities), Weiss Prestaining is required to apply the best available control technology (BACT) for the flowcoating machines (units 1, 2, 3, and 4A). Pursuant to CP 091-5008-00069, issued on September 16, 1996, BACT was determined to be the continued use of flowcoating as the only coating application method for the flow coating machines (Units 1, 2, 3, and 4A).
- (b) Pursuant to CP 091-9572-00069, issued on December 1, 1998, and 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities), the BACT for Machine #5 and Machine #6, was determined to be:
- (1) The as-installed flow coating machines with a high transfer efficiency.
 - (2) A VOC emission limit of 249 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.
 - (3) A maximum VOC coating content not to exceed 5.98 pounds per gallon less water on a daily volume weighted average basis.

- (4) All stains and latex coatings shall not exceed a maximum VHAP content of (1.0) pound VHAP per pound solid, as applied.
- (5) The preparation and maintenance of a written work practice implementation plan within sixty (60) calendar days after permit issuance. The work practice implementation plan must define environmentally desirable work practices for each wood coating manufacturing operation and at a minimum address each of the following work practice standards:
 - (A) Operator training course.
 - (B) Leak inspection and maintenance plan.
 - (C) Flow coating machine cleaning.
 - (D) The cleanup solvent containers used to transport solvent from drums to work stations be closed containers having soft gasketed closures.
 - (E) The application equipment operators shall be instructed and trained on the methods and practices utilized to minimize spillage on the floor and over application.
 - (F) Storage containers used to store VOC and/or HAPs containing materials shall be kept covered when not in use.
 - (G) Cleanup solvents will be reused in the process as much as possible to reduce hazardous waste and the related impact on the environment.
 - (H) Odd lot/batch overrun coatings will be reused as much as possible to reduce hazardous waste and the related impact on the environment.
- (c) Unit 7 will not be regulated by any other provision of 326 IAC 8 because there are no limitations in the other provisions of 326 IAC 8 that are applicable to the surface coating of vinyl trim. The unrestricted potential to emit of Unit 7 is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 do not apply to this modification.
- (d) Unit 8 will not be regulated by any other provision of 326 IAC 8 because there are no limitations in the other provisions of 326 IAC 8 that are applicable to the surface coating of vinyl trim.

Therefore, pursuant to MSM 091-20438-00069, issued on January 19, 2005, this source has elected to limit the VOC usage from Unit 8 to no more than 24.5 tons per twelve (12) consecutive months with compliance determined at the end of each month. Compliance with this limitation shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 not applicable to Unit 8.

State Rule Applicability – Insignificant Activities

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate from the brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment, and the grinding and machining operations shall be limited by the following:

Interpolation of the data for the process weight rate up to sixty thousand (60,000) pounds per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

$$E = 4.10 P^{0.67} \quad \text{where } E = \text{rate of emission in pounds per hour and} \\ P = \text{process weight rate in tons per hour}$$

326 IAC 8-2-9 (Miscellaneous Metal Coating)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-1(a)(4), the dip bucket, which is the only unit that coats metal, does not have potential/actual emissions of greater than fifteen (15) pounds of VOC per day before add-on controls. Therefore, 326 IAC 8-2-9 does not apply.

Testing Requirements

There are no proposed testing requirements because all VOC limits determined by usage and information obtained from the MSDS.

Compliance Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with applicable state and federal rules on a more or less continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions, however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a more or less continuous demonstration. When this occurs IDEM, OAQ in conjunction with the source, must develop specific conditions to satisfy 326 IAC 2-7-5. As a result, compliance requirements are divided into two sections: Compliance Determination Requirements and Compliance Monitoring Requirements.

Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found more or less directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action. If these conditions are not sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance, they will be supplemented with Compliance Monitoring Requirements, also in Section D of the permit. Unlike Compliance Determination Requirements, failure to meet Compliance Monitoring conditions would serve as a trigger for corrective actions and not grounds for enforcement action. However, a violation in relation to a compliance monitoring condition will arise through a source's failure to take the appropriate corrective actions within a specific time period.

The compliance monitoring requirements applicable to this source are as follows:

The two (2) spray paint booths, identified as Unit 7 and Unit 8, have applicable compliance monitoring conditions as specified below:

Daily inspections shall be performed to verify the placement, integrity and particle loading of the filters. To monitor the performance of the dry filters, weekly observations shall be made of the overspray from the Unit 7 and Unit 8 exhaust while one or more of the booths are in operation. If a condition exists which should result in a response step, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

Monthly inspections shall be performed of the coating emissions from the Unit 7 and Unit 8 exhaust and the presence of overspray on the rooftops and the nearby ground. When there is a noticeable change in overspray emissions, or when evidence of overspray emissions is observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

These monitoring conditions are necessary because the filters for the two (2) spray paint booths, identified as Unit 7 and Unit 8, must operate properly to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2(d) (Particulate emission limitations, work practices, and control technologies), 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)), and 326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations).

Conclusion

The operation of this exterior wood siding painting and staining source shall be subject to the conditions of this Part 70 Permit Renewal **T 091-17513-00069**.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
VOC and Particulate
From Surface Coating Operations**

**Company Name: Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
Permit Number: T 091-17513
Pit ID: 091-00069
Reviewer: Brian J. Pedersen
Application Date: December 30, 2002**

Material	Density (Lb/Gal)	Weight % Volatile (H2O & Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Volatiles (solids)	Gal of Mat. (gal/unit)	Maximum (unit/hour)	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating	Potential VOC pounds per hour	Potential VOC pounds per day	Potential VOC tons per year	Particulate Potential (ton/yr)	lb VOC/gal solids	Transfer Efficiency
Oil Based: Machines 1 and 3																
Olympic Solid Color (550-XX)	11.7	25.0%	0.000%	25.0%	0.000%	57.0%	0.002	1667	2.92	2.92	12.1	291	53.1	0.00	5.12	100%
Olym Semi-Trans Stn (511-XX)	8.00	71.0%	0.000%	71.0%	0.000%	15.0%	0.000	1667	5.68	5.68	3.31	79.5	14.5	0.00	37.9	100%
Olym Clr Wd Presvr (51787A)	6.58	89.8%	0.000%	89.8%	0.000%	8.40%	0.000	1667	5.91	5.91	1.08	26.0	4.74	0.00	70.3	100%
Olym Clr Blend Form (57270A)	7.00	61.7%	0.000%	61.7%	0.000%	33.7%	0.000	1667	4.32	4.32	1.58	38.0	6.94	0.00	12.8	100%
Olym Lo Sheen Finish (54691A)	11.0	28.3%	0.030%	28.2%	0.030%	51.5%	0.002	1667	3.11	3.11	9.99	240	43.8	0.00	6.03	100%
Porter Alkyd/Oil Stn (1842)	7.70	60.1%	0.000%	60.1%	0.000%	29.8%	0.000	1667	4.63	4.63	1.70	40.7	7.43	0.00	15.5	100%
MAB Exterior Stn (458162)	10.9	26.6%	0.000%	26.6%	0.000%	54.0%	0.000	1667	2.90	2.90	0.580	13.9	2.54	0.00	5.37	100%
Sherwin Wms Oil-base (Y24W20)	11.5	23.7%	0.000%	23.7%	0.000%	58.0%	0.000	1667	2.72	2.72	0.544	13.1	2.38	0.00	4.69	100%
Latex: Machines 2 and 4A																
Olympic Machine Coat (54600A)	9.66	51.6%	46.6%	5.00%	41.8%	40.1%	0.003	4167	0.830	0.483	5.61	134.76	24.6	0.00	1.20	100%
Olympic Tannin/Block (54600C)	9.66	51.6%	46.6%	5.00%	41.8%	40.1%	0.003	4167	0.830	0.483	6.00	143.93	26.3	0.00	1.20	100%
Sherwin Wms Oil-base (Y24W20)	10.2	55.2%	51.2%	4.00%	62.5%	32.5%	0.000	4167	1.08	0.406	0.491	11.79	2.15	0.00	1.25	100%
Dip Bucket:Nail Coatings																
Olym Solid Color (550-XX)	11.7	25.0%	0.000%	25.0%	0.000%	57.0%	0.002	3.88	2.92	2.92	0.024	0.57	0.104	0.00	5.12	100%
Olym Lo Sheen Finish (54691A)	11.0	28.3%	0.030%	28.2%	0.030%	51.5%	0.000	3.88	3.11	3.11	0.003	0.08	0.014	0.00	6.03	100%
Sherwin Wms Oil Base (Y24W20)	11.5	23.7%	0.000%	23.7%	0.000%	58.0%	0.000	3.88	2.72	2.72	0.003	0.07	0.012	0.00	4.69	100%
Clean-up Solvents																
Mineral Spirits	6.50	100%	0.000%	100%	0.000%	0.0%	0.000	1667	6.50	6.50	1.19	28.60	5.22	0.00	-	100%

PM Control Efficiency: 0.00%

State Potential Emissions

Add worst case coating to all solvents

Uncontrolled	19.33	463.90	84.7	0.00
Controlled	19.33	463.90	84.7	0.00

METHODOLOGY

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating less Water = (Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics) / (1-Volume % water)
 Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating = (Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics)
 Potential VOC Pounds per Hour = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum (units/hr)
 Potential VOC Pounds per Day = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum (units/hr) * (24 hr/day)
 Potential VOC Tons per Year = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum (units/hr) * (8760 hr/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)
 Particulate Potential Tons per Year = (units/hour) * (gal/unit) * (lbs/gal) * (1- Weight % Volatiles) * (1-Transfer efficiency) *(8760 hrs/yr) *(1 ton/2000 lbs)
 Pounds VOC per Gallon of Solids = (Density (lbs/gal) * Weight % organics) / (Volume % solids)
 Total = Worst Coating + Sum of all solvents used

**Appendix A: Federal Potential Emissions Calculations
VOC and Particulate
From Surface Coating Operations**

**Company Name: Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
Permit Number: T 091-17513
Plt ID: 091-00069
Reviewer: Brian J. Pedersen
Application Date: December 30, 2002**

Material	Density (lb/gal)	Weight % Volatile (H2O & Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Vol (solids)	Gal of Material (gal/unit)	Maximum (unit/hour)	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating	Potential VOC (lbs/hr)	Potential VOC (lbs/day)	Potential VOC (tons/yr)	Particulate Potential (tons/yr)	VOC solids (lbs/gal)	Transfer Efficiency	Material Substrate
Machine 5																	
Pit Lock / Tanin Block (54600)	9.88	51.6%	47.7%	3.89%	0.00%	38.8%	0.006	7500	0.890	0.384	16.5	395	72.1	0.00	0.991	100%	wood
Machine Coat White Burch	10.70	53.5%	51.9%	1.61%	0.00%	46.5%	0.004	7500	0.420	0.172	4.70	113	20.6	0.00	0.370	100%	wood
Mc Alkyd Primer (54681)	10.53	30.4%	0.00%	30.4%	0.00%	69.6%	0.005	7000	3.20	3.20	115	2759	503	0.00	4.60	100%	wood
Mineral Spirits	6.58	100%	0.00%	100%	0.00%	0.00%	0.001	7000	6.58	6.58	26.3	630	115	0.00	-	100%	wood
R-T-S	10.14	34.9%	0.00%	34.9%	0.00%	62.6%	0.006	7000	3.54	3.54	141	3389	618	0.00	5.65	100%	wood
S/T Oil Stain-High VOC (51100)	8.33	71.0%	0.00%	71.0%	0.00%	15.0%	0.005	7000	5.91	5.91	212	5097	930	0.00	39.4	100%	wood
Mineral Spirits(8052-41-3)	6.58	100%	0.00%	100%	0.00%	0.00%	0.001	7000	6.58	6.58	26.3	630	115	0.00	-	100%	wood
R-T-S	8.16	73.3%	0.00%	73.3%	0.00%	13.5%	0.006	7000	5.98	5.98	239	5727	1045	0.00	44.3	100%	wood
Machine 6																	
Pit Lock / Tanin Block (54600)	9.88	51.6%	47.7%	3.89%	0.00%	38.8%	0.006	7500	0.890	0.384	16.5	395	72.1	0.00	0.991	100%	wood
Machine Coat White Burch	10.70	53.5%	51.9%	1.61%	0.00%	46.5%	0.004	7500	0.420	0.172	4.70	113	20.6	0.00	0.370	100%	wood
Mc Alkyd Primer (54681)	10.53	30.4%	0.00%	30.4%	0.00%	69.6%	0.005	7000	3.20	3.20	115	2759	503	0.00	4.60	100%	wood
Mineral Spirits	6.58	100%	0.00%	100%	0.00%	0.00%	0.001	7000	6.58	6.58	26.3	630	115	0.00	-	100%	wood
R-T-S	10.14	34.9%	0.00%	34.9%	0.00%	62.6%	0.006	7000	3.54	3.54	141.2	3389	618	0.00	5.65	100%	wood
S/T Oil Stain-High VOC (51100)	8.33	71.0%	0.00%	71.0%	0.00%	15.0%	0.005	7000	5.91	5.91	212.4	5097	930	0.00	39.4	100%	wood
Mineral Spirits(8052-41-3)	6.58	100%	0.00%	100%	0.00%	0.00%	0.001	7000	6.58	6.58	26.3	630	115	0.00	-	100%	wood
R-T-S	8.16	73.3%	0.00%	73.3%	0.00%	13.5%	0.006	7000	5.98	5.98	239	5727	1045	0.00	44.3	100%	wood
Clean Up Solvents																	
Mineral Spirits(8052-41-3)	6.58	100%	0.00%	100%	0.00%	0.00%	0.000	7000	6.58	6.58	0.138	3.32	0.605	0.00	-	100%	wood
State Potential Emissions																	
						Add worst case coating to all solvents					TOTALS:	477	11458	2091	0.00	-	-

METHODOLOGY

RTS Density (lbs/gal) = ((Da*Va)+(Db*Vb))/(Va+Vb)

RTS Weight % H2O + Organics = ((Wa*Da*Va)+(Wb*Db*Vb))/((Da*Va)+(Db*Vb))

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating less Water = (Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics) / (1-Volume % water)

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating = (Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics)

Potential VOC Pounds per Hour = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum (units/hr) * Flash-off

Potential VOC Pounds per Day = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum (units/hr) * (24 hr/day) * Flash-off

Potential VOC Tons per Year = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum (units/hr) * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs) * Flash-off

Particulate Potential Tons per Year = (units/hour) * (gal/unit) * (lbs/gal) * (1-Weight % Volatiles) * (1-Transfer efficiency) * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Pounds VOC per Gallon of Solids = (Density (lbs/gal) * Weight % organics) / (Volume % solids) * Flash-off

Total = RTS

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
HAP Emission Calculations**

Company Name: Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
Permit Number: T 091-17513
Plt ID: 091-00069
Permit Reviewer: Brian J. Pedersen
Application Date: December 30, 2002

Material	Density (Lb/Gal)	Gallons of Material (gal/unit)	Maximum (unit/hour)	Weight % Ethylene Glycol	Weight % Glycol Ethers			Glycol Ethers Emissions (ton/yr)	Ethylene Glycol Emissions (ton/yr)	Total HAPs (ton/yr)
Machines 1 and 3: Oil Based										
Olympic Solid Color (550-XX)	11.7	0.002	1667	2.00%	0.00%			0.00	4.24	4.24
Olym Semi-Trans Stn (511-XX)	8.00	0.000	1667	0.00%	0.00%			0.00	0.00	0.00
Olym Clr Wd Presvr (51787A)	6.58	0.000	1667	0.00%	0.00%			0.00	0.00	0.00
Olym Clr Blend Form (57270A)	7.00	0.000	1667	0.00%	0.00%			0.00	0.00	0.00
Olym Lo Sheen Finish (54691A)	11.0	0.002	1667	2.00%	0.00%			0.00	3.10	3.10
Porter Alkyd/Oil Stn (1842)	7.70	0.000	1667	0.00%	0.00%			0.00	0.00	0.00
MAB Exterior Stn (458162)	10.9	0.000	1667	0.00%	0.00%			0.00	0.00	0.00
Sherwin Wms Oil-base (Y24W20)	11.5	0.000	1667	5.00%	0.00%			0.00	0.504	0.504
Machines 2 and 4A: Latex										
Olympic Machine Coat (54600A)	9.66	0.003	4167	5.00%	0.00%			0.00	24.6	24.6
Olympic Tannin/Block (54600C)	9.66	0.003	4167	5.00%	0.00%			0.00	26.3	26.3
Sherwin Wms Oil-base (Y24W20)	10.16	0.000	4167	0.00%	1.00%			0.538	0.00	0.538
Dip Bucket: Nail Coatings										
Olym Solid Color (550-XX)	11.7	0.002	3.88	2.00%	0.00%			0.00	0.008	0.008
Olym Lo Sheen Finish (54691A)	11.0	0.000	3.88	2.00%	0.00%			0.00	0.001	0.00
Sherwin Wms Oil Base (Y24W20)	11.5	0.000	3.88	5.00%	0.00%			0.00	0.003	0.00
Clean-up Solvents										
Mineral Spirits	6.50	0.000	1667	0.00%	0.00%			0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTALS:						(ton/yr)		0.538	30.5	
						Total Worst Case HAPs (ton/yr)				30.5

Total State Potential Emissions

METHODOLOGY

HAPS emission rate (tons/yr) = Density (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum (unit/hr) * Weight % HAP * 8760 hrs/yr * 1 ton/2000 lbs

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
HAP Emission Calculations**

**Company Name: Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
Permit Number: T 091-17513
Plt ID: 091-00069
Permit Reviewer: Brian J. Pedersen
Application Date: December 30, 2002**

Material	Density (Lb/Gal)	Gallons of Material (gal/unit)	Maximum (unit/hour)	Weight % Xylene	Weight % Toluene	Weight % Benzene	Weight % Ethylene Glycol	Weight % Glycol Ethers	Xylene Emissions (ton/yr)	Toluene Emissions (ton/yr)	Benzene Emissions (ton/yr)	Glycol Ethers Emissions (ton/yr)	Ethylene Glycol Emissions (ton/yr)	Total HAPs (tons/yr)
Machine 5														
Pit Lock/ Tannin Block (54600)	9.88	0.006	7500	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.89%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.1	72.1
Machine Coat White Burch (54641)	10.7	0.004	7500	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.61%	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.6	0.00	20.6
McAlkyd Primer (54681)	10.7	0.005	7000	0.88%	0.480%	0.190%	0.00%	0.00%	14.81	8.08	3.20	0.00	0.00	26.09
Mineral Spirits (8052-41-3)	6.58	0.006	7000	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S/T Oil Stain-High VOC (51100)	8.33	0.005	7000	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mineral Spirits (8052-41-3)	6.58	0.006	7000	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Machine 6														
Pit Lock/ Tannin Block (54600)	9.88	0.006	7500	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.89%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.1	72.1
Machine Coat White Burch (54641)	10.7	0.004	7500	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.61%	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.6	0.00	20.6
McAlkyd Primer (54681)	10.7	0.005	7000	0.880%	0.480%	0.190%	0.00%	0.00%	14.81	8.08	3.20	0.00	0.00	26.1
Mineral Spirits (8052-41-3)	6.58	0.006	7000	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S/T Oil Stain-High VOC (51100)	8.33	0.005	7000	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mineral Spirits (8052-41-3)	6.58	0.006	7000	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Clean Up Solvents														
Mineral Spirits (8052-41-3)	6.58	0.000	7000	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Total State Potential Emissions

TOTALS:	(tons/yr)	29.6	16.2	6.40	41.2	144.2
					Total Worst Case HAPs	144.2

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
MM BTU/HR <100
Space Heaters**

**Company Name: Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
Permit Number: T 091-17513
Plt ID: 091-00069
Reviewer: Brian J. Pedersen
Application Date: December 30, 2002**

Heat Input Capacity
MMBtu/hr

Potential Throughput
MMCF/yr

5.20

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Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	Pollutant					
	PM*	PM10*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
	1.90	7.60	0.600	100	5.50	84.0
				**see below		
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.043	0.173	0.014	2.28	0.125	1.91

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined.

**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

Methodology

All emission factors are based on normal firing.

MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu

MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,000 MMBtu

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03 (SUPPLEMENT D 3/98)

Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton

See page 6 for HAPs emissions calculations.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
 Natural Gas Combustion Only
 MM BTU/HR <100
 Space Heaters
 HAPs Emissions**

Company Name: Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
Permit Number: T 091-17513
Pit ID: 091-00069
Reviewer: Brian J. Pedersen
Date: December 30, 2002

HAPs - Organics					
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Benzene 2.10E-03	Dichlorobenzene 1.20E-03	Formaldehyde 7.50E-02	Hexane 1.80E+00	Toluene 3.40E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	4.78E-05	2.73E-05	1.71E-03	4.10E-02	7.74E-05

HAPs - Metals						
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Lead 5.00E-04	Cadmium 1.10E-03	Chromium 1.40E-03	Manganese 3.80E-04	Nickel 2.10E-03	Total
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.14E-05	2.51E-05	3.19E-05	8.65E-06	4.78E-05	0.043

Methodology is the same as page 5.

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above.
 Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Wood Fired Heater
Dry Wood**

Company Name: Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
Permit Numbers: T 091-17513
Plt ID: 091-00069
Reviewer: Brian J. Pedersen
Application Date: December 30, 2002

Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	0.8
Capacity (tons/hr)	0.05
Higher Heating Value of Fuel (Btu/lb)	8000
Converted Capacity in MMBtu/hr	0.8

	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO**
Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu	0.4	0.377	0.327	0.025	0.49	0.013	0.6
Potential Emissions in tons/yr	1.40	1.32	1.15	0.088	1.717	0.046	2.10

Methodology

To convert from tons/hr capacity to MMBtu/hr capacity:

$$\text{Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)} = \text{Capacity (tons/hr)} \times \text{Higher Heating Value of wood fuel (Btu/lb)} \times (1 \text{ MMBtu}/10^6 \text{ Btu}) \times 2000 \text{ lbs}/1 \text{ ton}$$

Emission Factors are from AP-42 Chapter 1.6 (revised 3/02)

$$\text{Emissions (tons/yr)} = \text{Capacity (MMBtu/hr)} \times \text{Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)} \times 8760\text{hrs/yr} \times 1\text{ton}/2000\text{lbs}$$

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

Natural Gas Combustion Only

MM BTU/HR <100

Process Heater

Company Name: Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
MSM: T 091-17513
Plt ID: 091-00069
Reviewer: Brian J. Pedersen
Date: December 30, 2002

Gas Fired Process Heater GB-01

Heat Input Capacity
MMBtu/hr

Potential Throughput
MMCF/yr

0.60

5

Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	Pollutant					
	PM*	PM10*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
	1.90	7.60	0.600	100 **see below	5.50	84.0
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.005	0.020	0.002	0.263	0.014	0.221

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined.

**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

Methodology

All emission factors are based on normal firing.

MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu

MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,000 MMBtu

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03 (SUPPLEMENT D 3/98)

Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton

See page 10 for HAPs emissions calculations.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
MM BTU/HR <100
Process Heater
HAPs Emissions

Company Name: Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
MSM: T 091-17513
Pit ID: 091-00069
Reviewer: Brian J. Pedersen
Date: December 30, 2002

HAPs - Organics					
	Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	0.002	0.001	0.075	1.80	0.003
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.005	0.0000

HAPs - Metals						
	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Manganese	Nickel	Total
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.0004	0.002	
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.00000	0.0000	0.005

Methodology is the same as page 9.

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above.
 Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

**Appendix A: HAPs Emissions Calculations
Wood Fired Heater
Dry Wood**

Company Name: Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
Permit Numbers: T 091-17513
Plt ID: 091-00069
Reviewer: Brian J. Pedersen
Application Date: December 30, 2002

Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	0.8
Capacity (tons/hr)	0.05
Higher Heating Value of Fuel (Btu/lb)	8000
Converted Capacity in MMBtu/hr	0.8

	Selected Hazardous Air Pollutants					Total
	Acrolein	Benzene	Formaldehyde	Hydrogen Chloride	Styrene	
Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.019	0.002	
Potential Emissions in tons/yr	0.014	0.015	0.015	0.067	0.007	0.117

Methodology

To convert from tons/hr capacity to MMBtu/hr capacity:

$$\text{Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)} = \text{Capacity (tons/hr)} \times \text{Higher Heating Value of wood fuel (Btu/lb)} \times (1 \text{ MMBtu}/10^6 \text{ Btu}) \times 2000 \text{ lbs}/1 \text{ ton}$$

Emission Factors are from AP-42 Chapter 1.6 (revised 3/02)

$$\text{Emissions (tons/yr)} = \text{Capacity (MMBtu/hr)} \times \text{Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)} \times 8760\text{hrs/yr} \times 1\text{ton}/2000\text{lbs}$$

These factors include the five HAPs with the highest AP-42 emission factors.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
VOC and Particulate
From Surface Coating Operations**

**Company Name: Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
Permit Number: T 091-17513
Plt ID: 091-00069
Reviewer: Brian J. Pedersen
Application Date: December 30, 2002**

Material	Density (Lb/Gal)	Weight % Volatile (H2O & Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Volatiles (solids)	Gal of Mat. (gal/unit)	Maximum (unit/hour)	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating	Potential VOC pounds per hour	Potential VOC pounds per day	Potential VOC tons per year	Particulate Potential (ton/yr)	lb VOC/gal solids	Transfer Efficiency
Unit 7																
<i>Worst Case PM Emitting Coating Combination</i>																
X-1000 Crosslinker	8.91	0.500%	0.00%	0.5%	0.00%	0.00%	0.000045	410.28	0.045	0.04	0.00	0.020	0.004	0.108	N/A	85%
Hydro-Flex Polyurethane	9.66	18.63%	0.00%	18.6%	0.00%	39.20%	0.0022472	410.28	1.80	1.80	1.66	39.8	7.27	4.76	4.59	85%
<i>Worst Case VOC Emitting Coating Combination</i>																
Urethane Crosslinker	8.91	0.000%	0.00%	0.0%	0.00%	100.00%	0.000045	410.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.108	0.00	85%
Terratone Urethane	9.73	40.57%	18.80%	21.8%	21.96%	69.67%	0.0022472	410.28	2.71	2.12	1.95	46.9	8.55	3.50	3.04	85%
<i>Alternative Coating Combination</i>																
X-1000 Crosslinker	8.91	0.500%	0.00%	0.5%	0.00%	0.00%	0.000045	410.28	0.045	0.04	0.00	0.020	0.004	0.108	N/A	85%
Hydro-Flex PIR (Heat Reflexive) Polyurethane	9.66	20.70%	0.00%	20.7%	0.00%	41.50%	0.0022472	410.28	2.00	2.00	1.84	44.2	8.075	4.64	4.82	85%

All coatings are "as applied" to the applicators

PM Control Efficiency: 95.00%

State Potential Emissions

Add worst case coating to all solvents

Uncontrolled	1.95	46.9	8.55	4.87
Controlled	1.95	46.9	8.55	0.243

METHODOLOGY

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating less Water = (Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics) / (1-Volume % water)

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating = (Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics)

Potential VOC Pounds per Hour = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum (units/hr)

Potential VOC Pounds per Day = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum (units/hr) * (24 hr/day)

Potential VOC Tons per Year = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum (units/hr) * (8760 hr/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Particulate Potential Tons per Year = (units/hour) * (gal/unit) * (lbs/gal) * (1- Weight % Volatiles) * (1-Transfer efficiency) *(8760 hrs/yr) *(1 ton/2000 lbs)

Pounds VOC per Gallon of Solids = (Density (lbs/gal) * Weight % organics) / (Volume % solids)

Total = Worst Coating + Sum of all solvents used

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
 VOC and Particulate
 From Surface Coating Operations

Company Name: Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
 Address City IN Zip: 3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
 Permit Numbers: T 091-17513
 Plt ID: 091-00069
 Reviewer: Brian J. Pedersen
 Application Date: December 30, 2002

CONFIDENTIAL

Material	Density (Lb/Gal)	Weight % Volatile (H2O & Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Volatiles (solids)	Gal of Mat. (gal/unit)	Maximum (unit/hour)	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating	Potential VOC pounds per hour	Potential VOC pounds per day	Potential VOC tons per year	Particulate Potential (ton/yr)	lb VOC/gal solids	Transfer Efficiency
Unit 8																
<i>Worst Case PM Emitting Coating Combination</i>																
X-1000 Crosslinker	8.92	0.500%	0.00%	0.5%	0.00%	0.00%	0.000045	3937.50	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.189	0.035	1.03	N/A	85%
Hydro-Flex PIR (Heat Reflexive) Polyurethane	9.67	20.67%	0.00%	20.7%	0.00%	0.00%	0.002244	3937.50	2.00	2.00	17.66	423.9	77.35	44.53	N/A	85%
<i>Worst Case VOC Emitting Coating Combination</i>																
Urethane Crosslinker	8.91	0.000%	0.00%	0.0%	0.00%	100.00%	0.000045	3937.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000	1.034	0.00	85%
Terratone Urethane	9.73	40.57%	18.80%	21.8%	21.96%	69.67%	0.002244	3937.50	2.71	2.12	18.72	449.2	81.98	33.57	3.04	85%
<i>Additional Paint Preparation</i>																
Hurrisage 9100 Paint Prep	8.42	10.00%	0.00%	10.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.000225	3937.50	0.84	0.84	0.75	17.9	3.27	0.000	N/A	100%

All coatings are "as applied" to the applicators

PM Control Efficiency: 95.00%

State Potential Emissions

Add worst case coating to all solvents

Uncontrolled	18.72	449.2	85.24	45.56
Controlled	18.72	449.2	85.24	2.28

METHODOLOGY

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating less Water = (Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics) / (1-Volume % water)

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating = (Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics)

Potential VOC Pounds per Hour = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum (units/hr)

Potential VOC Pounds per Day = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum (units/hr) * (24 hr/day)

Potential VOC Tons per Year = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum (units/hr) * (8760 hr/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Particulate Potential Tons per Year = (units/hour) * (gal/unit) * (lbs/gal) * (1- Weight % Volatiles) * (1-Transfer efficiency) *(8760 hrs/yr) *(1 ton/2000 lbs)

Pounds VOC per Gallon of Solids = (Density (lbs/gal) * Weight % organics) / (Volume % solids)

Total = Worst Coating + Sum of all solvents used