



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: October 3, 2006
RE: Weiss Prestaining, Inc. / 091-22941-00069
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.



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
We make Indiana a cleaner, healthier place to live.

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
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Mr. Steve Richter
Weiss Prestaining, Inc.
3522 South State Road 104
LaPorte, IN 46350

October 3, 2006

Re: 091-22941-00069
Significant Source Modification to:
Part 70 permit No.: T091-7626-00069

Dear Mr. Richter:

Weiss Prestaining, Inc. was issued Part 70 Operating Permit (T091-7626-00069) on September 28, 1998 for a stationary exterior wood siding surface coating operation. An application to modify the source was received on April 10, 2006. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 the following emission units are approved for construction at the source:

- Two (2) enclosed spray machines, to be 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.

The following construction conditions are applicable to the proposed project:

1. General Construction Conditions
The data and information supplied with the application shall be considered part of this source modification approval. Prior to any proposed change in construction which may affect the potential to emit (PTE) of the proposed project, the change must be approved by the Office of Air Quality (OAQ).
2. This approval to construct does not relieve the permittee of the responsibility to comply with the provisions of the Indiana Environmental Management Law (IC 13-11 through 13-20; 13-22 through 13-25; and 13-30), the Air Pollution Control Law (IC 13-17) and the rules promulgated thereunder, as well as other applicable local, state, and federal requirements.
3. Effective Date of the Permit
Pursuant to IC 13-15-5-3, this approval becomes effective upon its issuance.
4. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-9 and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(i), the Commissioner may revoke this approval if construction is not commenced within eighteen (18) months after receipt of this approval or if construction is suspended for a continuous period of one (1) year or more.

5. All requirements and conditions of this construction approval shall remain in effect unless modified in a manner consistent with procedures established pursuant to 326 IAC 2.
6. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(l) the emission units constructed under this approval shall not be placed into operation prior to revision of the source's Part 70 Operating Permit to incorporate the required operation conditions.

This significant source modification authorizes construction of the new emission units. Operating conditions shall be incorporated into the Part 70 Operating Permit as part of the renewal process. Operation is not approved until the Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal (T 091-17513-00069) has been issued.

This decision is subject to the Indiana Administrative Orders and Procedures Act - IC 4-21.5-3-5. If you have any questions on this matter call (800) 451-6027, and ask for Jenny Acker or extension 2-8253, or dial (317) 232-8253.

Sincerely,
Original signed by

Nisha Sizemore, Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Attachments

JLA

cc: File – LaPorte County
LaPorte County Health Department
IDEM Northwest Regional Office
Air Compliance Section Inspector – Letty Zepeda



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PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT 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.

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 091-7626-00069	
Issued by: Original Signed By: Felicia R. George, Assistant Commissioner Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: September 28, 1998 Expiration Date: September 28, 2003

Significant Permit Modification No.: 091-11522-00069, issued on March 30, 2000
Reopening No.: 091-13381-00069, issued on January 3, 2002
Administrative Amendment No.: 091-19393-00069, issued on August 10, 2004
Significant Permit Modification No.: 091-19505-00069, issued on December 8, 2004
Significant Permit Modification No.: 091-20486-00069, issued on May 2, 2005

Significant Source Modification No.: 091-22941-00069	
Original signed by: Nisha Sizemore, Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: October 3, 2006

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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)]

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary exterior wood siding surface coating operation.

Responsible Official:	Vice President
Source Address:	3522 South SR 104, LaPorte, IN 46350
General Source Phone Number:	219-369-9111
SIC Codes:	2499 and 3089
County Location:	LaPorte
Source Location Status:	Nonattainment for ozone under the 8-hour standard Attainment for all other criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Permit Program Major Source, under PSD Rules and Nonattainment NSR; 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 line 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, to be 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.

A.3 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 D.1

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- (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, to be 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.

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

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

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6 (General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities), Weiss Prestaining is required to apply the best available control technology (BACT) for Unit 3 and Unit 4a. Pursuant to CP091-5008-00069, BACT for Unit 3 and Unit 4a was determined to be the continued use of flowcoating as the only coating application method.
- (b) BACT for the two (2) coating lines, known 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.

D.1.2 Special Conditions

That pursuant to Agreed Order No. A-2345 and CP091-5008-00069, 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 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 52 consecutive week period, rolled on a weekly basis.

D.1.3 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), the dry filters for particulate control shall be in operation in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and control emissions from the two (2) enclosed spray machines at all times the airless spray applicators are in operation.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

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) using formulation data supplied by the coating manufacturer. 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

- (a) 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 twelve (12) month period.
- (b) Compliance with Condition D.1.1(b)(3) shall be determined within 30 days of the end of each month.

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

D.1.6 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 stack(s) (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 2-2][326 IAC 2-3]

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 amount and VOC content of each coating material and solvent used. Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used. Solvent usage records shall include both those added to coatings and those used as cleanup solvents;
 - (2) A log of the dates of use;
 - (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.1.6, the Permittee shall maintain a log of weekly overspray observations, daily and monthly inspections.
- (d) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-2 and 326 IAC 2-3-2, the Permittee shall calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions from Unit 1 and Unit 2, tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of five (5) years following resumption of regular operations after the change.

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

D.1.8 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Conditions D.1.1(b)(3) and D.1.2 shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the quarterly reporting form located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported.

SECTION E.1

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- (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, to be 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.

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

E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

- (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 two (2) surface coating lines, identified as Unit 1 and Unit 2, as specified in Table 4 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart QQQQ in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart QQQQ.

- (b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.10, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2551

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

E.1.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Wood Building Products 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 two (2) surface coating lines, identified as Unit 1 and Unit 2, 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) Intentionally omitted.
- (3) Intentionally omitted.
- (4) Intentionally omitted.
- (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, reconstructed, 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) Intentionally omitted.
- (2) Intentionally omitted.

- (3) Intentionally omitted.
- (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) Intentionally omitted.
- (d) Intentionally omitted.

§ 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.
- (c) Intentionally omitted.
- (d) Intentionally omitted.
- (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.

- (a) Intentionally omitted.
- (b) For an existing affected source, the compliance date is the date 3 years after May 28, 2003.
- (c) Intentionally omitted.
- (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?

- (a) Intentionally omitted.
- (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.
- (c) If the affected source applies coatings to products that are in different subcategories as described in §63.4681(a), then you must demonstrate initial and continuous compliance by selecting one of the approaches described in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.
 - (1) Conduct separate compliance demonstrations for each applicable subcategory emission limit and reflect these separate determinations in notifications, reports, and records required by §§63.4710, 63.4720, and 63.4730, respectively.
 - (2) Demonstrate compliance with the most stringent of the applicable subcategory emission limits.

§ 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.
- (c) Intentionally omitted.

§ 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.
- (b) Intentionally omitted.
- (c) Intentionally omitted.

§ 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.
- (b) Intentionally omitted.
- (c) Intentionally omitted.
- (d) As provided in §63.6(g), we, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), may choose to grant you permission to use an alternative to the work practice standards in this section.

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.
 - (2) Intentionally omitted.
- (b) You must always operate and maintain your affected source, including all air pollution control and monitoring equipment you use for purposes of complying with this subpart, according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(1)(i).
- (c) Intentionally omitted.
- (d) Intentionally omitted.

§ 63.4701 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 4 to this subpart indicates which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

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.
 - (iii) Intentionally omitted.
- (9) Intentionally omitted.

§ 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.
- (7) Intentionally omitted.
- (b) Intentionally omitted.
(c) Intentionally omitted.

§ 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.
 - (4) Intentionally omitted.
- (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.
- (k) Intentionally omitted.

§ 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.

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.

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.

Vols_k = Total volume of cleaning material, k, used during the month, liters.

Ds,k = Density of cleaning material, k, grams per liter.

Ws,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:

Vst = Total volume of coating solids used during the month, liters.

Volc,i = Total volume of coating, i, used during the month, liters.

Vs,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:

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

Where:

H_x = 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.

Compliance Requirements for the Emission Rate With Add-On Controls Option

- § 63.4760 Intentionally omitted.
§ 63.4761 Intentionally omitted.
§ 63.4762 [Reserved]
§ 63.4763 Intentionally omitted.
§ 63.4764 Intentionally omitted.
§ 63.4765 Intentionally omitted.
§ 63.4766 Intentionally omitted.
§ 63.4767 Intentionally omitted.
§ 63.4768 Intentionally omitted.

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 1 to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63— Intentionally omitted.

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.

If the affected source applies coating to products in the following subcategory	Then, the organic HAP emission limit for the affected source, in grams HAP/liter solids (lb HAP/gal solids)\1,2\ is:
1. Exterior siding and primed doorskins	7 (0.06)
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 3 to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63— Intentionally omitted.

Table 4 to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63

You must comply with the applicable General Provisions requirements according to the following table:

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart QQQQ	Explanation
§ 63.1(a)(1)-(14).....	General Applicability	Yes.	
§ 63.1(b)(1)-(3).....	Initial Applicability Determination.	Yes	Applicability to subpart QQQQ is also specified in § 63.4681.
§ 63.1(c)(1)	Applicability After Standard Established.	Yes.	
§ 63.1(c)(2)-(3)	Applicability of Permit Program for Area Sources.	No	Area sources are not subject to subpart QQQQ.
§ 63.1(c)(4)-(5)	Extensions and Notifications.	Yes.	
§ 63.1(e).....	Applicability of Permit Program Before Relevant Standard is Set.	Yes.	
§ 63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional definitions are specified in §63.4781.
§ 63.3(a)-(c)	Units and Abbreviations.	Yes.	
§ 63.4(a)(1)-(5).....	Prohibited Activities	Yes.	
§ 63.4(b)-(c)	Circumvention/Severability.	Yes.	
§ 63.5(a).....	Construction/Reconstruction.	Yes.	

Table 4 to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63

You must comply with the applicable General Provisions requirements according to the following table:

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart QQQQ	Explanation
§ 63.5(b)(1)-(6).....	Requirements for Existing, Newly Constructed, and Reconstructed Sources.	Yes.	
§ 63.5(d).....	Application for Approval of Construction/Reconstruction.	Yes.	
§ 63.5(e).....	Approval of Construction/Reconstruction.	Yes.	
§ 63.5(f).....	Approval of Construction/Reconstruction Based on Prior State Review.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(a).....	Compliance With Standards and Maintenance Requirements_Applicability.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(c)(1)-(5).....	Compliance Dates for Existing Sources	Yes	§ 63.4683 specifies the compliance dates.
§ 63.6(e)(1)-(2).....	Operation and Maintenance.	Yes	
§ 63.6(f)(2)-(3).....	Methods for Determining Compliance.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(g)(1)-(3).....	Use of an Alternative Standard.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(h).....	Compliance With Opacity/Visible Emission Standards.	No	Subpart QQQQ does not establish opacity standards and does not require continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS).
§ 63.6(i)(1)-(16).....	Extension of Compliance.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(j).....	Presidential Compliance Exemption.	Yes.	
§ 63.7(a)(1).....	Performance Test Requirements - Applicability.	Yes.....	Applies to all affected sources. Additional requirements for performance testing are specified in §§ 63.4764, 63.4765, and 63.4766.
§ 63.7(a)(3)	Performance Tests Required By the Administrator.	Yes.	
§ 63.7(f).....	Performance Test Requirements - Use of Alternative Test Method.	Yes.	Applies to all test methods except those used to determine capture system efficiency.
§ 63.8(a)(4).....	Additional Monitoring Requirements.	No.	Subpart QQQQ does not have monitoring requirements for flares.

Table 4 to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63

You must comply with the applicable General Provisions requirements according to the following table:

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart QQQQ	Explanation
§ 63.8(b).....	Conduct of Monitoring	Yes.	
§ 63.8(c)(5).	COMS	No.	Subpart QQQQ does not have opacity for visible emission standards.
§ 63.8(g)(1)-(5).....	Data Reduction	No	§§ 63.4767 and 63.4768 specify monitoring data reduction.
§ 63.9(a)-(d)	Notification Requirements.	Yes.	
§ 63.9(f).....	Notification of Visible Emissions/Opacity Test.	No	Subpart QQQQ does not have opacity or visible emission standards.
§ 63.9(h).....	Notification of Compliance Status.	Yes	§ 63.4710 specifies the dates for submitting the notification of compliance status.
§ 63.9(i).....	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines.	Yes.	
§ 63.9(j).....	Change in Previous Information.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(a).....	Recordkeeping/Reporting - Applicability and General Information.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(1)	General Recordkeeping Requirements.	Yes.	Additional requirements are specified in §§ 63.4730 and 63.4731.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(xi)		Yes	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xii).....	Records	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiv)....		Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(3).	Recordkeeping Requirements for Applicability Determinations.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(c)(7)-(8).....			No required in §63.4720(a) (7).
§ 63.10(c)(9)-(15)...		Yes.	
§ 63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements.	Yes	Additional requirements are specified in §63.4720.
§ 63.10(d)(2)	Report of Performance Test Results.	Yes	Additional requirements are specified in § 63.4720(b).
§ 63.10(d)(3)	Reporting Opacity or Visible Emissions Observations.	No	Subpart QQQQ does not require opacity or visible emissions observations.
§ 63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports for Sources With Compliance Extensions.	Yes.	

Table 4 to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63

You must comply with the applicable General Provisions requirements according to the following table:

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart QQQQ	Explanation
§ 63.10(e)(3)	Excess Emissions/CMS Performance Reports.	No.	§ 63.4720(b) specifies the contents of periodic compliance reports. Test Methods ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, Part 10, ASTM D2697-86 (Reapproved 1998), and ASTM D6093-97 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).
§ 63.10(f).	Recordkeeping/Reporting Waiver.	Yes.	
§ 63.12	State Authority and Delegations.	Yes.	
§ 63.13	Addresses	Yes.	
§ 63.14.	Incorporation by Reference.	Yes	
§ 63.15	Availability of Information/Confidentiality.	Yes.	

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	CAS. No.	Average organic HAP mass fraction	Typical organic HAP, percent by mass
1. Toluene	108-88-3	1.0	Toluene.
2. Xylene(s)	1330-20-7	1.0	Xylenes, ethylbenzene.
3. Hexane	110-54-3	0.5	n-hexane.
4. n-Hexane.....	110-54-3	1.0	n-hexane.
5. Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1.0	Ethylbenzene.
6. Aliphatic 140.....	.....	0	None.
7. Aromatic 100 .....	.....	0.02	1% xylene, 1% cumene.
8. Aromatic 150 .....	.....	0.09	Naphthalene.
9. Aromatic naphtha	64742-95-6	0.02	1% xylene, 1% cumene.
10. Aromatic solvent.....	64742-94-5	0.1	Naphthalene.
11. Exempt mineral spirits.....	8032-32-4	0	None.
12. Ligroines (VM & P)	8032-32-4	0	None.
13. Lactol spirits	64742-89-6	0.15	Toluene.
14. Low aromatic white spirit.....	64742-82-1	0	None.
15. Mineral spirits	64742-88-7	0.01	Xylenes.
16. Hydrotreated naphtha	64742-48-9	0	None.
17. Hydrotreated light distillate	64742-47-8	0.001	Toluene.

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	CAS. No.	Average organic HAP mass fraction	Typical organic HAP, percent by mass
18. Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	0.01	Xylenes.
19. Super high-flash naphtha	64742-95-6	0.05	Xylenes.
20. Varsol ® solvent	8052-49-3	0.01	0.5% xylenes, 0.5% ethylbenzene.
21. VM & P naphtha	64742-89-8	0.06	3% toluene, 3% xylene.
22. Petroleum distillate mixture	68477-31-6	0.08	4% naphthalene, 4% biphenyl.

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.

E.1.3 One-Time Deadlines Relating to Surface Coating of Wood Building Products Requirements [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart QQQQ]

The Permittee shall comply with the following requirements by the dates listed:

Requirement	Rule Cite	Deadline
Initial Compliance Date	40 CFR 63.4683(b)	May 28, 2006
Notification of Compliance Status	40 CFR 63.4710(c)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8)(i) and (ii)	June 30, 2007
First Semiannual Compliance Report	40 CFR 63.4720(a)(1) through (6)	July 31, 2007
Initial Compliance Demonstration	40 CFR 63.4740; 40 CFR 63.4750	May 31, 2007

**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
 Significant Source Modification No.: T 091-22941-00069
 Facility: 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
Significant Source Modification**

Source Description and Location

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
Significant Source Modification No.:	091-22941-00069
Permit Reviewer:	Jenny Acker

Existing Approvals

The source is operating under the following approvals:

- Part 70 Operating Permit No. 091-7626-00069, issued on September 28, 1998
- CP 091-9572-00069, issued on December 1, 1998;
- Significant Permit Modification No.: 091-11522-00069, issued on March 30, 2000
- Reopen – Cont. vrs Intermittent Compliance No.: 091-13381-00069, issued on January 1, 2002
- Administrative Amendment No.: 091-19393-00069, issued on August 10, 2004
- Minor Source Modification No.: 091-18128-00069, issued on November 12, 2004
- Significant Permit Modification No.: 091-19505-00069, issued on December 8, 2004
- Minor Source Modification No.: 091-20438-00069, issued on January 19, 2005
- Minor Permit Modification No.: 091-18333-00069, issued on February 11, 2005
- Significant Permit Modification No.: 091-17021-00061, issued on April 1, 2005
- Significant Permit Modification No.: 091-20486-00069, issued on May 2, 2005

The source submitted an application for a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal on March 31, 2003. At this time, the Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal is on Public Notice.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in LaPorte County.

Pollutant	Status
PM10	Attainment
PM2.5	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 (NOx) 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 NOx 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 NOx emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Emission Offset, 326 IAC 2-3.
- (b) LaPorte County has been classified as attainment for PM2.5. U.S. EPA has not yet established the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2 for PM2.5 emissions. Therefore, until the U.S.EPA adopts specific provisions for PSD review for PM2.5 emissions, it has directed states to regulate PM10 emissions as a surrogate for PM2.5 emissions.
- (c) LaPorte County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable for PM10, SO₂, NO₂, CO, and Lead. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.
- (d) Fugitive Emissions
 Since this type of operation is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2 or 326 IAC 2-3, fugitive emissions are not counted toward the determination of PSD and Emission Offset applicability.

Source Status

The table below summarizes the potential to emit of the entire source, prior to the proposed modification, after consideration of all enforceable limits established in the effective permits:

Pollutant	Emissions (tons/year)
PM	Less than 100
PM10	Less than 100
SO ₂	Less than 100
VOC	Greater than 100 and Greater than 250
CO	Less than 100
NO _x	Less than 100

- (a) This existing source is a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because a regulated pollutant is emitted at a rate of 250 tons per year or more, and it is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(gg)(1).
- (b) This existing source is a major stationary source, under Emission Offset (326 IAC 2-3), because VOC, a nonattainment regulated pollutant, is emitted at a rate of 100 tons per year or more.
- (c) These emissions are based upon the Technical Support Document (TSD) for the Significant Permit Modification No. 091-22941-00069, which was issued on May 2, 2005.

The table below summarizes the potential to emit HAPs for the entire source, prior to the proposed modification, after consideration of all enforceable limits established in the effective permits:

HAPs	Potential To Emit tons/year)
Single HAP	Greater than 10
Combination of HAPs	Greater than 25

This existing source is a major source of HAPs, as defined in 40 CFR 63.41, because HAP emissions are greater than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP and greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year for a combination of HAPs. Therefore, this source is a major source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

Actual Emissions

The following table shows the actual emissions from the source. This information reflects the 2004 OAQ emission data.

Pollutant	Actual Emissions (tons/year)
PM	Not Reported
PM10	0
SO ₂	0
VOC	79
CO	1
NO _x	1
HAP	Not Reported

Description of Proposed Modification

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed a source modification application, submitted by Weiss Prestaining, Inc. on April 10, 2006, relating to surface coating lines, identified as Units 1 and 2. The surface coating lines each consist of 2 flowcoating machines, which coat wood boards and panels. Weiss Prestaining has requested to replace 2 flowcoating machines, each utilized to apply the second coat, with enclosed spray machines, allowing the lines to coat fiber cement siding.

The following is a list of the modified 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, to be 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.

Enforcement Issues

There are no pending enforcement actions related to this modification.

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this document for detailed emission calculations.

Permit Level Determination – Part 70

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(16), Potential to Emit is defined as “the maximum capacity of a stationary source or emission unit 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, IDEM, or the appropriate local air pollution control agency.”

The following table is used to determine the appropriate permit level under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5. This table reflects the PTE before controls. Control equipment is not considered federally enforceable until it has been required in a federally enforceable permit.

Pollutant	Potential To Emit (tons/year)
PM	0.76
PM10	0.76
SO ₂	0
VOC	47.62
CO	0
NO _x	0

HAPs	Potential To Emit (tons/year)
Ethylene Glycol	25.98

This source modification is subject to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(f)(2) for any modification that is subject to 326 IAC 8-1-6. This modification will be incorporated into the Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal (T 091-17513-00069).

Permit Level Determination – PSD or Emission Offset

The table below summarizes the Actual to Projected Actual emissions resulting from this modification.

Process/Emission Unit	Potential to Emit (tons/year)					
	PM	PM10	SO ₂	VOC	CO	NO _x
Projected Actual Emissions from Modified Emission Units (Unit 1 and Unit 2)	Neg.	Neg.	--	58.69	--	--
¹⁾ Baseline Actual Emissions (Unit 1 and Unit 2)	Neg.	Neg.	--	23.73	--	--
Emission Change from Modification	Neg.	Neg.	--	34.96	--	--
Significant Level or Major Source Threshold	250	250	250	40	250	100

¹⁾ Baseline actual emissions from 24 month period covering January 2001 to December 2003.

The Permittee has provided information as part of the application for this approval 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 will not be major for Prevention of Significant Deterioration under 326 IAC 2-2-1 or Emission Offset under 326 IAC 2-3-1. IDEM, OAQ has not reviewed this information and will not be making any determination in this regard as part of this approval. The applicant will be required to keep records and report in accordance with Source obligation in 326 IAC 2-2-8 and Applicability in 326 IAC 2-3-2.

Federal Rule Applicability Determination

The following federal rules are applicable to the source due to this modification:

- (a) There are no New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)(326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR Part 60) applicable to this proposed modification.
- (b) The source is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Wood Building Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart QQQQ, which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-79), which applies to sources that apply coatings to wood building products that contains more than 50 percent by weight wood or wood fiber. The fiber cement siding contains more than 50 percent by weight wood fiber. Therefore, the process of coating the fiber cement siding and the coating of wood is subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart QQQQ.

The following operations are subject to this NESHAP:

- Two (2) surface coating lines, identified as Units 1 and 2.
- Two (2) flow coating machines, identified as Units 3 and 4A.

Nonapplicable portions of the NESHAP will not be included in the permit. The following sections of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart QQQQ will be applicable to the above operations:

40 CFR 63.4680
40 CFR 63.4681(a) (1) and (5), (b), and (c) (4)
40 CFR 63.4682 (a), (b), and (e)
40 CFR 63.4683 (b) and (d)
40 CFR 63.4690 (b) and (c)
40 CFR 63.4691 (a) and (b)
40 CFR 63.4692(a)
40 CFR 63.4693 (a) and (d)
40 CFR 63.4700(a)(1)
40 CFR 63.4700(b)
40 CFR 63.4701
40 CFR 63.4710 (a), (b), and (c)(1) through (c)(8)(ii)
40 CFR 63.4720 (a)(1) through (a)(6)
40 CFR 63.4730 (a), (b), (c)(1) through (3), (d) through (j)
40 CFR 63.4731
40 CFR 63.4740
40 CFR 63.4741
40 CFR 63.4742
40 CFR 63.4750
40 CFR 63.4751
40 CFR 63.4752
40 CFR 63.4780
40 CFR 63.4781
Table 2 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart QQQQ (the applicable portions)
Table 4 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart QQQQ (the applicable portions)

Table 5 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart QQQQ (the applicable portions)
Table 6 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart QQQQ (the applicable portions)

The provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart QQQQ.

- (c) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is applicable to new or modified emission units that involve a pollutant-specific emission unit and meet the following criteria:
- (1) has a potential to emit before controls equal to or greater than the major source threshold for the pollutant involved;
 - (2) is subject to an emission limitation or standard for that pollutant; and
 - (3) uses a control device, as defined in 40 CFR 64.1, to comply with that emission limitation or standard.

Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM are not applicable to any of the modified units as part of this modification, since a control device is not used to meet an emission limitation or standard.

State Rule Applicability Determination

The following state rules are applicable to the source due to the modification:

326 IAC 2-2 and 2-3 (PSD and Emission Offset)

PSD and Emission Offset applicability is discussed under the Permit Level Determination - PSD and Emission Offset section.

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))

The operation of the two (2) surface coating lines, identified as Units 1 and 2, will emit greater than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 would apply to the surface coating lines, identified as Units 1 and 2; however, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-4.1-1(b)(2), because these facilities are specifically regulated by NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart QQQQ, which was issued pursuant to Section 112(d) of the CAA, the two (2) surface coating lines, identified as Units 1 and 2, are exempt from the requirements of 326 2-4.1.

326 IAC 6-3-2(d) (Particulate Emission Limitations from Manufacturing Processes)

The two (2) spray machines associated with Unit 1 and Unit 2 are subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2 (d).

326 IAC 8-1-6 (General Reduction Requirements)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-16 (New Facilities; General Reduction Requirements), BACT (Best Available Control Technology) is required for all facilities constructed after January 1, 1980 that have potential VOC emissions equal to or greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year and are not regulated by other rules in 326 IAC. Units 1, 2, 3, and 4, were determined to be subject to 326 IAC 8-1-6 during the initial air permitting process. This modification will result in the re-opening of the BACT. The re-evaluation of the BACT determination follows:

BACT (Best Available Control Technology)

Weiss Prestaining has submitted a re-evaluation of the BACT analysis conducted for Lines 1, 2, 3 and 4A, which are used to coat exterior siding. During the original BACT analysis, the primary

substrate was cedar, which was coated on all four sides of the boards with oil-based alkyd and latex paint to provide complete exterior environmental protection. BACT was determined to be flow coating machines with a high transfer efficiency as the only application method, a VOC coating content not to exceed 5.98 pounds per gallon less water on a weekly volume weighted average basis, and all stains and latex coatings not to exceed a maximum VHAP content of (1.0) pound VHAP per pound solid, as applied.

Deforestation required that siding manufacturers develop alternative siding materials. As a result, fiber cement siding has emerged as a significant alternative to traditional wood siding. In the outside environment, humidity and moisture travel through the cement siding carrying salts to the surface. This phenomenon is referred to as efflorescence. The manufacturers of the fiber cement board require that the backside of the boards contain as little coating as possible so that the moisture and salts are carried to the back or "unseen" side of the boards. Therefore, only three (3) sides (the face and edges) of the cement board require the application of coating.

When applying paint using a flood coating method, the total amount of paint transferred to the board exceeds the amount required. In large part, this is because of the transference of coating to the backside of the board that is impossible to prevent when flood coating. Weiss estimates that between 15% and 40% of the coating currently applied is unnecessarily transferred to the backside of the cement siding. Weiss is proposing to eliminate flow coating as the method of coating application for the second coating stage.

In addition to the excess coating transfer to the backside of the boards, flow or flood coating leaves excess coating on the face and edges of the boards that must also be removed. The method used to remove the excess coating is called "back brushing". Back brushing is the best method for coating adhesion but does not provide a uniform film thickness on the substrate. The fiber cement board is textured to resemble traditional wood grain siding with "valleys" and "peaks" on the surface. The back brushing technique leaves more coating than is needed in the "valleys" and less coating than is required on the "peaks". The durability of the coating is dependent upon the minimum dry film thickness. Again, eliminating flow coating as the method of coating application for the second coat, the resulting film thickness will become uniform. This will result in a decrease in coating consumption in the "valley areas" of the cement boards and result in an overall lower emission rate.

Weiss is proposing to use a fixed, enclosed spray chamber equipped with airless applicators and dry particulate filters for the method of application for the second coat in Line 1 and Line 2. In addition to the change in application method for the second coat, Weiss will use only latex waterborne coatings for both the first and second coat.

Weiss Prestaining has submitted the following BACT analysis for VOCs using the "Top Down BACT Guidance" published by the U.S. EPA, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, March 15, 1990. The guidance outlines the steps for conducting a BACT analysis. These steps are listed below:

- (1) Identify all potentially available control options;
- (2) Eliminate technically infeasible control options;
- (3) Rank remaining control technologies by control effectiveness;
- (4) Evaluate the most effective controls and document the results as necessary; and
- (5) Select the BACT.

In accordance with the EPA guidance, the BACT analysis should take into account the energy, environmental, and economic impacts. Emission reductions may be achieved through the application of available control techniques, changes in process design, and/or operational limitations.

Step 1 - Identify all potentially available control options:

A. Thermal Oxidation

One of the most frequently used forms of VOC control is thermal oxidation. Thermal oxidizers regularly achieve 95% to 98% destruction efficiencies because of the inherent efficiency of the combustion processes. Thermal oxidizers typically consist of an enclosed combustion chamber with an auxiliary burner fired with a conventional fuel. The firing rate of the burner is automatically controlled to maintain a preset combustion chamber temperature. Thermal oxidizers provide maximum operating flexibility because they can handle most known VOCs at a wide range of concentrations and flows. However, thermal oxidizers require relatively high fuel input because of operating temperatures. Heat recovery is frequently used with thermal oxidation systems to minimize the fuel operating cost, especially with low concentrations of VOC. Heat recovery devices used in VOC systems are most commonly indirect recuperative heat exchangers or thermal mass regenerative heat exchangers.

1. Recuperative Thermal Oxidizers

These systems employ an indirect heat exchanger device to preheat the VOC laden fume. These heat exchangers are constructed of heat resistant materials that are usually austenitic or high nickel alloys. They are applied to oxidizers that operate at temperatures as high as 1800°F. Their designs include either shell-and-tube or plate type exchangers. The maximum design efficiency is dictated by the exchanger outlet-temperature and the VOC content in the stream.

2. Regenerative Thermal Oxidizers (RTO)

These systems employ a large thermal mass to collect the heat and return it to the incoming fume. Each oxidizer is supplied with several large "cells" which are filled with ceramic packing. The cells are alternated from heat-up to cool-down cycles for fume preheating by a series of dampers and ducts on the outlet side of the system. These units can achieve high removal efficiencies (95-98%) at relatively low temperatures (1400-1500°F) because of the thorough mixing in the ceramic packing sections. These systems are more maintenance intensive than recuperative types because of the mechanical system that performs the alternating of cells.

B. Catalytic Oxidation

Depending upon the concentration and type of VOC in the vent stream, VOC control can be affected using catalytic oxidation. Removal efficiencies of 95% are commonly achieved and some units are designed for temperatures as low as 98°F. Catalytic oxidation units consist of an enclosed combustion chamber with an auxiliary burner firing on a conventional fuel gas followed by a catalyst section. The burner is used to heat the contaminated air stream gas to approximately 600°F before it contacts the catalyst. Here, oxidation of the organic occurs and the gases exit the catalyst bed at a higher temperature related to VOC concentration. The principle advantage of the catalytic system is lower operating temperatures and the resulting lower fuel consumption. Catalytic systems handled a wide range of VOCs but are less flexible than thermal oxidizers. Catalytic systems are usually limited to 1100-1300°F outlet temperatures that limit VOC inputs to a maximum of 25% of LEL (lower explosive limit). As with the thermal oxidizers, fume preheating devices are commonly used to minimize operating costs.

These catalysts are highly efficient in a clean state but are subject to deactivation by several mechanisms. Sulfur, phosphorus, halogens, bismuth and heavy metals such as zinc, lead, arsenic, antimony, mercury, iron oxide, tin, and silicon can poison the catalyst

bed in a non-reversible manner. A thorough understanding of the VOC constituents is necessary to apply this type of control device.

C. Adsorption

In the Adsorption process, organic compounds are collected on the surface and pores of a porous solid media. The solid media contains unsaturated chemical bonding sites at its surface and within specially sized pores that attract and weakly hold organic matter to the surfaces. Under the influence of heated air or nitrogen, the organic contaminants can be removed as a concentrated stream for further treatment. The efficiency of the adsorption system is dependent upon the presence of moisture, the molecular size and weight of the organic compound that is targeted, and its chemical and physical properties. For example, high boiling point compounds (i.e., those with a boiling point greater than 300 degrees F) cannot be effectively desorbed from the adsorption media.

Adsorption is generally recommended for compounds that have a molecular weight of greater than 50 u and less than 200 u. Knowledge of the atomic size of the molecule is also necessary. This is because the solid media is designed with specific pore sizes. Compounds with large molecular diameters tend to block the media pores and subsequently the access to the pores by smaller molecules. This in turn decreases the overall collection efficiency of the media. Compounds that are themselves unsaturated have a high affinity for the solid media. These compounds are prone to crosslinking with themselves, other contaminants, and the solid media creating a cascade decrease in the efficiency of the system until irreversible blockage of the media occurs. Over a short period of time (generally less than one (1) year), the cascading buildup of unsaturated compounds renders the solid media completely ineffective. The presence of particulate matter can create similar conditions by "blocking" the surface of the media however in the case of particulate matter, the blockage is reversible.

1. Carbon Adsorption

Activated carbon is a standard adsorbent for organic vapors. Carbon adsorption systems are typically used for non-water soluble solvents. This is because water-soluble compounds generally cannot be removed from the media. Activated carbon is not recommended for air streams where the relative humidity is greater than 50% or in the presence of high moisture air streams. This is because the water competes with the organic compounds for a place on the media. Heated air or nitrogen is used to remove the VOCs from the carbon bed and the resulting VOC can then be recovered. Carbon beds ranging in size from several pounds to several thousand pounds are currently used to remove VOCs from exhaust air streams prior to discharge to the atmosphere. These beds may be once-through units that are replaced when the carbon becomes saturated with organics or they can be regenerative units that use an "energy" source to "clean" the carbon bed when it becomes saturated.

2. Adsorption/Concentrators

Rotating wheel concentrators use honeycomb structured elements made of activated carbon or hydrophobic zeolite. Each of these adsorbents offers distinct advantages that are application specific. The wheels are typically divided into two sectors; one for adsorption and one for desorption. The adsorption section is usually preceded by a static bed of disposable granulated activated carbon (GAC) that prevents high-boiling organic compounds (compounds with boiling points greater than 300 F) from entering the rotor and also serves to distribute the flow. The VOC/air mixture passes through the GAC filter, then through the rotor where the VOCs are removed and the clean air is exhausted to the atmosphere. Simultaneous with this process, another section of the wheel is being desorbed

with hot air or nitrogen that carries the VOCs to an oxidizer. The volume of the desorption flow rate is typically 10% of the original contaminated air volume which reduces the oxidizer size.

D. Condensation Systems

Emissions sources that have low flow rates of high concentration VOCs (up to 100%) such as tank vents are ideal applications for refrigerated and cryogenic condensers. The condensed liquid is returned to the process and non-condensable liquids (with low levels of VOCs) are vented to the atmosphere. These systems are not recommended for applications where high moisture contents are present. Water condensation and freezing occurs causing system disruption.

1. Single Stage

Single stage systems which can reduce the vented gas stream to minus 20°F can be used for high boiling compounds (such as gasoline tank vapors from tank transfer operations) can achieve 90-95% control efficiencies. High control efficiencies require lower temperatures and more complexity such as multiple stages and pumping systems.

2. Multi-Stage Systems

Cascade (multi-stage) condensing systems using cryogenics can produce temperatures as low as minus 120°F. These systems are required for lower molecular weight VOCs with high vapor pressures or for vents streams with significant condensables such as nitrogen from air.

E. Bio-Filtration

Bio-filtration systems utilize living organisms to decompose vapor organic compounds. The bio-filtration system consists of large beds of organic material, such as wood chips, which are continually irrigated such that each piece of bed material is covered with a thin film of water. The organisms live in the water film and use the organic contaminants as a food source. The rate of degradation of the VOC in the film layer is a function of each specific compound's critical concentration and the biological activity in the film, as well as diffusion of the VOC through the bed.

The rate of the biodegradation process as well as diffusion limitations make these systems best suited to very low concentration vent streams, particularly odorous gas streams. Control efficiencies are dependent upon bed temperatures, humidity, VOC concentration to ensure continued growth of the microorganisms. A common problem with bio-filter control efficiency is partial or complete "death" of the bed that can occur should any of these parameters or a variation in the VOC content occur. Large flow rates require huge volumes of bed material, in some instances requiring the construction of entire buildings strictly to contain the necessary volume of bedding.

F. Operational Control Techniques

1. Raw Material Substitution

The coatings proposed by Weiss are acrylic latex paints that contain a maximum of 1.3 pounds of VOC per gallon less water and exempt solvents. The coatings contain emulsifiers considered to be VOC compounds that allow water to be used as the primary carrier solvent. Current non-VOC containing coatings were investigated and found to be technically unfeasible. This is because of their poor adhesion properties for fiber cement board applications. The coatings used by

Weiss must withstand all types of climate and weather conditions. Insufficient testing has been performed on non-VOC coatings in fiber cement board applications to conclusively determine if they would withstand the environmental conditions. Therefore, non-VOC coatings have not been demonstrated in practical application and are therefore not considered to be technically feasible.

2. Application Techniques

The nature of this modification specifically addresses application techniques. Weiss has determined the best method of application given their processing requirements of coating performance and coating material conservation. The fixed, enclosed spray system proposed by Weiss has been tested by the manufacturer and found to have a transfer efficiency of 95%. Given the type of substrate and investigation already undertaken by the source, further investigation was determined to be unnecessary.

Step 2 - Eliminate technically infeasible control options:

- A. A **Conventional Thermal Oxidizer** without preheat or heat recovery is not recommended for conditions of high exhaust flow rates and low VOC concentrations. Good engineering judgment indicates that the enormous quantity of auxiliary fuel required to sustain a 1500°F operating temperature is too cost prohibitive to even consider this technology.
- B. **Catalytic Oxidizers** have been determined to be technically unfeasible. These systems rely upon the VOC content of the vent stream to raise the outlet temperature in order to achieve good destruction efficiencies. Typically VOC concentrations >10% of the LEL are required to maintain efficient operation. The concentration of VOC from the source is less than 1% of the LEL. Additionally, the coating materials used at the source contains zinc and antimony compounds that irreversibly poison the catalyst. Particulate matter and halogens contained in some coatings can cause fouling.
- C. **Carbon Adsorption** has been determined to be technically unfeasible. These systems are not recommended for high volumes and low concentration of VOC emission applications. Adsorption is best suited for low volume, high concentration streams of VOCs that can then be recovered as the carbon bed is regenerated.

Activated carbon is best suited for adsorbing high molecular weight, non-polar substances. Compounds with a boiling point greater than 300 degrees F do not desorb well. In applications where the boiling point of the contaminant is greater than 300 degrees F, the carbon is expended and replaced. The contaminants present at the source are comprised of essentially all high boiling compounds that preclude this technology as an acceptable alternative.

Activated carbon is not recommended for applications where high humidity (>50%) or large amounts of process water is present in the gas stream. Water competes with the air contaminants for the solid media active sites and significantly decreases the effectiveness (making the system <33% effective). The materials used by the source are aqueous based resulting in a large amount of water emissions. Therefore, this alternative is technically unacceptable.

- D. Use of a **Synthetic Zeolite Concentrator** has been determined to be technically unfeasible. This technology is not recommended in applications where compounds with a boiling point (greater than 300 degree F) are used. This is because these compounds do not desorb well. In applications where these units are used, special measures are taken to prevent high boiling compounds from entering the system. The contaminants present at the source are comprised of essentially all high boiling compounds that preclude this technology as an acceptable alternative.

- E. **Condensation/Refrigeration systems** have been determined to be technically unfeasible. These systems are used for very low volume, high VOC concentrations (up to 100%), such as those from gasoline tank transfer or chemical manufacturing process operations. The airflow of the source is a high volume, low concentration exhaust and therefore excludes condensation/refrigeration as an option.

The presence of a high amount of water in the airflow stream makes these types of systems prone to blockage from water freezing. In systems where the contaminant concentration is low, the recovery rate of the contaminant is also low. This is especially true in the case of high airflow streams (>1,000 cfm). The high water content in the gas stream as well as the high flow rate of the exhaust makes this technology technically infeasible.

Pretreatment of the air stream to remove excess moisture was investigated and determined to be technically unacceptable. The source is located in a remote rural area without the ability to use public wastewater disposal services. As a result, large volumes of water would be generated without any practical means for storage and disposal.

- F. **Bio-filtration** is a developmental technology that has been very limited in industrial air quality control applications. Bio-filtration has several limitations that make its application to this source unacceptable. First, the control efficiency is not a qualitative value and is dependent upon many operational conditions such as VOC concentration, consistent VOC compounds, consistent humidity levels and ambient temperatures. Should any of these parameters vary, partial or complete bed activity levels will be affected which then affects control efficiency. In addition, large flow rates require tremendous volumes of bedding. Therefore, bio-filtration is discounted as an acceptable technology for this application.

Some of the coatings used at the source contain halogens that can dissociate and cause acidic conditions. These compounds have the potential to produce rapid, unexpected changes in pH that destroy the microorganisms used in this process. Therefore, this technology is unacceptable.

Step 3 - Rank remaining control technologies by control effectiveness:

The only technically feasible control option demonstrated in practical application for a source using aqueous coatings is regenerative thermal oxidation (RTO). In order to achieve 95% control, significant technical obstacles would need to be overcome.

First, because of the large size of the surface coating units, large permanent total enclosures would be required. These enclosures would require moderately high airflow rates to assure compliance with occupational exposure limits. The spray coating applicators could be directly vented to the control device vent system and this was considered as a part of the economic evaluation.

Secondly, because of the high moisture content of the exhaust stream, the control design would need to accommodate this condition. The source does not have municipal sewer service nor is this service an available option. Therefore, there is no effective way of handling the large quantity of moisture generated from the process. To overcome this problem, the vent gas from the control device would need to be re-circulated back into the exhaust stream to prevent condensation. This would cause an increase in the exhaust stream equal to approximately 25% of the initial total airflow rate. The RTO would need to be designed to accommodate the additional airflow rate.

The high moisture content would also require that critical components of the RTO be designed to resist corrosion. The use of corrosion resistant materials increases the capital cost of the unit. Further the high moisture content would require that the burner be "over-sized" to assure that the

proper heat of combustion conditions were maintained. Based upon conversations with an RTO manufacturer, the operating temperature would need to be maintained at a higher level that normal to assure a 95% minimum destructive efficiency rating.

Step 4 - Evaluate the most effective controls and document the results as necessary:

The following summaries for five (5) sources that coat exterior siding are based on information obtained from the permit modification application submitted by Weiss Prestaining, Inc., the EPA RACT/BACT/LAER (RBLCL) Clearinghouse, and electronic data from other permitting agencies websites.

Company Name Location, Year Permitted	Operation	BACT VOC Limits	Control Technology
¹⁾ Green Mountain Prestain, Inc Vermont, 2005	2 roll coating machines for lap siding, substrate is primarily wood.	2.9 lbs VOC/gallon of coating less water and high transfer efficiency	No controls required
Louisiana Pacific Corp. Wisconsin, 2005	2 lap siding coating lines, substrate is primarily wood.	0.04 lbs VOC/gallons of coating as received and high transfer efficiency	No controls required
Russin Lumber Corp. New York, 2004	1 flow coating line, substrate is primarily wood lap siding.	2.5 lbs VOC/gallon of coating less water and exempt solvents, and high transfer efficiency	No controls required
Michigan Prestaining Michigan, 1991	Fiber and wood siding coating.	Low VOC content and high transfer efficiency	No controls required

¹⁾ Review was conducted pursuant to Vermont's Most Stringent Emission Rate (MSER) regulations, which are similar to Indiana's BACT Rule.

Weiss Prestaining, Inc., provided IDEM, OAQ with a thorough economic analysis of the technically feasible control option (RTO). The analysis estimated the cost of the VOC equipment, including the initial capital cost of the various components intrinsic to the complete system, including the cost of modifications necessary to address the significant water vapor generated by the process, and the estimated annual operating cost. The basic equipment cost were obtained from vendor's quoted prices. Annualized cost were developed based on information from vendors and a literature review. A summary of the cost figures determination is provided in the table below:

Table 1 - COST ANALYSIS FOR A THERMAL-RECUPERATIVE CATALYTIC OXIDIZER			
CAPITAL COSTS (TCI)			
<u>Direct Capital Costs</u>			
1.	Purchased Equipment Cost		
	a.	Basic Equipment (A) and Auxiliary (A)	\$ 1,239,756
			Total (A) \$ 1,239,756
	c.	Instruments and Controls (0.10 A)	\$ 123,976
	d.	Taxes (0.05 A)	\$ 61,988
	e.	Freight (0.05 A)	\$ 61,988
		Total Purchased Equipment Cost (B)	\$ 1,487,708
2.	Direct Installation Costs		

	a.	Support Installation (0.08 B)		\$ 119,017
	b.	Erection & Handling (0.14 B)		\$ 208,279
	c.	Electrical (0.04 B)		\$ 59,508
	d.	Piping (0.02 B)		\$ 29,754
	e.	Insulation (0.01 B) & Painting (0.01B)		\$ 29,754
	f.	Site Preparation (leveling/grading/clearing as required)		\$ 10,000
	g.	Facilities & Buildings (as required)		\$ 186,654
			Total Direct Installation Costs (DI)	\$ 642,966
			Total Direct Costs (TDC) =(Purchased + Installation) (B + DI)	\$ 2,130,674
			<u>Indirect Cost (Installation) (IC)</u>	
	3.	Engineering & Supervision (0.10 B)		\$ 148,771
	4.	Construction & Field Expenses (0.05 B)		\$ 74,385
	5.	Contractor Fees (0.10 B)		\$ 148,771
	6.	Start Up Costs (0.02 B)		\$ 29,754
	7.	Performance Test (0.01 B)		\$ 14,877
	8.	Contingency (0.03 B)		\$ 44,631
			Total Indirect Installation Costs (IC)	\$ 461,189
			Total Capital Investment (TCI) (TDC+IC)	\$ 2,591,863
			ANNUALIZED COSTS	
			<u>Direct Operating Costs (DA)</u>	
	1.	Operating Labor		
	a.	Operator (\$20.0/hr, 548 hrs/yr) + Supervisor (15% of Operator)		\$ 12,604
	2.	Maintenance		
	a.	Labor (\$23.0/hr, 548 hrs/yr)		\$ 12,604
	b.	Materials (100% of maintenance labor)		\$ 12,604
	3.	Utilities		
	a.	Natural Gas (16.61 mmBtu/hr, 8760 hrs/yr, @ \$9.75/mmBtu billing rate)		\$ 1,418,660
	b.	Electricity (280 kW-hr, 8760 hrs/yr, @ \$0.10/kW-hr billing rate)		\$ 245,280
			Total Direct Operating Costs (DA)	\$ 1,701,752
			<u>Indirect Operating Costs (IA)</u>	
	4.	Overhead (60% of Operating Labor & Maintenance)		\$ 22,687
	5.	Insurance & Administrative Costs (0.03 TCI)		\$ 77,756
	6.	Capital Cost Recovery Factor (7% INT, 10 Years)		\$ 396,081

	=	0.1424 *(TCI)		
			Total Indirect Operating Costs (IA)	\$ 496,524
			Recovery Credits (RC)	\$ 587,396
7.		Heat Recovery Credits (16.61 mmBtu/hr, 8,760 hrs/yr, 91% unit heat efficiency, 65% heat exchange efficiency, 70% heat recovery, @ \$9.75/mmBtu billing rate)		
			Total Annual Cost (DA + IA - RC)	\$ 1,610,880
		Baseline VOC Emissions from 2 enclosed spray booths (159.3 tpy)		159.3
		Annual VOC Removal @ 95% Efficiency in TPY		151.3
		Emission Rate - TPY - After Controls		8.0
			Cost Effectiveness, \$/Ton VOC Removed	\$ 10,647

Based on the information presented above it would be economically infeasible to control Line 1 and Line 2 with a regenerative thermal oxidizer at a cost of \$10,647 per ton of VOC removed.

Step 5 – Select BACT:

Weiss Prestaining, Inc. has proposed a VOC limit of 1.3 lbs VOC per gallon of coating less water and exempt solvents. The proposed limit is more stringent than that for Green Mountain Prestain, Inc. (2.9 lbs VOC per gallon of coating less water) and Russin Lumber Corp. (2.5 lbs VOC per gallon of coating less water and exempt solvents). The Louisiana Pacific Corp. limit is lbs VOC per gallon of coating as received and cannot be used in a BACT determination for lbs VOC per gallon of coating as applied.

BACT for the two (2) coating lines, known as Unit 1 and Unit 2, has been determined to be:

- (a) 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.
- (b) The coating application method for the second coat applied at Unit 1 and Unit 2, shall be the use of airless spray applicators.
- (c) 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.
- (d) Storage containers used to store and transport VOC containing materials shall be kept covered when not in use.
- (e) All waste materials including spent wiping rags, spent solvents, and spent VOC containing materials shall be stored in closed containers.

Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with all applicable state and federal rules on a continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions, however, these provisions do not always fulfill the

requirement for a 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 Determination Requirements are included in the permit. The Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action.

If the Compliance Determination Requirements 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 Determination Requirements applicable to this modification are as follows:

Unit 1 and Unit 2 have applicable compliance determination conditions as specified below:

- (a) Compliance with the VOC usage limitations contained within the BACT, shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3) using formulation data supplied by the coating manufacturer. IDEM, OAQ, reserves the authority to determine compliance using Method 24 in conjunction with the analytical procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4.
- (b) Compliance with the VOC usage limitations contained within the BACT, shall be determined within 30 days of the end of each month.
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-8 and 236 IAC 2-3-2, the Permittee shall calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions from Unit 1 and Unit 2, tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of five (5) years following resumption of regular operations after the change.

The Compliance Determination Requirements applicable to this modification are as follows:

- (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 stack(s) (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.
- (c) To document compliance with the (a) and (b) of Compliance Determination Requirements, the Permittee shall maintain a log of weekly overspray observations, daily and monthly inspections.

These monitoring conditions are necessary because the dry particulate filters must operate properly to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2(d).

Proposed Changes

The changes listed below have been made to Part 70 Operating Permit No. 091-7626-00069. Deleted language appears as ~~strike throughs~~ and new language appears in **bold**:

Modification No. 1:

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) Four (4) flowcoating machines, identified as Units 1, 2, 3, and 4A, coating wood boards and panels with a combined capacity of 5,833.34 square feet per hour, with Unit 2 exhausting through Stack ID# V-1. 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. One (1) dip coat bucket, used to coat nails with a capacity of 3.88 pounds per hour, is exhausted to general ventilation.~~
- (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 line 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, to be 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)]

Main Building:

~~Four (4) flowcoating machines, identified as Units 1, 2, 3, and 4A, coating wood boards and panels with a combined capacity of 5,833.34 square feet per hour, with Unit 2 exhausting through Stack ID# V-1. 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. One (1) dip coat bucket, used to coat nails with a capacity of 3.88 pounds per hour, is exhausted to general ventilation.~~

(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 line 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, to be 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.

Modification No. 2:

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]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6 (General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities), Weiss Prestaining is required to apply the best available control technology (BACT) for the flowcoating machines **Unit 3 and Unit 4a. Pursuant to CP091-5008-00069, BACT for **Unit 3 and Unit 4a** was determined to be the continued use of flowcoating as the only coating application method.**

(b) BACT for the two (2) coating lines, known 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.**

Modification No. 3:

In order to show compliance with the BACT determination of this modification, conditions D.1.4 (formerly D.1.3) and D.1.5 (formerly D.1.4) have been revised as follows:

~~D.1.2~~**D.1.4** Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

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) using formulation data supplied by the coating manufacturer. 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.1.3~~**D.1.5** VOC Emissions

- (a) 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 twelve (12) month period.
- (b) **Compliance with Condition D.1.1(b)(3) shall be determined within 30 days of the end of each month.**

Modification No. 4:

The permit has been revised to reflect the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2(d). Condition D.1.6 has been added as follows:

D.1.6 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 stack(s) (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.

Modification No. 5:

Weiss Prestaining, Inc. has provided information as part of the application for this approval 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 will not be major for Prevention of Significant Deterioration under 326 IAC 2-2-1 or Emission Offset under 326 IAC 2-3-1. Weiss Prestaining will be 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.1.7 (formerly D.1.5) 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).

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

~~D.1.5~~D.1.7 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a)** To document compliance with Condition D.1.2, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (a) through (d) below. Records maintained for (a) through (d) 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.**
- ~~(a)~~ **(1)** The amount and VOC content of each coating material and solvent used. Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used. Solvent usage records shall include both those added to coatings and those used as cleanup solvents;
- ~~(b)~~ **(2)** A log of the dates of use;
- ~~(c)~~ **(3)** The total VOC usage for each week; and
- ~~(d)~~ **(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.1.6, the Permittee shall maintain a log of weekly overspray observations, daily and monthly inspections.**
- (d) **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, tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of five (5) years following resumption of regular operations after the change.**
- (e) **All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.**

Modification No. 6:

Condition D.1.6 – Reporting Conditions, has been revised to include reporting requirements for the BACT determination. A quarterly reporting form has also been included.

D.1.4 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Conditions **D.1.1(b)(3) and D.1.2** shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the quarterly reporting form located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported.

**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
Significant Source Modification No.: T 091-22941-00069
Facility: 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.

Modification No. 7:

To incorporate the applicable requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart QQQQ, Section E.1, which incorporates the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart QQQQ, has been added as follows:

SECTION E.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- (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, to be 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.

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

E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

- (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 two (2) surface coating lines, identified as Unit 1 and Unit 2, as specified in Table 4 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart QQQQ in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart QQQQ.
- (b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.10, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2551

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

E.1.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Wood Building Products 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 two (2)) surface coating lines, identified as Unit 1 and Unit 2, 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) Intentionally omitted.
 - (3) Intentionally omitted.
 - (4) Intentionally omitted.
 - (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, reconstructed, 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) Intentionally omitted.

(2) Intentionally omitted.

(3) Intentionally omitted.

(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) Intentionally omitted.

(d) Intentionally omitted.

§ 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.

(c) Intentionally omitted.

(d) Intentionally omitted.

(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.

(a) Intentionally omitted.

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

(c) Intentionally omitted.

(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?

- (a) Intentionally omitted.**
- (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.**
- (c) If the affected source applies coatings to products that are in different subcategories as described in §63.4681(a), then you must demonstrate initial and continuous compliance by selecting one of the approaches described in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.**
 - (1) Conduct separate compliance demonstrations for each applicable subcategory emission limit and reflect these separate determinations in notifications, reports, and records required by §§63.4710, 63.4720, and 63.4730, respectively.**
 - (2) Demonstrate compliance with the most stringent of the applicable subcategory emission limits.**

§ 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.**
- (c) Intentionally omitted.**

§ 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.**

- (b) Intentionally omitted.
- (c) Intentionally omitted.

§ 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.
- (b) Intentionally omitted.
- (c) Intentionally omitted.
- (d) As provided in §63.6(g), we, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), may choose to grant you permission to use an alternative to the work practice standards in this section.

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.
 - (2) Intentionally omitted.
- (b) You must always operate and maintain your affected source, including all air pollution control and monitoring equipment you use for purposes of complying with this subpart, according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(1)(i).
- (c) Intentionally omitted.
- (d) Intentionally omitted.

§ 63.4701 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 4 to this subpart indicates which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

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.
 - (iii) Intentionally omitted.
- (9) Intentionally omitted.

§ 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.

(7) Intentionally omitted.

(b) Intentionally omitted.

(c) Intentionally omitted.

§ 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.
 - (4) Intentionally omitted.
- (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.**
- (k) Intentionally omitted.**

§ 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:

He = 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.

Rw = 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 **Rw** 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.

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.

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:

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

Where:

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

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:

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

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.**

Compliance Requirements for the Emission Rate With Add-On Controls Option

- § 63.4760 Intentionally omitted.**
- § 63.4761 Intentionally omitted.**
- § 63.4762 [Reserved]**
- § 63.4763 Intentionally omitted.**
- § 63.4764 Intentionally omitted.**
- § 63.4765 Intentionally omitted.**
- § 63.4766 Intentionally omitted.**
- § 63.4767 Intentionally omitted.**
- § 63.4768 Intentionally omitted.**

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 1 to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63— Intentionally omitted.

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.

If the affected source applies coating to products in the following subcategory	Then, the organic HAP emission limit for the affected source, in grams HAP/liter solids (lb HAP/gal solids) ^{1,2} is:
1. Exterior siding and primed doorskins.....	7 (0.06)
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 3 to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63— Intentionally omitted.

Table 4 to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63

You must comply with the applicable General Provisions requirements according to the following table:

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart QQQQ	Explanation
§ 63.1(a)(1)-(14).....	General Applicability	Yes.	Applicability to subpart QQQQ is also specified in § 63.4681.
§ 63.1(b)(1)-(3).....	Initial Applicability Determination.	Yes	
§ 63.1(c)(1)	Applicability After Standard Established.	Yes.	
§ 63.1(c)(2)-(3).....	Applicability of Permit Program for Area Sources.	No	Area sources are not subject to subpart QQQQ.

Table 4 to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63

You must comply with the applicable General Provisions requirements according to the following table:

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart QQQQ	Explanation
§ 63.1(c)(4)-(5).....	Extensions and Notifications.	Yes.	
§ 63.1(e).....	Applicability of Permit Program Before Relevant Standard is Set.	Yes.	
§ 63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional definitions are specified in §63.4781.
§ 63.3(a)-(c)	Units and Abbreviations.	Yes.	
§ 63.4(a)(1)-(5).....	Prohibited Activities	Yes.	
§ 63.4(b)-(c).....	Circumvention/Severability.	Yes.	
§ 63.5(a).....	Construction/Reconstruction.	Yes.	
§ 63.5(b)(1)-(6).....	Requirements for Existing, Newly Constructed, and Reconstructed Sources.	Yes.	
§ 63.5(d)	Application for Approval of Construction/Reconstruction.	Yes.	
§ 63.5(e).....	Approval of Construction/Reconstruction.	Yes.	
§ 63.5(f)	Approval of Construction/Reconstruction Based on Prior State Review.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(a).....	Compliance With Standards and Maintenance Requirements_Applicability.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(c)(1)-(5).....	Compliance Dates for Existing Sources	Yes	§ 63.4683 specifies the compliance dates.
§ 63.6(e)(1)-(2).....	Operation and Maintenance.	Yes	
§ 63.6(f)(2)-(3).....	Methods for Determining Compliance.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(g)(1)-(3).....	Use of an Alternative Standard.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(h)	Compliance With Opacity/Visible Emission Standards.	No	Subpart QQQQ does not establish opacity standards and does not require continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS).
§ 63.6(i)(1)-(16).....	Extension of Compliance.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(j).....	Presidential Compliance Exemption.	Yes.	

Table 4 to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63

You must comply with the applicable General Provisions requirements according to the following table:

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart QQQQ	Explanation
§ 63.7(a)(1)	Performance Test Requirements - Applicability.	Yes.....	Applies to all affected sources. Additional requirements for performance testing are specified in §§ 63.4764, 63.4765, and 63.4766.
§ 63.7(a)(3)	Performance Tests Required By the Administrator.	Yes.	
§ 63.7(f)	Performance Test Requirements - Use of Alternative Test Method.	Yes.	Applies to all test methods except those used to determine capture system efficiency.
§ 63.8(a)(4)	Additional Monitoring Requirements.	No.	Subpart QQQQ does not have monitoring requirements for flares.
§ 63.8(b).	Conduct of Monitoring	Yes.	
§ 63.8(c)(5).	COMS	No.	Subpart QQQQ does not have opacity for visible emission standards.
§ 63.8(g)(1)-(5).....	Data Reduction	No	§§ 63.4767 and 63.4768 specify monitoring data reduction.
§ 63.9(a)-(d)	Notification Requirements.	Yes.	
§ 63.9(f).	Notification of Visible Emissions/Opacity Test.	No	Subpart QQQQ does not have opacity or visible emission standards.
§ 63.9(h)	Notification of Compliance Status.	Yes	§ 63.4710 specifies the dates for submitting the notification of compliance status.
§ 63.9(i).....	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines.	Yes.	
§ 63.9(j).....	Change in Previous Information.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(a).....	Recordkeeping/Reporting - Applicability and General Information.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(1)	General Recordkeeping Requirements.	Yes.	Additional requirements are specified in §§ 63.4730 and 63.4731.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(xi)		Yes	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xii)....	Records	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiv)...		Yes.	

Table 4 to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart QQQQ of Part 63

You must comply with the applicable General Provisions requirements according to the following table:

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart QQQQ	Explanation
§ 63.10(b)(3)	Recordkeeping Requirements for Applicability Determinations.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(c)(7)-(8).....			No required in §63.4720(a) (7).
§ 63.10(c)(9)-(15)...		Yes.	
§ 63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements.	Yes	Additional requirements are specified in §63.4720.
§ 63.10(d)(2)	Report of Performance Test Results.	Yes	Additional requirements are specified in § 63.4720(b).
§ 63.10(d)(3)	Reporting Opacity or Visible Emissions Observations.	No	Subpart QQQQ does not require opacity or visible emissions observations.
§ 63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports for Sources With Compliance Extensions.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(e)(3)	Excess Emissions/CMS Performance Reports.	No.	§ 63.4720(b) specifies the contents of periodic compliance reports.
§ 63.10(f).	Recordkeeping/Reporting Waiver.	Yes.	
§ 63.12	State Authority and Delegations.	Yes.	
§ 63.13.	Addresses	Yes.	
§ 63.14.	Incorporation by Reference.	Yes	Test Methods ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, Part 10, ASTM D2697-86 (Reapproved 1998), and ASTM D6093-97 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).
§ 63.15	Availability of Information/Confidentiality.	Yes.	

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	CAS. No.	Average organic HAP mass fraction	Typical organic HAP, percent by mass
1. Toluene.....	108-88-3	1.0	Toluene.

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	CAS. No.	Average organic HAP mass fraction	Typical organic HAP, percent by mass
2. Xylene(s)	1330-20-7	1.0	Xylenes, ethylbenzene.
3. Hexane.....	110-54-3	0.5	n-hexane.
4. n-Hexane	110-54-3	1.0	n-hexane.
5. Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1.0	Ethylbenzene.
6. Aliphatic 140 .....	.....	0	None.
7. Aromatic 100.....	.....	0.02	1% xylene, 1% cumene.
8. Aromatic 150.....	.....	0.09	Naphthalene.
9. Aromatic naphtha.....	64742-95-6	0.02	1% xylene, 1% cumene.
10. Aromatic solvent	64742-94-5	0.1	Naphthalene.
11. Exempt mineral spirits.....	8032-32-4	0	None.
12. Ligroines (VM & P)	8032-32-4	0	None.
13. Lactol spirits	64742-89-6	0.15	Toluene.
14. Low aromatic white spirit..	64742-82-1	0	None.
15. Mineral spirits	64742-88-7	0.01	Xylenes.
16. Hydrotreated naphtha	64742-48-9	0	None.
17. Hydrotreated light distillate	64742-47-8	0.001	Toluene.
18. Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	0.01	Xylenes.
19. Super high-flash naphtha..	64742-95-6	0.05	Xylenes.
20. Varsol ® solvent	8052-49-3	0.01	0.5% xylenes, 0.5% ethylbenzene.
21. VM & P naphtha	64742-89-8	0.06	3% toluene, 3% xylene.
22. Petroleum distillate mixture	68477-31-6	0.08	4% naphthalene, 4% biphenyl.

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.

E.1.3 One-Time Deadlines Relating to Surface Coating of Wood Building Products Requirements [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart QQQQ]

The Permittee shall comply with the following requirements by the dates listed:

Requirement	Rule Cite	Deadline
Initial Compliance Date	40 CFR 63.4683(b)	May 28, 2006
Notification of Compliance Status	40 CFR 63.4710(c)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8)(i) and (ii)	June 30, 2007
First Semiannual Compliance Report	40 CFR 63.4720(a)(1) through (6)	July 31, 2007
Initial Compliance Demonstration	40 CFR 63.4740; 40 CFR 63.4750	May 31, 2007

Conclusion and Recommendation

The construction of this proposed modification shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed Part 70 Significant Source Modification No. 091-22941-00069. The staff recommend to the Commissioner that this Part 70 Significant Source Modification be approved.

**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

Significant Source Modification No.: 091-22941-00069

Reviewer: Jenny Acker

Application Date: April 10, 2006

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 1																
A100 Latex - Flow Coat	8.80	66.0%	60.500%	5.5%	63.650%	32.0%	0.003	8640	1.33	0.48	12.5	301	54.9	0.00	1.51	100%
A100 Latex - Spray Coat	8.80	66.0%	60.500%	5.5%	63.650%	32.0%	0.0013	8640	1.33	0.48	5.44	130.5	23.8	7.87	1.5	95%
Unit 2																
A100 Latex - Flow Coat	8.80	66.0%	60.500%	5.5%	63.650%	32.0%	0.003	8640	1.33	0.48	12.5	301	54.9	0.00	1.51	100%
A100 Latex - Spray Coat	8.80	66.0%	60.500%	5.5%	63.650%	32.0%	0.0013	8640	1.33	0.48	5.44	130.5	23.8	7.36	1.5	95%
State Potential Emissions									Add worst case coating to all solvents							
METHODOLOGY									PTE (2 spray coat booths)							
									PTE (Line 1 & Line 2)							
									35.96							
									863.12							
									157.52							
									15.23							

PM Control Efficiency for Spray Machines: 95.00%
PM Emission Controlled (tpy) 0.76

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

Material	Density (Lb/Gal)	Gallons of Material (gal/unit)	Maximum (unit/hour)	Weight % Ethylene Glycol	Ethylene Glycol Emissions (ton/yr)
Unit 1					
A100 Latex - Flow Coat	8.8	0.003	8640	3.00%	29.97
A100 Latex - Spray Coat	8.80	0.001	8640	3.00%	12.99
Unit 2					
A100 Latex - Flow Coat	8.8	0.003	8640	3.00%	29.97
A100 Latex - Spray Coat	8.80	0.001	8640	3.00%	12.99

HAPs PTE (2 spray booths) 25.98
HAPs PTE (Line 1 and Line 2) 111.89