



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: April 19, 2007
RE: Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc. / 033-23382-00013
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 13-17-3-4 and 326 IAC 2, this permit modification 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 13-15-7-3 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 Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Avenue, Government Center North, Room 1049, Indianapolis, IN 46204, **within eighteen (18) days of the mailing of this notice**. 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 a Title V operating permit 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
(317) 232-8603
(800) 451-6027
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Mr. Tim Stickler
Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc.
207 South West Street
Auburn, Indiana 46706

April 19, 2007

Re: 033-23382-00013
Significant Permit Modification to:
Part 70 permit No.: T033-6253-00013

Dear Mr. Stickler:

Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc., was issued Part 70 operating permit T033-6253-00013 on February 13, 2004 for a stationary mixed rubber and molded rubber products. A letter requesting changes to this permit was received on July 14, 2006. Pursuant to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7-12 a significant permit modification to this permit is hereby approved as described in the attached Technical Support Document.

The modification pertains to the re-opening of the BACT requirements determined under 326 IAC 8-1-6 for the following emission units.

- (a) One (1) Chain-on-Edge (COE#7) coating line, identified as ID324 consisting of the following:
 - (1) Two (2) booths with a total maximum capacity of 1800 parts per hour, each booth is equipped with a High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) spray system with particulate overspray emissions controlled by fabric filters, and
 - (2) Two (2) natural gas-fired ovens, each with a maximum capacity of 0.5 million British thermal units per hour.

Please find a copy of the revised Part 70 permit.

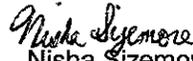


Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc.
Auburn, Indiana
Reviewer: Aida De Guzman

Page 2 of 2
SPM No.033-23382-00013

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, please contact Aida De Guzman OAQ, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204-2251, or call at (800) 451-6027, and ask for extension (3-4972), or dial (317) 233-4972.

Sincerely,


Nisha Sizemore, Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Attachments

APD

cc: File - DeKalb County
DeKalb County Health Department
Northern Regional Office
Air Compliance Section Inspector - Doyle Houser
Compliance Data Section
Administrative and Development



Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
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Thomas W. Easterly
 Commissioner

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PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

**Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc.
 207 South West Street
 Auburn, Indiana 46706**

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

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Noncompliance with any provisions of this permit is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. Noncompliance with any provision of this permit, except any provision specifically designated as not federally enforceable, constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act. It shall not be a defense for the Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. An emergency does constitute an affirmative defense in an enforcement action provided the Permittee complies with the applicable requirements set forth in Section B, Emergency Provisions.

This permit is issued in accordance with 326 IAC 2 and 40 CFR Part 70 Appendix A and contains the conditions and provisions specified in 326 IAC 2-7 as required by 42 U.S.C. 7401, et. seq. (Clean Air Act as amended by the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments), 40 CFR Part 70.6, IC 13-15 and IC 13-17. This permit also addresses certain new source review requirements for existing equipment and is intended to fulfill the new source review procedures pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, applicable to those conditions.

Operation Permit No.: T033-6253-00013	
Issued by: Janet G. McCabe, Assistant Commissioner Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: February 13, 2004 Expiration Date: February 13, 2009

First Significant Permit Modification No. T033-18530-00013, issued on June 18, 2004;
 First Administrative Amendment No. 033-20190-00013, issued on November 10, 2004;
 Second Significant Permit Modification No. 033-22021-00013, issued on April 5, 2006.

Third Significant Permit Modification No. 033-23382-00013	Affected Pages: revised all pages
Original Signed by: Nisha Sizemore, Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: April 19, 2007 Expiration Date: February 13, 2009

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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.4 is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions. However, the Permittee should be aware that a physical change or a change in the method of operation that may render this descriptive information obsolete or inaccurate may trigger requirements for the Permittee to obtain additional permits or seek modification of this permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2, or change other applicable requirements presented in the permit application.

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

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary mixed rubber and molded rubber products manufacturing plant.

Source Address:	207 South West Street, Auburn, Indiana 46706
Mailing Address:	207 South West Street, Auburn, Indiana 46706
General Source Phone Number:	(260) 925-0700
SIC Code:	3061
County Location:	DeKalb
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Permit Program Major Source, under PSD 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:

Boilers

- (a) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as unit 500, installed in 1968, rated at 30 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack 11;
- (b) One (1) natural gas-fired and distillate No. 2 fuel oil-fired boiler, identified as unit 501, installed in 1992, rated at 33.475 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack 100;

Storage Tanks

- (c) Seven (7) fixed roof cone volatile organic liquid storage tanks:
 - (1) One (1) fuel oil storage tank, identified as unit 503, installed in 1970, with an annual throughput of 1,164,000 gal/yr, and a maximum capacity of 10,000 gallons;
 - (2) One (1) fuel oil storage tank, identified as unit 507, installed in 1969, with an annual throughput of 360,000 gal/yr, and a maximum capacity of 6,000 gallons;
 - (3) One (1) process oil storage tank, identified as unit 508, installed in 1969, and with a maximum capacity of 6,000 gallons;
 - (4) One (1) process oil storage tank, identified as unit 504, installed in 1993, with an annual throughput of 312,800 gal/yr, and a maximum capacity of 20,000 gallons;

- (5) One (1) process oil storage tank, identified as unit 505, installed in 1993, with an annual throughput of 360,000 gal/yr, and a maximum capacity of 20,000 gallons;
- (6) One (1) process oil storage tank, identified as unit 506, installed in 1993, with an annual throughput of 1,800,000 gal/yr, and a maximum capacity of 20,000 gallons; and
- (7) One (1) process oil storage tank, identified as unit 509, installed in 1988, with an annual throughput of 312,800 gal/yr, and a maximum capacity of 10,000 gallon;

Rubber Mixing Systems

- (d) Two (2) rubber mixing systems:
 - (1) One (1) rubber mixing system No.2, installed in 1993, with a production rate of 16,500 pounds per hour, comprised of:
 - (A) Three (3) carbon black surge bins, identified as units 107, 108, and 109, with emissions controlled by bin vent filters and filter room A, and exhausting to stack 118;
 - (B) Four (4) carbon black totes, identified as units 110, 111, 112, and 113;
 - (C) Four (4) carbon black tote surge hoppers, identified as 114, 115, 116, and 117, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-1) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (D) One (1) carbon black weigh hopper, identified as unit 118 with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-1) and filter room A, and exhausting to stack 118;
 - (E) One (1) carbon black chute vent, identified as unit 119, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-1) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (F) Four (4) filler totes, identified as units 120, 121, 122, and 123;
 - (G) Four (4) filler tote surge hoppers, identified as units 124, 125, 126, and 127, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-4) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (H) One (1) filler weigh hopper, identified as unit 128 with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-4) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (I) One (1) filler chute vent, identified as unit 129, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-4) and filter room A exhausting to stack 118;
 - (J) One (1) Banbury mixer, identified as unit 130, with emissions controlled by two dust collectors (DC-1 and DC-2) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (K) One (1) drop mill, identified as unit 131, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-2) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;

- (L) One (1) dip unit and cooler, identified as units 132 and 133, respectively, with emissions controlled by filter room B, exhausting to stack 119;
- (M) One (1) carbon black bulk unloading, handling, and storage system, identified as unit 102, including three (3) carbon black storage silos, identified as units 103, 104, and 105 with emissions controlled by bin vent filters and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
- (N) One (1) unloading area vacuum system, identified as unit 134, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-6) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
- (O) One (1) mixing area vacuum system, identified as unit 135, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-5) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118; and
- (P) One (1) compounding station for Mixer No. 2, identified as unit 100, with emissions controlled by DC-3 and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
- (2) One (1) rubber mixing system No. 3, installed in 1996, with a production rate of 21,200 pounds per hour, comprised of:
 - (A) Three (3) carbon black surge bins, identified as units 207, 208, and 209, with emissions controlled by bin vent filters and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (B) Five (5) carbon black totes, identified as units 210, 211, 212, 213, and 214;
 - (C) Five (5) carbon black tote surge hoppers, identified as units 215, 216, 217, 218, and 219, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-9) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (D) One (1) carbon black weigh hopper, identified as unit 220, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-9) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (E) One (1) carbon black chute vent, identified as unit 221, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-9) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (F) Four (4) filler totes, identified as units 222, 223, 224, and 225 and four (4) filler tote surge hoppers, identified as units 226, 227, 228, and 229, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-7) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (G) One (1) filler weigh hopper, identified as unit 230, with emissions controlled with a dust collector (DC-7) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (H) One (1) filler chute vent, identified as 231, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-7) and filter room A exhausting to stack 118;
 - (I) One (1) banbury mixer, identified as unit 232, with emissions controlled by dust collectors DC-8 and DC-9 and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;

- (J) One (1) drop mill, identified as unit 233, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-8) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
- (K) One (1) dip unit and one (1) cooler, identified as units 234, and 235, respectively, with emissions controlled by filter room B, exhausting to stack 119;
- (L) One (1) supersac unloading system, identified as unit 101, installed in 1995, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-10), and exhausting inside the building;
- (M) One (1) compounding station for mixer No. 3, identified as unit 200, installed in 1996, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-7), and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118 also consists of compounding Trolley, with emissions controlled by dust collector (DC-11), exhausting into the room; and
- (N) One (1) carbon black storage silo, identified as unit 106, with emissions controlled by bin vent filters and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;

Processing Operations

- (e) Four (4) breakdown mills, identified as units 006, 007, 008, and 009, constructed in 1992, 1994, 1989, and 1989, respectively, each with a maximum throughput of 42,000,000 lb/yr, exhausting inside the building;
- (f) One (1) rubber curing operation, identified as unit 400, comprised of forty-seven (47) presses, thirty-three (33) of which were installed between 1960 and 1982, eleven (11) of which were added in 1999, and three (3) of which were added in 2002 (these three are identified as IM-01, IM-02, and IM-03), with a combined maximum throughput of 5,764 pounds of rubber per hour, some with associated finish grinding steps, with emissions controlled by a dust collector that exhaust inside the building;
- (g) Eighteen (18) rubber injection molding presses, identified as unit 400, two constructed in 2003, each with a maximum capacity of 116 pounds per hour, and associated insignificant grinding wheels, identified as unit 600, with emissions controlled by dust collectors that exhaust inside the building;
- (h) Two (2) curing operation autoclaves, identified as unit 401, the original installed prior to 1975 and a new autoclave installed in 1999, with a maximum combined throughput of 8,280 pounds molded rubber per hour and exhausting to stack 38 and stack 126, respectively;
- (i) Two (2) mold cleaners, identified as units 402 and 403, each with a maximum capacity of 180 pounds of plastic shot blast per hour, with emissions controlled by dust collectors that exhaust inside the building;
- (j) One (1) natural gas kolene unit, identified as unit 320, installed in 1990, rated at 2 MMBtu/hr, equipped with a venturi scrubber for control of particulate matter and exhausting to stack 42. The natural gas combustion operation of the kolene unit is exhausted from stack 43.
- (k) Wheelabrator metal shot blaster, identified as unit 301, equipped with a dust filter and exhausting inside the building with a maximum capacity of 29,400 pounds of metal shot per hour.

- (l) One (1) wheelabrator, identified as Wheelabrator #2, with a unit ID of 327.

Adhesive/Coating Application Operations and Cleaning Area

(m) Adhesive/Coating Application Operations:

- (1) One (1) dip style coating line #2, identified as unit 322, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 960 units per hour and one (1) insignificant natural gas-fired oven with a maximum capacity of 0.14 million Btu/hr, exhausting to stacks 128 and 127, respectively;
- (2) One (1) automated coating line designated Auto Line #2, identified as unit 321, installed in 1999, consisting of two (2) booths, which apply adhesive cements and primer or cover coatings through high volume low pressure (HVLP) spray guns to a maximum of 7,200 metal inserts per hour and exhaust through stacks 121 and 122 with dry filters as particulate matter overspray control. The emission unit includes three (3) associated 0.4 MMBtu/hr indirect heaters, which are insignificant activities;
- (3) One (1) adhesive/coating mixing room, identified as unit 302, installed in 1990, exhausting to stacks 112 and 113;
- (4) Five (5) Chain-on-Edge (COE) systems each with dry filters as particulate matter overspray control:
 - (A) COE No. 2, identified as unit 304, installed in 1981, equipped with an electric oven, and exhausting to stacks 5 and 22;
 - (B) COE No. 3, identified as unit 305, installed in 1986, equipped with an electric oven, and exhausting to stacks 48, 49, and 51;
 - (C) COE No. 4, identified as unit 306, installed in 1988, equipped with an insignificant natural gas-fired oven, and exhausting to stacks 69, 70, and 71;
 - (D) COE No. 5, identified as unit 307, installed in 1988, equipped with an insignificant natural gas-fired oven, and exhausting to stacks 75, 76, and 77; and
 - (E) COE No. 6, identified as unit 308, installed in 1991, equipped with an insignificant natural gas-fired oven, and exhausting to stacks 82, 83, and 84;
- (5) One (1) ID/OD No.1, with dry filters as particulate matter overspray control, identified as unit 309, installed in 1988, and exhausting to stacks 72, 73, and 74. The emission unit includes a 0.4 MMBtu/hr indirect gas-fired heater which is an insignificant activity;
- (6) Two (2) Ronci adhesive dip coating lines, identified as units 312 and 313, both installed in 1986, and exhausting to stack 21;
- (7) One (1) automatic coating line (Auto Line #1) consisting of two (2) adhesive coating booths with overspray controlled by baffles, identified as unit 315, installed prior to 1980, and exhausting to stacks 16, 17, 18, and 19;

- (8) One (1) hand-operated spray booth, with overspray controlled by baffles, identified as unit 316, exhausting to stacks 8 and 9; and
- (9) One (1) channel mount color code operation, identified as unit 317; and
- (n) One spray gun cleaning area, identified as Unit 319, using toluene, xylene, and methyl isobutyl ketone.

New Coating Operations (GR-05):

- (o) One (1) Chain-on-Edge (COE #7) coating line, identified as ID324, consisting of the following:
 - (1) Two (2) booths with a total maximum capacity of 1800 parts per hour, each booth is equipped with a High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) spray system with particulate overspray emissions controlled by fabric filters, and
 - (2) Two (2) natural gas-fired ovens, each with a maximum capacity of 0.5 million British thermal units per hour.

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

The source also consists of the following insignificant activities, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21):

- (a) Asbestos abatement projects regulated by 326 IAC 14-10 [326 IAC 14-10].

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

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

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

SECTION B

GENERAL CONDITIONS

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

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

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

- (a) This permit, T033-6253-00013, is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit.
- (b) If IDEM, OAQ, upon receiving a timely and complete renewal permit application, fails to issue or deny the permit renewal prior to the expiration date of this permit, this existing permit shall not expire and all terms and conditions shall continue in effect, including any permit shield provided in 326 IAC 2-7-15, until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

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

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

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

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

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

B.5 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-7-10] [326 IAC 2-7-4(a)]

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

B.6 Severability [326 IAC 2-7-5(5)]

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

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

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

B.8 Duty to Provide Information [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(E)]

- (a) The Permittee shall furnish to IDEM, OAQ, within a reasonable time, any information that IDEM, OAQ, may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The submittal by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish

to IDEM, OAQ, copies of records required to be kept by this permit or, for information claimed to be confidential, the Permittee may furnish such records directly to the U. S. EPA along with a claim of confidentiality. [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(E)]

- (b) For information furnished by the Permittee to IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee may include a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 326 IAC 17.1. When furnishing copies of requested records directly to U. S. EPA, the Permittee may assert a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 40 CFR 2, Subpart B.

B.9 Certification [326 IAC 2-7-4(f)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)]

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

B.10 Annual Compliance Certification [326 IAC 2-7-6(5)]

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

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

and

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

- (b) The annual compliance certification report required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ, on or before the date it is due.
- (c) The annual compliance certification report shall include the following:
 - (1) The appropriate identification of each term or condition of this permit that is the basis of the certification;
 - (2) The compliance status;
 - (3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;

- (4) The methods used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-5(3); and
- (5) Such other facts, as specified in Sections D of this permit, as IDEM, OAQ, may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

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

**B.11 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(1),(3) and (13)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1) and (6)]
[326 IAC 1-6-3]**

- (a) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit, the Permittee shall prepare and maintain Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) within ninety (90) days after issuance of this permit, including the following information on each facility:
 - (1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;
 - (2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and
 - (3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.
- (b) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ, upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ, may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions or potential to emit. The PMPs do not require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) To the extent the Permittee is required by 40 CFR Part 60/63 to have an Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring (OMM) Plan for a unit, such Plan is deemed to satisfy the PMP requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 for that unit.

B.12 Emergency Provisions [326 IAC 2-7-16]

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

emergency, or after the emergency was discovered or reasonably should have been discovered;

Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance Section), or
Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Compliance Section)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (h) The Permittee shall include all emergencies in the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report.

B.13 Permit Shield [326 IAC 2-7-15] [326 IAC 2-7-20] [326 IAC 2-7-12]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-15, the Permittee has been granted a permit shield. The permit shield provides that compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed in compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance, provided that either the applicable requirements are included and specifically identified in this permit or the permit contains an explicit determination or concise summary of a determination that other specifically identified requirements are not applicable. The Indiana statutes from IC 13 and rules from 326 IAC, referenced in conditions in this permit, are those applicable at the time the permit was issued. The issuance or possession of this permit shall not alone constitute a defense against an alleged violation of any law, regulation or standard, except for the requirement to obtain a Part 70 permit under 326 IAC 2-7 or for applicable requirements for which a permit shield has been granted.

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

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

- (g) This permit shield is not applicable to minor Part 70 permit modifications until after IDEM, OAQ, has issued the modification. [326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(8)]

B.14 Prior Permits Superseded [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5] [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

- (a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to T033-6253-00013 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:
- (1) incorporated as originally stated,
 - (2) revised under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, or
 - (3) deleted under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.
- (b) Provided that all terms and conditions are accurately reflected in this combined permit, all previous registrations and permits are superseded by this combined new source review and part 70 operating permit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (3) That this permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with an applicable requirement. [326 IAC 2-7-9(a)(3)]
- (c) Proceedings by IDEM, OAQ, to reopen and revise this permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of this permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening and revision shall be made as expeditiously as practicable. [326 IAC 2-7-9(b)]
- (d) The reopening and revision of this permit, under 326 IAC 2-7-9(a), shall not be initiated before notice of such intent is provided to the Permittee by IDEM, OAQ, at least thirty (30) days in advance of the date this permit is to be reopened, except that IDEM, OAQ, may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency. [326 IAC 2-7-9(c)]

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

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

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

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

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

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

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue

Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and

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

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

- (5) The Permittee maintains records on-site, on a rolling five (5) year basis, which document all such changes and emissions trades that are subject to 326 IAC 2-7-

20(b), (c), or (e). The Permittee shall make such records available, upon reasonable request, for public review.

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

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

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

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

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

A modification, construction, or reconstruction is governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2 and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.

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

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

- (a) Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a Part 70 source is located, or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- (b) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION C

SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

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

C.1 Particulate Emission Limitations For Processes with Process Weight Rates Less Than One Hundred (100) pounds per hour [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(2), particulate emissions from any process not exempt under 326 IAC 6-3-1(b) or (c) which has a maximum process weight rate less than 100 pounds per hour and the methods in 326 IAC 6-3-2(b) through (d) do not apply shall not exceed 0.551 pounds per hour.

C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-2 (Opacity Limitations), except as provided in 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations), opacity shall meet the following, unless otherwise stated in this permit:

- (a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of forty percent (40%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.
- (b) Opacity shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for more than a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes (sixty (60) readings as measured according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or fifteen (15) one (1) minute nonoverlapping integrated averages for a continuous opacity monitor) in a six (6) hour period.

C.3 Open Burning [326 IAC 4-1] [IC 13-17-9]

The Permittee shall not open burn any material except as provided in 326 IAC 4-1-3, 326 IAC 4-1-4 or 326 IAC 4-1-6. The previous sentence notwithstanding, the Permittee may open burn in accordance with an open burning approval issued by the Commissioner under 326 IAC 4-1-4.1. 326 IAC 4-1-3 (a)(2)(A) and (B) are not federally enforceable.

C.4 Incineration [326 IAC 4-2] [326 IAC 9-1-2]

The Permittee shall not operate an incinerator or incinerate any waste or refuse except as provided in 326 IAC 4-2 and 326 IAC 9-1-2.

C.5 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4]

The Permittee shall not allow fugitive dust to escape beyond the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located, in a manner that would violate 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions). 326 IAC 6-4-2(4) is not federally enforceable.

C.6 Stack Height [326 IAC 1-7]

The Permittee shall comply with the applicable provisions of 326 IAC 1-7 (Stack Height Provisions), for all exhaust stacks through which a potential (before controls) of twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of particulate matter or sulfur dioxide is emitted. The provisions of 326 IAC 1-7-1(3), 1-7-2, 1-7-3(c) and (d), 1-7-4, and 1-7-5(a), (b), and (d) are not federally enforceable.

C.7 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

- (a) Notification requirements apply to each owner or operator. If the combined amount of regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) to be stripped, removed or disturbed is at least 260 linear feet on pipes or 160 square feet on other facility components, or at least thirty-five (35) cubic feet on all facility components, then the notification requirements of 326 IAC 14-10-3 are mandatory. All demolition projects require notification whether or not asbestos is present.

- (b) The Permittee shall ensure that a written notification is sent on a form provided by the Commissioner at least ten (10) working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or before demolition begins, per 326 IAC 14-10-3, and shall update such notice as necessary, including, but not limited to the following:
 - (1) When the amount of affected asbestos containing material increases or decreases by at least twenty percent (20%); or
 - (2) If there is a change in the following:
 - (A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;
 - (B) Removal or demolition contractor; or
 - (C) Waste disposal site.
- (c) The Permittee shall ensure that the notice is postmarked or delivered according to the guidelines set forth in 326 IAC 14-10-3(2).
- (d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 14-10-3(3).

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

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

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

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

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

C.8 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]

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

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

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

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

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

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

C.9 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

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

C.10 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

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

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

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

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

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

C.11 Monitoring Methods [326 IAC 3] [40 CFR 60] [40 CFR 63]

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

C.12 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

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

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

C.13 Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]

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

- (a) The Permittee shall prepare written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures.
- (b) These ERPs shall be submitted for approval to:

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

within ninety (90) days after the date of issuance of this permit.

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

- (c) If the ERP is disapproved by IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee shall have an additional thirty (30) days to resolve the differences and submit an approvable ERP.
- (d) These ERPs shall state those actions that will be taken, when each episode level is declared, to reduce or eliminate emissions of the appropriate air pollutants.
- (e) Said ERPs shall also identify the sources of air pollutants, the approximate amount of reduction of the pollutants, and a brief description of the manner in which the reduction will be achieved.

- (f) Upon direct notification by IDEM, OAQ, that a specific air pollution episode level is in effect, the Permittee shall immediately put into effect the actions stipulated in the approved ERP for the appropriate episode level. [326 IAC 1-5-3]

C.14 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)] [40 CFR 68]

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

C.15 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

- (a) Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the Permittee shall restore operation of the emissions unit (including any control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.
- (b) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Corrective actions may include, but are not limited to, the following:
- (1) initial inspection and evaluation;
 - (2) recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system); or
 - (3) any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.
- (c) A determination of whether the Permittee has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:
- (1) monitoring results;
 - (2) review of operation and maintenance procedures and records;
 - (3) inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.
- (d) Failure to take reasonable response steps shall be considered a deviation from the permit.
- (e) The Permittee shall maintain the following records:
- (1) monitoring data;
 - (2) monitor performance data, if applicable; and
 - (3) corrective actions taken.

C.16 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5]
[326 IAC 2-7-6]

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

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

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

C.17 Emission Statement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(iii)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(7)] [326 IAC 2-7-19(c)]
[326 IAC 2-6]

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

The statement must be submitted to:

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

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

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

C.18 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6] [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 2-3]

- (a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. These records shall be physically present or electronically accessible at the source location for a minimum of three (3) years. The records may be stored elsewhere for the remaining two (2) years as long as they are available upon request. If the Commissioner makes a request for records to the Permittee, the Permittee shall furnish the records to the Commissioner within a reasonable time.
- (b) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all record keeping requirements not already legally required shall be implemented within ninety (90) days of permit issuance.
- (c) If there is a "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(II) at an existing emissions unit, which is not part of a "major modification" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (ee) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (z) and the Permittee elects to utilize the "projected actual emissions" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (rr) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (mm), the Permittee shall comply with following:
 - (1) Before beginning actual construction of the "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (II) at an existing emissions unit, document and maintain the following records:
 - (A) A description of the project.
 - (B) Identification of any emissions unit whose emissions of a regulated new source review pollutant could be affected by the project.
 - (C) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including:
 - (i) Baseline actual emissions;
 - (ii) Projected actual emissions;
 - (iii) Amount of emissions excluded under section 326 IAC 2-2-1(rr)(2)(A)(iii) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(mm)(2)(A)(3), and
 - (iv) An explanation for why the amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.
 - (2) Monitor the emissions of any regulated NSR pollutant that could increase as a result of the project and that is emitted by any existing emissions unit identified in (1)(B) above; and
 - (3) Calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar period of five (5) years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of ten (10) years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity of or the potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant at the emissions unit.

C.19 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 2-3]

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

- (b) The report required in (a) of this condition and reports required by conditions in Section D of this permit shall be submitted to:

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

- (c) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any notice, report, or other submission required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ, on or before the date it is due.
- (d) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all reports required in Section D of this permit shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. All reports do require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (e) If the Permittee is required to comply with the recordkeeping provisions of (c) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements for any "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (qq)) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (II) at an existing emissions unit and the project meets the following criteria, then the Permittee shall submit a report to IDEM, OAQ :
- (1) The annual emissions, in tons per year, from the project identified in (c)(1) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements exceed the baseline actual emissions, as documented and maintained under Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(i), by a significant amount, as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (xx) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (qq) for that regulated NSR pollutant, and
 - (2) The emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as documented and maintained under Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(ii).
- (f) The report for project at an existing emissions unit shall be submitted within sixty (60) days after the end of the year and contain the following:
- (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the major stationary source.
 - (2) The annual emissions calculated in accordance with (c)(2) and (3) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements.
 - (3) The emissions calculated under the actual-to-projected actual test stated in 326 IAC 2-2-2(d)(3) and/or 2-3-2(c)(3).
 - (4) Any other information that the Permittee deems fit to include in this report,

Reports required in this part shall be submitted to:

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

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

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

C.20 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1

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

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

SECTION D.1

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Boilers

- (a) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as unit 500, installed in 1968, rated at 30 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack 11;
- (b) One (1) natural gas-fired and distillate No. 2 fuel oil-fired boiler, identified as unit 501, installed in 1992, rated at 33.475 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack 100;

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

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

D.1.1 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6-2]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-3 (d) (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating: emission limitations for facilities specified in 326 IAC 6-2-1 (b)), PM emissions from the 30 MMBtu per hour heat input boiler (unit 500), used for indirect heating purposes, and was existing and in operation on or before June 8, 1972, and in no case shall exceed 0.8 pounds of particulate matter per million British thermal units heat input.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), the PM emissions from the 33.475 MMBtu per hour heat input boiler (unit 501) shall be limited to 0.366 pounds per MMBtu heat input by the following equation:

$$Pt = \frac{1.09}{Q^{0.26}}$$

where

Pt = emissions rate limit (lb/MMBtu)

Q = total source heat input capacity (66.4 MMBtu/hr)

D.1.2 Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) [326 IAC 7-1.1-1] [326 IAC 7-2-1] [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR 60.40c]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1 (SO₂ Emissions Limitations) and 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc (Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units):

- (a) The SO₂ emissions from the 33.475 MMBtu/hr natural gas-fired and oil-fired boiler (unit 501) shall not exceed five tenths (0.5) pounds per million Btu heat input, or
- (b) The sulfur content of the fuel oil shall not exceed five-tenths percent (0.5%) by weight. [40 CFR 60.42c(d)]

The fuel oil sulfur content limit applies at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

D.1.3 Opacity [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR 60.40c]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc (Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units), visible emissions from unit 501 shall be limited to 20 percent opacity (6-minute average) while oil is being combusted, except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity.

D.1.4 PSD Synthetic Minor Modification Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to CP033-2472-00013, issued on October 6, 1992, consumption of No. 2 fuel oil in unit 501 shall not exceed 1,126.2 kilogallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. This limit is equivalent to SO₂ emissions of less than 40 tons per year. This condition renders the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable.

D.1.5 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for these facilities.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.6 Natural Gas

In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.1(a), the 30 MMBtu/hr boiler shall burn only natural gas.

D.1.7 Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, the Permittee shall demonstrate sulfur dioxide compliance for unit 501 utilizing one of the following methods:

- (a) Providing vendor analysis of fuel delivered, if accompanied by a vendor certification; or
- (b) Analyzing the oil sample to determine the sulfur content of the oil via the procedures in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 19.
 - (1) Oil samples may be collected from the fuel tank immediately after the fuel tank is filled and before any oil is combusted; and
 - (2) If a partially empty fuel tank is refilled, a new sample and analysis would be required upon filling.

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

D.1.8 Visible Emissions Notations

- (a) Visible emission notations of stack 100 exhaust shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations while combusting fuel oil. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.
- (b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.
- (c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.

- (d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.
- (e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take 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 Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]

~~D.1.9. Record Keeping Requirements~~

- (a) To document compliance with Conditions D.1.2 and D.1.4, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (6) below. Records maintained for (1) through (6) shall be taken monthly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the SO₂ emission limit established in Conditions D.1.2 and D.1.4. Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within 30 days of the end of each compliance period.
 - (1) Calendar dates covered in the compliance determination period.
 - (2) Actual fuel oil usage since last compliance determination period and equivalent sulfur dioxide emissions.
 - (3) To certify compliance when burning natural gas only, the Permittee shall maintain records of fuel used.

If the fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance, when burning alternative fuels and not determining compliance pursuant to 326 IAC 8-7-4, the following, as a minimum, shall be maintained:

 - (4) Fuel supplier certifications.
 - (5) The name of the fuel supplier.
 - (6) A statement from the fuel supplier that certifies the sulfur content of the fuel oil.
- (b) To document compliance with Condition D.1.8, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of the boiler stack 100 exhaust while combusting fuel oil.
- (c) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.1.10 Reporting Requirements

- (a) The natural gas boiler certification shall be submitted for Boiler 501 to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or its equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the six (6) month period being reported. The natural gas-fired boiler certification does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (b) A monthly summary of the information to document compliance with Condition D.1.4 shall be submitted quarterly to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.2

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Storage Tanks

- (c) Seven (7) fixed roof cone volatile organic liquid storage tanks:
- (1) One (1) fuel oil storage tank, identified as unit 503, installed in 1970, with an annual throughput of 1,164,000 gal/yr, and a maximum capacity of 10,000 gallons;
 - (2) One (1) fuel oil storage tank, identified as unit 507, installed in 1969, with an annual throughput of 360,000 gal/yr, and a maximum capacity of 6,000 gallons;
 - (3) One (1) process oil storage tank, identified as unit 508, installed in 1969, and with a maximum capacity of 6,000 gallons;
 - (4) One (1) process oil storage tank, identified as unit 504, installed in 1993, with an annual throughput of 312,800 gal/yr, and a maximum capacity of 20,000 gallons;
 - (5) One (1) process oil storage tank, identified as unit 505, installed in 1993, with an annual throughput of 360,000 gal/yr, and a maximum capacity of 20,000 gallons;
 - (6) One (1) process oil storage tank, identified as unit 506, installed in 1993, with an annual throughput of 1,800,000 gal/yr, and a maximum capacity of 20,000 gallons; and
 - (7) One (1) process oil storage tank, identified as unit 509, installed in 1988, with an annual throughput of 312,800 gal/yr, and a maximum capacity of 10,000 gallon;

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

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

D.2.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb]

Units 504, 505, and 506 are subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb. These tanks are exempt from the General Provisions (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A). No provisions of Subpart Kb apply, except for a record keeping requirement.

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

D.2.2 Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb]

To document compliance with 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, records must be maintained of storage tank (units 504, 505, and 506) dimensions and capacity, as prescribed in 40 CFR 60.116b.

SECTION D.3

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Rubber Mixing Systems

- (d) Two (2) rubber mixing systems:
 - (1) One (1) rubber mixing system No.2, installed in 1993, with a production rate of 16,500 pounds per hour, comprised of:
 - (A) Three (3) carbon black surge bins, identified as units 107, 108, and 109, with emissions controlled by bin vent filters and filter room A, and exhausting to stack 118;
 - (B) Four (4) carbon black totes, identified as units 110, 111, 112, and 113;
 - (C) Four (4) carbon black tote surge hoppers, identified as 114, 115, 116, and 117, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-1) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (D) One (1) carbon black weigh hopper, identified as unit 118 with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-1) and filter room A, and exhausting to stack 118;
 - (E) One (1) carbon black chute vent, identified as unit 119, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-1) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (F) Four (4) filler totes, identified as units 120, 121, 122, and 123;
 - (G) Four (4) filler tote surge hoppers, identified as units 124, 125, 126, and 127, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-4) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (H) One (1) filler weigh hopper, identified as unit 128 with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-4) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (I) One (1) filler chute vent, identified as unit 129, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-4) and filter room A exhausting to stack 118;
 - (J) One (1) Banbury mixer, identified as unit 130, with emissions controlled by two dust collectors (DC-1 and DC-2) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (K) One (1) drop mill, identified as unit 131, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-2) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (L) One (1) dip unit and cooler, identified as units 132 and 133, respectively, with emissions controlled by filter room B, exhausting to stack 119;
 - (M) One (1) carbon black bulk unloading, handling, and storage system, identified as unit 102, including three (3) carbon black storage silos, identified as units 103, 104, and 105 with emissions controlled by bin vent filters and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;

SECTION D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS (Continued)

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

Rubber Mixing Systems (Continued)

- (N) One (1) unloading area vacuum system, identified as unit 134, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-6) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
- (O) One (1) mixing area vacuum system, identified as unit 135, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-5) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118; and
- (P) One (1) compounding station for Mixer No. 2, identified as unit 100, with emissions controlled by DC-3 and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
- (2) One (1) rubber mixing system No. 3, installed in 1996, with a production rate of 21,200 pounds per hour, comprised of:
 - (A) Three (3) carbon black surge bins, identified as units 207, 208, and 209, with emissions controlled by bin vent filters and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (B) Five (5) carbon black totes, identified as units 210, 211, 212, 213, and 214;
 - (C) Five (5) carbon black tote surge hoppers, identified as units 215, 216, 217, 218, and 219, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-9) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (D) One (1) carbon black weigh hopper, identified as unit 220, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-9) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (E) One (1) carbon black chute vent, identified as unit 221, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-9) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (F) Four (4) filler totes, identified as units 222, 223, 224, and 225 and four (4) filler tote surge hoppers, identified as units 226, 227, 228, and 229, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-7) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (G) One (1) filler weigh hopper, identified as unit 230, with emissions controlled with a dust collector (DC-7) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
 - (H) One (1) filler chute vent, identified as 231, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-7) and filter room A exhausting to stack 118;
 - (I) One (1) banbury mixer, identified as unit 232, with emissions controlled by dust collectors DC-8 and DC-9 and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;

SECTION D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS (Continued)

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

Rubber Mixing Systems (Continued)

- (J) One (1) drop mill, identified as unit 233, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-8) and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;
- (K) One (1) dip unit and one (1) cooler, identified as units 234, and 235, respectively, with emissions controlled by filter room B, exhausting to stack 119;
- (L) One (1) supersac unloading system, identified as unit 101, installed in 1995, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-10), and exhausting inside the building;
- (M) One (1) compounding station for mixer No. 3, identified as unit 200, installed in 1996, with emissions controlled by a dust collector (DC-7), and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118; also consists of compounding Trolley, with emissions controlled by dust collector (DC-11), exhausting into the room; and
- (N) One (1) carbon black storage silo, identified as unit 106, with emissions controlled by bin vent filters and filter room A, exhausting to stack 118;

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

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

D.3.1 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6-3-2]

- (a) Pursuant to CP033-2898-00013, issued May 20, 1993, the allowable PM emissions rate from filter room A and filter room B shall not exceed 0.00553 gr/acfm and 0.00115 gr/acfm, respectively, and the opacity shall not exceed 10%.
- (b) Pursuant to CP033-4327-00013, issued November 6, 1995, the allowable PM emission rate from rubber mixing system No. 3 shall not exceed 19.94 lb/hr.

D.3.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for these facilities and their control devices.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.3.3 Particulate Matter (PM)

In order to comply with D.3.1, the bin vent filters, dust collectors, and filter rooms for PM control shall be in operation at all times that the facilities listed in the description are in operation.

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

D.3.4 Visible Emissions Notations

- (a) Visible emission notations of the exhaust from stacks 118 and 119 shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

- (b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.
- (c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.
- (d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.
- (e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take 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.

D.3.5 Parametric Monitoring

The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the filters used in conjunction with Filter Rooms A and B, at least once per day when the rubber mixing systems are in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the filters are outside the normal range of 0.1 and 2 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C -Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated at least once every six (6) months.

D.3.6 Broken or Failed Filter Detection

- (a) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).
- (b) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the line. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

Bag failure can be indicated by a significant drop in the baghouse's pressure reading with abnormal visible emissions, by an opacity violation, or by other means such as gas temperature, flow rate, air infiltration, leaks, dust traces or triboflows.

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

D.3.7 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document compliance with Condition D.3.4, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of visible emission notations of the exhaust.
- (b) To document compliance with Condition D.3.5, the Permittee shall maintain records of the pressure drop during normal operation.
- (c) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

SECTION D.4 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- (e) Four (4) breakdown mills, identified as units 006, 007, 008, and 009, constructed in 1992, 1994, 1989, and 1989, respectively, each with a maximum throughput of 42,000,000 lb/yr, exhausting inside the building;
- (f) One (1) rubber curing operation, identified as unit 400, comprised of forty-seven (47) presses, thirty-three (33) of which were installed between 1960 and 1982, eleven (11) of which were added in 1999, and three (3) of which were added in 2002 (these three are identified as IM-01, IM-02, and IM-03), with a combined maximum throughput of 5,764 pounds of rubber per hour, some with associated finish grinding steps, with emissions controlled by a dust collector that exhaust inside the building;
- (g) Eighteen (18) rubber injection molding presses, identified as unit 400, two constructed in 2003, each with a maximum capacity of 116 pounds per hour, and associated insignificant grinding wheels, identified as unit 600, with emissions controlled by dust collectors that exhaust inside the building;
- (h) Two (2) curing operation autoclaves, identified as unit 401, the original installed prior to 1975 and a new autoclave installed in 1999, with a maximum combined throughput of 8,280 pounds molded rubber per hour and exhausting to stack 38 and stack 126, respectively;
- (i) Two (2) mold cleaners, identified as units 402 and 403, each with a maximum capacity of 180 pounds of plastic shot blast per hour, with emissions controlled by dust collectors that exhaust inside the building;
- (j) One (1) natural gas kolene unit, identified as unit 320, installed in 1990, rated at 2 MMBtu/hr, equipped with a venturi scrubber for control of particulate matter and exhausting to stack 42. The natural gas combustion operation of the kolene unit is exhausted from stack 43.
- (k) Wheelabrator metal shot blaster, identified as unit 301, equipped with a dust filter and exhausting inside the building with a maximum capacity of 29,400 pounds of metal shot per hour.
- (l) One (1) wheelabrator, identified as Wheelabrator #2, with a unit ID of 327.

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

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

D.4.1 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from the facilities listed below shall not exceed the listed allowable particulate emission rate. The emission rates are based on the following equation:

$$E = 4.10 P^{0.67}$$

where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour, if
P is 60,000 lbs/hr (30 tons/hr) or less

Equipment	Allowable Emission Rate (lb/hr)
Two mold cleaners (units 402 and 403)	0.82 each
Kolene salt stripping unit (unit 320)	5.62
Wheelabrator unit (unit 301)	24.82
Injection molding press (IM-01, IM-02, IM-03)	0.61 each
Transfer Molding press (TM-01)	0.82

- (a) One (1) kolene salt stripping tank to remove adhesive and paint materials, controlled by a venturi scrubber. Pursuant to permit 17-12-93-0112, issued January 30, 1990, the venturi scrubber shall be operated at a minimum collection efficiency of 90 percent for PM.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), and SSM 033-15942-00013, issued April 8, 2003, the particulate from the eighteen (18) new injection molding presses (unit 400) shall not exceed 0.609 pounds per hour each when operating at a process weight rate of 116 pounds per hour, each.
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), and SSM 033-15942-00013, issued April 8, 2003, the allowable particulate matter emission rate from the forty-seven (47) existing presses (unit 400) shall not exceed the following weight rates:

Press Type	Number of Presses	Process Weight Rate for each press (lb/hr)	Process Weight Rate for each press (ton/hr)	Particulate Emission Limitation for each press (lb/hr)
50 Series Injection	11	83	0.042	0.551*
60 Series Injection	23	116	0.058	0.609
70 Series Injection	3	155	0.078	0.739
Rutil Injection Press	1	98	0.049	0.551*
Transfer Press	9	180	0.090	0.817

*Note that pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate emissions from a process with a process weight rate less than one hundred (100) pounds per hour shall not exceed 0.551 pounds per hour.

- (d) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from the shot blaster (unit 327) shall not exceed the allowable particulate emission rate based on the following equation:

Interpolation of the data for the process weight rate up to 60,000 pounds per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

$$E = 4.10 P^{0.67}$$

where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and
 P = process weight rate in tons per hour

D.4.2 Rubber Throughput Limitations [326 IAC 2-2-3] [326 IAC 8-1-6]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 (BACT), 326 IAC 8-1-6, and SSM 033-15942-00013, issued April 8, 2003, the Permittee shall comply with the following limitations:

- (a) The rubber processed by the eighteen (18) injection molding presses (unit 400), constructed in 2003, and the existing forty-seven (47) transfer and injection molding presses (unit 400) shall not exceed 42,000,000 pounds, combined, per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. The VOC emissions from the transfer and injection molding presses shall not exceed 6.23×10^{-3} pounds per pound rubber. This limit is equivalent to VOC emissions of less than one hundred thirty-one (131) tons per year from the eighteen (18) injection molding presses (unit 400), constructed in 2003, and the existing forty-seven (47) transfer and injection molding presses (unit 400), combined.
- (b) The Rubber Compound #17 processed by the eighteen (18) injection molding presses (unit 400), constructed in 2003, shall not exceed 15,811,800 pounds, combined, per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. The aniline emissions from the injection molding presses shall not exceed 1.02×10^{-3} pounds per pound rubber. This limit is equivalent to aniline emissions of less than 0.23 grams per second from the eighteen (18) injection molding presses (unit 400).

D.4.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for these facilities and their control devices.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.4.4 Particulate Matter (PM)

In order to comply with D.4.1, the control equipment for PM control shall be in operation and control emissions from the mold cleaners, curing operation grinders, and kolene salt stripping tank at all times that the facilities are in operation.

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

D.4.5 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

- (a) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).
- (b) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the line. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

Bag failure can be indicated by a significant drop in the baghouse's pressure reading with abnormal visible emissions, by an opacity violation, or by other means such as gas temperature, flow rate, air infiltration, leaks, dust traces or triboflows.

D.4.6 Scrubber Malfunction

In the event that a scrubber malfunction has been observed:

- (a) The affected unit will be shut down immediately in accordance with safe operating procedures until the failed unit has been repaired or the appropriate components replaced”.
- (b) Based upon the findings of the inspection, any additional corrective actions will be devised within eight (8) hours of discovery and will include a timetable for completion.

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

D.4.7 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document compliance with Conditions D.4.2, the Permittee shall maintain records of the rubber processed by unit 400 and the Rubber Compound #17 processed by the eighteen (18) injection molding presses constructed in 2003.
- (b) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.4.8 Reporting Requirements

A monthly summary of the information to document compliance with Condition D.4.2 shall be submitted quarterly to the addresses listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.5 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Adhesive/Coating Application Operations and Cleaning Area

(m) Adhesive/Coating Application Operations:

- (1) One (1) dip style coating line #2, identified as unit 322, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 960 units per hour and one (1) insignificant natural gas-fired oven with a maximum capacity of 0.14 million Btu/hr, exhausting to stacks 128 and 127, respectively;
- (2) One (1) automated coating line designated Auto Line #2, identified as unit 321, installed in 1999, consisting of two (2) booths, which apply adhesive cements and primer or cover coatings through high volume low pressure (HVLP) spray guns to a maximum of 7,200 metal inserts per hour and exhaust through stacks 121 and 122 with dry filters as particulate matter overspray control. The emission unit includes three (3) associated 0.4 MMBtu/hr indirect heaters, which are insignificant activities;
- (3) One (1) adhesive/coating mixing room, identified as unit 302, installed in 1990, exhausting to stacks 112 and 113;
- (4) Five (5) Chain-on-Edge (COE) systems each with dry filters as particulate matter overspray control:
 - (A) COE No. 2, identified as unit 304, installed in 1981, equipped with an electric oven, and exhausting to stacks 5 and 22;
 - (B) COE No. 3, identified as unit 305, installed in 1986, equipped with an electric oven, and exhausting to stacks 48, 49, and 51;
 - (C) COE No. 4, identified as unit 306, installed in 1988, equipped with an insignificant natural gas-fired oven, and exhausting to stacks 69, 70, and 71;
 - (D) COE No. 5, identified as unit 307, installed in 1988, equipped with an insignificant natural gas-fired oven, and exhausting to stacks 75, 76, and 77; and
 - (E) COE No. 6, identified as unit 308, installed in 1991, equipped with an insignificant natural gas-fired oven, and exhausting to stacks 82, 83, and 84;
- (5) One (1) ID/OD No.1, with dry filters as particulate matter overspray control, identified as unit 309, installed in 1988, and exhausting to stacks 72, 73, and 74. The emission unit includes a 0.4 MMBtu/hr indirect gas-fired heater which is an insignificant activity;

SECTION D.5 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS (Continued)

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

Adhesive/Coating Application Operations and Cleaning Area (Continued)

- (6) Two (2) Ronci adhesive dip coating lines, identified as units 312 and 313, both installed in 1986, and exhausting to stack 21;
- (7) One (1) automatic coating line (Auto Line #1) consisting of two (2) adhesive coating booths with overspray controlled by baffles, identified as unit 315, installed prior to 1980, and exhausting to stacks 16, 17, 18, and 19;
- (8) One (1) hand-operated spray booth, with overspray controlled by baffles, identified as unit 316, exhausting to stacks 8 and 9; and
- (9) One (1) channel mount color code operation, identified as unit 317; and
- (n) One spray gun cleaning area, identified as Unit 319, using toluene, xylene, and methyl isobutyl ketone.

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

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

D.5.1 Prevention of Significant Deterioration [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 8-1-6]

Pursuant to CP 033-10248-000130 issued on January 28, 1999, the input VOC to the applicators of Auto Line #2 minus the VOC disposed of shall not exceed 16.0 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. This is equivalent to VOC emissions of 16.0 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period. This limit ensures that modifications made pursuant to permit CP033-10248-033, issued January 28, 1999, are less than the Prevention of Significant Deterioration significant level of 25 tons per year. Therefore, compliance with this condition renders the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) and 326 IAC 8-1-6 not applicable to this modification.

D.5.2 VOC Control [326 IAC 2-2-3] [326 IAC 8-1-6]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 and 326 IAC 8-1-6, the Permittee shall operate the following overspray controls on COE#2, COE#3, COE#4, COE#5, and COE#6.
 - (1) Programmable Logic Controls (PLC);
 - (2) Part fixture sensing;
 - (3) Overspray filters; and
 - (4) HVLP spray guns.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 and 326 IAC 8-1-6, the Permittee shall operate chain indexing on COE#6.
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 and 326 IAC 8-1-6, the Permittee shall operate the following overspray controls on ID/OD #1.
 - (1) Programmable Logic Controls (PLC); and

- (2) Overspray filters.
- (d) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 and 326 IAC 8-1-6, the Permittee shall use low VOC adhesives for COE#2, COE#3, COE#4, COE#5, COE#6, and ID/OD #1, whenever possible.
-
- (e) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 and 326 IAC 8-1-6, the input of volatile organic compounds (VOC) to the applicators of COE #6 minus the VOC disposed of shall be limited to less than 45 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (f) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 and 326 IAC 8-1-6, the input of volatile organic compounds (VOC) to each of the applicators of COE #3, COE #4, and COE #5, minus the VOC disposed of shall be limited to less than 45 tons each per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (g) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 and 326 IAC 8-1-6, the input of volatile organic compounds (VOC) to the applicators of ID/OD #1 minus the VOC disposed of shall be limited to less than 15 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (h) The input of volatile organic compound (VOC) to the applicators of COE #2 minus the VOC disposed of shall be limited to less than 70 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

D.5.3 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)]

Pursuant to CP 033-2009-00013 issued August 22, 1991, CP 033-2143-00013 issued on October 22, 1991, CP 033-10248-00013 issued on January 28, 1999, particulate from the surface coating shall be controlled by a dry particulate filter or baffle, and the Permittee shall operate the control device in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

D.5.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for these facilities and their control devices.

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

D.5.5 Monitoring

-
- (a) Daily inspections shall be performed to verify placement, integrity and particle loading of the filters and baffles. To monitor the performance of the dry filters and baffles, weekly observations shall be made of the overspray from the surface coating booth stacks (121, 122, 12-15, 5, 22, 48, 49, 51, 69-71, 75-77, 82-84, 72-74, 21, 16-19, 8, and 9) while one or more of the booths are in operation. If a condition exists which should result in a response step, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances . Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit.
- (b) Monthly inspections shall be performed of the coating emissions from the stacks and the presence of overspray on the rooftops and the nearby ground. When there is a noticeable change in overspray emissions, or when evidence of overspray emissions is observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.5.6 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document compliance with Conditions D.5.1 and D.5.2, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (4) below. Records maintained for (1) through (4) shall be taken as stated below and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limits and/or the VOC emission limits established in Conditions D.5.1 and D.5.2. 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.
 - (2) The amount of coating material and solvent less water used on a monthly basis.
 - (A) Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used.
 - (B) Solvent usage records shall differentiate between those added to coatings and those used as cleanup solvents.
 - (3) The cleanup solvent usage for each month and the amount of VOC disposed of;
 - (4) The weight of VOCs emitted for each compliance period.
- (b) To document compliance with Condition D.5.5, the Permittee shall maintain a log of daily overspray observations, and daily and weekly inspections.
- (c) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.5.7 Reporting Requirements

- (a) A monthly summary of the information to document compliance with Conditions D.5.1 and D.5.2, shall be submitted quarterly to the addresses listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as deemed by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (b) In order to demonstrate compliance with D.5.2(d), the permittee shall annually report to OAQ progress on replacing adhesives with low-VOC based adhesives.

SECTION D.6

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: New Coating Operations (GR-05)

New Coating Operations (GR-05):

- (o) One (1) Chain-on-Edge (COE #7) coating line, identified as ID324, consisting of the following:
 - (1) Two (2) booths with a total maximum capacity of 1800 parts per hour, each booth is equipped with a High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) spray system with particulate overspray emissions controlled by fabric filters, and
 - (2) Two (2) natural gas-fired ovens, each with a maximum capacity of 0.5 million British thermal units per hour.

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

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

D.6.1 Prevention of Significant Deterioration Minor Limit and Best Available Control Technology [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 8-1-6]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6, the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for the Chain-on-Edge (COE#7) coating line, identified as ID324, shall be as follows:

- (a) The use of VOC, including coatings, dilution solvents, and cleaning solvents shall be limited to less than 39.98 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. This usage limit is required to limit the potential to emit of VOC from the new Chain-on-Edge (COE#7) coating line, identified as ID324 to less than 40 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (b) The Permittee shall not allow the discharge into the atmosphere VOC from adhesive coatings in excess of seven (7.0) pounds of VOC per gallon of coating, excluding water as delivered to the Chain-on-Edge (COE#7) coating line applicators.
- (c) The Permittee shall not allow the discharge into the atmosphere VOC from primer coatings in excess of six and thirty hundredths (6.30) pounds of VOC per gallon of coating, as delivered to the Chain-on-Edge (COE#7) coating line applicators.
- (d) The following high transfer efficiency coating application technology shall be used in order to reduce VOC usage and emissions from the Chain-on-Edge (COE#7) coating line, identified as ID324:
 - (1) High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) spray system.
 - (2) Chain indexing
 - (3) Programmable logic controls (PLC)
 - (4) Part fixture sensing system

Compliance with this condition shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2, Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) not applicable, and shall satisfy the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6, General Reduction requirements.

D.6.2 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 at all times when the two paint booths in Chain-on-Edge (COE#7) coating line, identified as ID324 are in operation.

D.6.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for these facilities and their control devices.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.6.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-4] [326 IAC 8-1-2(a)]

- (a) Compliance with the VOC content and usage limitations contained in Conditions D.6.1 shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3) and 326 IAC 8-1-2(a) by preparing or obtaining from the manufacturer the copies of the "as supplied" and "as applied" VOC data sheets. IDEM, OAQ, reserves the authority to determine compliance using Method 24 in conjunction with the analytical procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4.
- (b) Compliance with the VOC content limit in Condition D.6.1(b) shall be determined using a volume weighted average of the coatings used on a monthly basis. This volume weighted average shall be determined using the following equation:

$$A = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (C_i)(U_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n (U_i) * (1-D_i)}$$

where:

- A = calculated monthly volume weighted average, lb VOC/gal less water
- C = VOC content of coating _i, lb VOC/gal
- U = actual coating _i usage, gal/month
- D = coating _i weight % water
- n = no. of coatings used during the month

- (c) Compliance with the VOC content limit in Condition D.6.1 (c) shall be determined using a volume weighted average of the coatings used on a monthly basis. This volume weighted average shall be determined using the following equation:

$$A = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (C_i)(U_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n (U_i)}$$

where:

- A = calculated monthly volume weighted average, lb VOC/gal
- C = VOC content of coating i , lb VOC/gal
- U = actual coating i usage, gal/month
- n = no. of coatings used during the month

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

D.6.5 Monitoring

- (a) Daily inspections shall be performed to verify the placement, integrity and particle loading of the filters. To monitor the performance of the dry filters, weekly observations shall be made of the overspray from the surface coating booth stacks (133 and 134) while one or more of the booths are in operation. If a condition exists which should result in a response step, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.
- (b) Monthly inspections shall be performed of the coating emissions from the stacks and the presence of overspray on the rooftops and the nearby ground. When there is a noticeable change in overspray emissions, or when evidence of overspray emissions is observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.6.6 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document compliance with Condition D.6.1, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (5) below. Records maintained for (1) through (5) shall be taken as stated below and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limits and/or the VOC emission limits established in Condition D.6.1. 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.
 - (2) The amount of coating material and solvent less water used on a monthly basis.
 - (A) Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used.
 - (B) Solvent usage records shall differentiate between those added to coatings and those used as cleanup solvents.
 - (3) The cleanup solvent usage for each month.
 - (4) The weight of VOCs emitted for each compliance period.
 - (5) The volume weighted average VOC content of the adhesive and primer coatings used for each month.
- (b) To document compliance with Condition D.6.5, the Permittee shall maintain a log of daily overspray observations, and daily and weekly inspections.

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

D.6.7 Reporting Requirements

A monthly summary of the information to document compliance with Condition D.6.1 shall be submitted quarterly to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as deemed by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION E.1

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Existing Emission Units:

(m) Adhesive/Coating Application Operations:

- (1) One (1) dip style coating line #2, identified as unit 322, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 960 units per hour exhausting to stack 128.
- (2) One (1) automated coating line designated Auto Line #2, identified as unit 321, installed in 1999, consisting of two (2) booths, which apply adhesive cements and primer or cover coatings through high volume low pressure (HVLP) spray guns to a maximum of 7,200 metal inserts per hour and exhaust through stacks 121 and 122 with dry filters as particulate matter overspray control.
- (3) One (1) adhesive/coating mixing room, identified as unit 302, installed in 1990, exhausting to stacks 112 and 113.
- (4) Five (5) Chain-on-Edge (COE) systems each with dry filters as particulate matter overspray control:
 - (A) COE No. 2, identified as unit 304, installed in 1981, exhausting to stacks 5 and 22.
 - (B) COE No. 3, identified as unit 305, installed in 1986, exhausting to stacks 48, 49, and 51.
 - (C) COE No. 4, identified as unit 306, installed in 1988, exhausting to stacks 69, 70, and 71.
 - (D) COE No. 5, identified as unit 307, installed in 1988, exhausting to stacks 75, 76, and 77.
 - (E) COE No. 6, identified as unit 308, installed in 1991, exhausting to stacks 82, 83, and 84.
- (5) One (1) ID/OD No.1, with dry filters as particulate matter overspray control, identified as unit 309, installed in 1988, and exhausting to stacks 72, 73, and 74.
- (6) Two (2) Ronci adhesive dip coating lines, identified as units 312 and 313, both installed in 1986, and exhausting to stack 21.
- (7) One (1) automatic coating line (Auto Line #1) consisting of two (2) adhesive coating booths with particulate matter controlled by baffles, identified as unit 315, installed prior to 1980, and exhausting to stacks 16, 17, 18, and 19.
- (8) One (1) hand-operated spray booth, with particulate matter overspray controlled by baffles, identified as unit 316, exhausting to stacks 8 and 9.
- (9) One (1) channel mount color code operation, identified as unit 317.

(n) One spray gun cleaning area, identified as Unit 319, using toluene, xylene, and methyl isobutyl

ketone.

New Coating Operations (GR-05):

- (o) Two (2) booths with a total maximum capacity of 1800 parts per hour, each booth is equipped with a High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) spray system with particulate overspray emissions controlled by fabric filters.

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

E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP MMMM [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.3880, 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, as specified 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MMMM in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart MMMM.

E.1.2 Miscellaneous Metal Coating NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MMMM]

The Permittee, which engages in miscellaneous metal coating operation shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MMMM as follows:

§ 63.3880 What is the purpose of this subpart?

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

§ 63.3881 Am I subject to this subpart?

- (a) Miscellaneous metal parts and products include, but are not limited to, metal components of the following types of products as well as the products themselves: motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycles and sporting goods, recreational vehicles, extruded aluminum structural components, railroad cars, heavy duty trucks, medical equipment, lawn and garden equipment, electronic equipment, magnet wire, steel drums, industrial machinery, metal pipes, and numerous other industrial, household, and consumer products. Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, the source category to which this subpart applies is the surface coating of any miscellaneous metal parts or products, as described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, and it includes the subcategories listed in paragraphs (a)(2) through (6) of this section.
 - (1) Surface coating is the application of coating to a substrate using, for example, spray guns or dip tanks. When application of coating to a substrate occurs, then surface coating also includes associated activities, such as surface preparation, cleaning, mixing, and storage. However, these activities do not comprise surface coating if they are not directly related to the application of the coating. Coating application with handheld, non-refillable aerosol containers, touch-up markers, marking pens, or the application of paper film or plastic film which may be pre-coated with an adhesive by the manufacturer are not coating operations for the purposes of this subpart.
 - (2) The general use coating subcategory includes all surface coating operations that are not high performance, magnet wire, rubber-to-metal, or extreme performance fluoropolymer coating operations.
 - (3) The high performance coating subcategory includes surface coating operations that are performed using coatings that meet the definition of high performance architectural coating or high temperature coating in §63.3981.

- (4) The magnet wire coating subcategory includes surface coating operations that are performed using coatings that meet the definition of magnet wire coatings in §63.3981.
 - (5) The rubber-to-metal coatings subcategory includes surface coating operations that are performed using coatings that meet the definition of rubber-to-metal coatings in §63.3981.
 - (6) The extreme performance fluoropolymer coatings subcategory includes surface coating operations that are performed using coatings that meet the definition of extreme performance fluoropolymer coatings in §63.3981.
- (b) You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a new, reconstructed, or existing affected source, as defined in §63.3882, that uses 946 liters (250 gallons (gal)) per year, or more, of coatings that contain hazardous air pollutants (HAP) in the surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products defined in paragraph (a) of this section; and that is a major source, is located at a major source, or is part of a major source of emissions of HAP. A major source of HAP emissions is any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 9.07 megagrams (Mg) (10 tons) or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 22.68 Mg (25 tons) or more per year. You do not need to include coatings that meet the definition of non-HAP coating contained in §63.3981 in determining whether you use 946 liters (250 gal) per year, or more, of coatings in the surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products.
- (c) This subpart does not apply to surface coating or a coating operation that meets any of the criteria of paragraphs (c)(1) through (17) of this section.
- (1) A coating operation conducted at a facility where the facility uses only coatings, thinners and other additives, and cleaning materials that contain no organic HAP, as determined according to §63.3941(a).
 - (2) Surface coating operations that occur at research or laboratory facilities, or is part of janitorial, building, and facility maintenance operations, or that occur at hobby shops that are operated for noncommercial purposes.
 - (3) Coatings used in volumes of less than 189 liters (50 gal) per year, provided that the total volume of coatings exempt under this paragraph does not exceed 946 liters (250 gal) per year at the facility.
 - (4) The surface coating of metal parts and products performed on-site at installations owned or operated by the Armed Forces of the United States (including the Coast Guard and the National Guard of any such State) or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or the surface coating of military munitions manufactured by or for the Armed Forces of the United States (including the Coast Guard and the National Guard of any such State).
 - (5) Surface coating where plastic is extruded onto metal wire or cable or metal parts or products to form a coating.
 - (6) Surface coating of metal components of wood furniture that meet the applicability criteria for wood furniture manufacturing (subpart JJ of this part).
 - (7) Surface coating of metal components of large appliances that meet the applicability criteria for large appliance surface coating (subpart NNNN of this part).

- (8) Surface coating of metal components of metal furniture that meet the applicability criteria for metal furniture surface coating (subpart RRRR of this part).
 - (9) Surface coating of metal components of wood building products that meet the applicability criteria for wood building products surface coating (subpart QQQQ of this part).
 - (10) Surface coating of metal components of aerospace vehicles that meet the applicability criteria for aerospace manufacturing and rework (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GG).
 - (11) Surface coating of metal parts intended for use in an aerospace vehicle or component using specialty coatings as defined in appendix A to subpart GG of this part.
 - (12) Surface coating of metal components of ships that meet the applicability criteria for shipbuilding and ship repair (subpart II of this part).
 - (13) Surface coating of metal using a web coating process that meets the applicability criteria for paper and other web coating (subpart JJJJ of this part).
 - (14) Surface coating of metal using a coil coating process that meets the applicability criteria for metal coil coating (subpart SSSS of this part).
 - (15) Surface coating of boats or metal parts of boats (including, but not limited to, the use of assembly adhesives) where the facility meets the applicability criteria for boat manufacturing facilities (subpart VVVV of this part), except where the surface coating of the boat is a metal coating operation performed on personal watercraft or parts of personal watercraft. This subpart does apply to metal coating operations performed on personal watercraft and parts of personal watercraft.
 - (16) Surface coating of assembled on-road vehicles that meet the applicability criteria for the assembled on-road vehicle subcategory in plastic parts and products surface coating (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PPPP).
 - (17) Surface coating of metal components of automobiles and light-duty trucks that meets the applicability criteria in §63.3082(b) for the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII) at a facility that meets the applicability criteria in §63.3081(b).
- (d) If your facility meets the applicability criteria in §63.3081(b) of the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII), and you perform surface coating of metal parts or products that meets both the applicability criteria in §63.3082(c) and the applicability criteria of the Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products (40 CFR part 63, subpart MMMM), then for the surface coating of any or all of your metal parts or products that meets the applicability criteria in §63.3082(c), you may choose to comply with the requirements of subpart IIII of this part in lieu of complying with the Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products NESHAP. Surface coating operations on metal parts or products not intended for use in automobiles or light-duty trucks (for example, parts for motorcycles or lawn mowers) cannot be made part of your affected source under subpart IIII of this part.
- (e) If you own or operate an affected source that meets the applicability criteria of this subpart and at the same facility you also perform surface coating that meets the applicability

criteria of any other final surface coating NESHAP in this part you may choose to comply as specified in paragraph (e)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

- (1) You may have each surface coating operation that meets the applicability criteria of a separate NESHAP comply with that NESHAP separately.
- (2) You may comply with the emission limitation representing the predominant surface coating activity at your facility, as determined according to paragraphs (e)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section. However, you may not establish high performance, rubber-to-metal, or extreme performance fluoropolymer coating operations as the predominant activity. You must not consider any surface coating activity that is subject to the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII) in determining the predominant surface coating activity at your facility.
 - (i) If a surface coating operation accounts for 90 percent or more of the surface coating activity at your facility (that is, the predominant activity), then compliance with the emission limitations of the predominant activity for all surface coating operations constitutes compliance with these and other applicable surface coating NESHAP. In determining predominant activity, you must include coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP and constitute more than 1 percent of total coating activities at your facility. Coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP but comprise less than 1 percent of coating activities need not be included in the determination of predominant activity but must be included in the compliance calculation.
 - (ii) You must use liters (gal) of solids used as a measure of relative surface coating activity over a representative period of operation. You may estimate the relative volume of coating solids used from parameters other than coating consumption and volume solids content (*e.g.*, design specifications for the parts or products coated and the number of items produced). The determination of predominant activity must accurately reflect current and projected coating operations and must be verifiable through appropriate documentation. The use of parameters other than coating consumption and volume solids content must be approved by the Administrator. You may use data for any reasonable time period of at least 1 year in determining the relative amount of coating activity, as long as they represent the way the source will continue to operate in the future and are approved by the Administrator. You must determine the predominant activity at your facility and submit the results of that determination with the initial notification required by §63.3910(b). You must also determine predominant activity annually and include the determination in the next semi-annual compliance report required by §63.3920(a).
- (3) You may comply with a facility-specific emission limit calculated from the relative amount of coating activity that is subject to each emission limit. If you elect to comply using the facility-specific emission limit alternative, then compliance with the facility-specific emission limit and the emission limitations in this subpart for all surface coating operations constitutes compliance with this and other applicable surface coating NESHAP. The procedures for calculating the facility-specific emission limit are specified in §63.3890. In calculating a facility-specific emission limit, you must include coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other

surface coating NESHAP and constitute more than 1 percent of total coating activities at your facility. You must not consider any surface coating activity that is subject to the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII) in determining a facility-specific emission limit for your facility. Coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP but comprise less than 1 percent of total coating activities need not be included in the calculation of the facility-specific emission limit but must be included in the compliance calculations.

§ 63.3882 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

- (a) This subpart applies to each new, reconstructed, and existing affected source within each of the four subcategories listed in §63.3881(a).
- (b) The affected source is the collection of all of the items listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section that are used for surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products within each subcategory.
 - (1) All coating operations as defined in §63.3981;
 - (2) All storage containers and mixing vessels in which coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials are stored or mixed;
 - (3) All manual and automated equipment and containers used for conveying coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials; and
 - (4) All storage containers and all manual and automated equipment and containers used for conveying waste materials generated by a coating operation.
- (c) An affected source is a new affected source if you commenced its construction after August 13, 2002 and the construction is of a completely new miscellaneous metal parts and products surface coating facility where previously no miscellaneous metal parts and products surface coating facility had existed.
- (d) An affected source is reconstructed if it meets the criteria as defined in §63.2.
- (e) An affected source is existing if it is not new or reconstructed.

§ 63.3883 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 §§63.3940, 63.3950, and 63.3960.

- (b) For an existing affected source, the compliance date is the date 3 years after January 2, 2004.
- (d) You must meet the notification requirements in §63.3910 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

§ 63.3890 What emission limits must I meet?

- (b) For an existing affected source, you must limit organic HAP emissions to the atmosphere from the affected source to the applicable limit specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section, except as specified in paragraph (c) of this section, determined according to the requirements in §63.3941, §63.3951, or §63.3961.

- (4) For each existing rubber-to-metal coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 4.5 kg (37.7 lb) organic HAP per liter (gal) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

§ 63.3891 What are my options for meeting the emission limits?

You must include all coatings (as defined in §63.3981), thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the affected source when determining whether the organic HAP emission rate is equal to or less than the applicable emission limit in §63.3890. To make this determination, you must use at least one of the three compliance options listed in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section. You may apply any of the compliance options to an individual coating operation, or to multiple coating operations as a group, or to the entire affected source. You may use different compliance options for different coating operations, or at different times on the same coating operation. You may employ different compliance options when different coatings are applied to the same part, or when the same coating is applied to different parts. However, you may not use different compliance options at the same time on the same coating operation. If you switch between compliance options for any coating operation or group of coating operations, you must document this switch as required by §63.3930(c), and you must report it in the next semiannual compliance report required in §63.3920.

- (a) *Compliant material option.* Demonstrate that the organic HAP content of each coating used in the coating operation(s) is less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, and that each thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used contains no organic HAP. You must meet all the requirements of §§63.3940, 63.3941, and 63.3942 to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit using this option.
- (b) *Emission rate without add-on controls option.* Demonstrate that, based on the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the coating operation(s), the organic HAP emission rate for the coating operation(s) is less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, calculated as a rolling 12-month emission rate and determined on a monthly basis. You must meet all the requirements of §§63.3950, 63.3951, and 63.3952 to demonstrate compliance with the emission limit using this option.

§ 63.3892 What operating limits must I meet?

- (a) For any coating operation(s) on which you use the compliant material option or the emission rate without add-on controls option, you are not required to meet any operating limits.

§ 63.3893 What work practice standards must I meet?

- (a) For any coating operation(s) on which you use the compliant material option or the emission rate without add-on controls option, you are not required to meet any work practice standards.

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.3900 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 §63.3891(a) and (b), must be in compliance with the applicable emission limit in §63.3890 at all times.
- (b) You must always operate and maintain your affected source, including all air pollution control and monitoring equipment you use for purposes of complying with this subpart, according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(1)(i).

§ 63.3901 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 2 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.3910 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.* For an existing affected source, you must submit the initial notification no later than 1 year after January 2, 2004. If you are using compliance with the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (Subpart IIII of this part) as provided for under §63.3881(d) to constitute compliance with this subpart for any or all of your metal parts coating operations, then you must include a statement to this effect in your initial notification, and no other notifications are required under this subpart in regard to those metal parts coating operations. If you are complying with another NESHAP that constitutes the predominant activity at your facility under §63.3881(e)(2) to constitute compliance with this subpart for your metal parts coating operations, then you must include a statement to this effect in your initial notification, and no other notifications are required under this subpart in regard to those metal parts coating operations.
- (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 §§63.3940, 63.3950, or 63.3960 that applies to your affected source. The notification of compliance status must contain the information specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (11) of this section and in §63.9(h).
 - (1) Company name and address.
 - (2) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.
 - (3) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. The reporting period is the initial compliance period described in §§63.3940, 63.3950, or 63.3960 that applies to your affected source.
 - (4) Identification of the compliance option or options specified in §63.3891 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 §63.3890, include all the calculations you used to determine the kg (lb) of organic HAP emitted per liter (gal) coating solids used. You do not need to submit information provided by the materials' suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports.
 - (7) For each of the data items listed in paragraphs (c)(7)(i) through (iv) of this section that is required by the compliance option(s) you used to demonstrate compliance

with the emission limit, include an example of how you determined the value, including calculations and supporting data. Supporting data may include a copy of the information provided by the supplier or manufacturer of the example coating or material, or a summary of the results of testing conducted according to §63.3941(a), (b), or (c). You do not need to submit copies of any test reports.

- (i) Mass fraction of organic HAP for one coating, for one thinner and/or other additive, and for one cleaning material.
 - (ii) Volume fraction of coating solids for one coating.
 - (iii) Density for one coating, one thinner and/or other additive, and one leaning 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 §63.3951.
- (8) The calculation of kg (lb) of organic HAP emitted per liter (gal) 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 §63.3941.
 - (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 §63.3951.
- (10) If you are complying with a single emission limit representing the predominant activity under §63.3890(c)(1), include the calculations and supporting information used to demonstrate that this emission limit represents the predominant activity as specified in §63.3890(c)(1).
- (11) If you are complying with a facility-specific emission limit under §63.3890(c)(2), include the calculation of the facility-specific emission limit and any supporting information as specified in §63.3890(c)(2).

§ 63.3920 What reports must I submit?

- (a) *Semiannual compliance reports.* You must submit semiannual compliance reports for each affected source according to the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section. The semiannual compliance reporting requirements may be satisfied by reports required under other parts of the Clean Air Act (CAA), as specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.
- (1) *Dates.* Unless the Administrator has approved or agreed to a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must prepare and submit each semiannual compliance report according to the dates specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section. Note that the information reported for each of the months in the reporting period will be based on the last 12 months of data prior to the date of each monthly calculation.
- (i) The first semiannual compliance report must cover the first semiannual reporting period which begins the day after the end of the initial

- compliance period described in §63.3940, §63.3950, or §63.3960 that applies to your affected source and ends on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the initial compliance period.
- (ii) Each subsequent semiannual compliance report must cover the subsequent semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.
 - (iii) Each semiannual compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.
 - (iv) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR Part 70 or 40 CFR Part 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the date specified in paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section.
- (2) *Inclusion with title V report.* Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR Part 70 or 40 CFR Part 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a semiannual compliance report pursuant to this section along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the semiannual compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission limitation in this subpart, its submission will be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a semiannual compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permitting authority.
- (3) *General requirements.* The semiannual compliance report must contain the information specified in paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (vii) of this section, and the information specified in paragraphs (a)(4) through (7) and (c)(1) of this section that is applicable to your affected source.
- (i) Company name and address.
 - (ii) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.
 - (iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. The reporting period is the 6-month period ending on June 30 or December 31. Note that the information reported for each of the 6 months in the reporting period will be based on the last 12 months of data prior to the date of each monthly calculation.
 - (iv) Identification of the compliance option or options specified in §63.3891 that you used on each coating operation during the reporting period. If you switched between compliance options during the reporting period,

you must report the beginning and ending dates for each option you used.

- (v) If you used the emission rate without add-on controls or the emission rate with add-on controls compliance option (§63.3891(b) or (c)), the calculation results for each rolling 12-month organic HAP emission rate during the 6-month reporting period.
 - (vi) If you used the predominant activity alternative (§63.3890(c)(1)), include the annual determination of predominant activity if it was not included in the previous semi-annual compliance report.
- (4) *No deviations.* If there were no deviations from the emission limitations in §§63.3890, 63.3892, and 63.3893 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.
- (5) *Deviations: Compliant material option.* If you used the compliant material option and there was a deviation from the applicable organic HAP content requirements in §63.3890, the semiannual compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iv) of this section.
- (i) Identification of each coating used that deviated from the applicable emission limit, and each thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used that contained organic HAP, and the dates and time periods each was used.
 - (ii) The calculation of the organic HAP content (using Equation 2 of §63.3941) for each coating identified in paragraph (a)(5)(i) of this section. You do not need to submit background data supporting this calculation (e.g., information provided by coating suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports).
 - (iii) The determination of mass fraction of organic HAP for each thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material identified in paragraph (a)(5)(i) of this section. You do not need to submit background data supporting this calculation (e.g., information provided by material suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports).
 - (iv) A statement of the cause of each deviation.
- (6) *Deviations: Emission rate without add-on controls option.* If you used the emission rate without add-on controls option and there was a deviation from the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, 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 §63.3890.
 - (ii) The calculations used to determine the 12-month organic HAP emission rate for the compliance period in which the deviation occurred. You must submit the calculations for Equations 1, 1A through 1C, 2, and 3 of §63.3951; and if applicable, the calculation used to determine mass of organic HAP in waste materials according to §63.3951(e)(4). You do not need to submit background data supporting these calculations (e.g.,

information provided by materials suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports).

- (iii) A statement of the cause of each deviation.

§ 63.3930 What records must I keep?

You must collect and keep records of the data and information specified in this section. Failure to collect and keep these records is a deviation from the applicable standard.

- (a) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, and the documentation supporting each notification and report. If you are using the predominant activity alternative under §63.3890(c), you must keep records of the data and calculations used to determine the predominant activity. If you are using the facility-specific emission limit alternative under §63.3890(c), you must keep records of the data used to calculate the facility-specific emission limit for the initial compliance demonstration. You must also keep records of any data used in each annual predominant activity determination and in the calculation of the facility-specific emission limit for each 12-month compliance period included in the semi-annual compliance reports.
- (b) A current copy of information provided by materials suppliers or manufacturers, such as manufacturer's formulation data, or test data used to determine the mass fraction of organic HAP and density for each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material, and the 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 on which you used each compliance option and the time periods (beginning and ending dates and times) for each option you used.
- (2) For the compliant material option, a record of the calculation of the organic HAP content for each coating, using Equation 2 of §63.3941.
- (3) For the emission rate without add-on controls option, a record of the calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions for the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used each month using Equations 1, 1A through 1C, and 2 of §63.3951; and, if applicable, the calculation used to determine mass of organic HAP in waste materials according to §63.3951(e)(4); the calculation of the total volume of coating solids used each month using Equation 2 of §63.3951; and the calculation of each 12-month organic HAP emission rate using Equation 3 of §63.3951.
- (d) A record of the name and volume of each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each compliance period. If you are using the compliant material option for all coatings at the source, you may maintain purchase records for each material used rather than a record of the volume used.
- (e) A record of the mass fraction of organic HAP for each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each compliance period unless the material is tracked by weight.

- (f) A record of the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating used during each compliance period.
- (g) 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 coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each compliance period.
- (h) If you use an allowance in Equation 1 of §63.3951 for organic HAP contained in waste materials sent to or designated for shipment to a treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDF) according to §63.3951(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 §63.3951; 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 §63.3951.
 - (3) The methodology used in accordance with §63.3951(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.
- (j) You must keep records of the date, time, and duration of each deviation.

§ 63.3931 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

§ 63.3940 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 §63.3941. The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in §63.3883 and ends on the last day of the 12th month following the compliance date. If the compliance date occurs on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period extends through that month plus the next 12 months. The initial compliance demonstration includes the calculations according to §63.3941 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 §63.3890, and that you used no thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that contained organic HAP as determined according to §63.3941(a).

§ 63.3941 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations?

You may use the compliant material option for any individual coating operation, for any group of coating operations in the affected source, or for all the coating operations in the affected source. You must use either the emission rate without add-on controls option or the emission rate with add-on controls option for any coating operation in the affected source for which you do not use this option. To demonstrate initial compliance using the compliant material option, the coating operation or group of coating operations must use no coating with an organic HAP content that exceeds the applicable emission limits in §63.3890 and must use no thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material that contains organic HAP as determined according to this section. Any coating operation for which you use the compliant material option is not required to meet the operating limits or work practice standards required in §§63.3892 and 63.3893, respectively. You must conduct a separate initial compliance demonstration for each general use, high performance, magnet wire, rubber-to-metal, and extreme performance fluoropolymer coating operation unless you are demonstrating compliance with a predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit as provided in §63.3890(c). If you are demonstrating compliance with a predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit as provided in §63.3890(c), you must demonstrate that all coating operations included in the predominant activity determination or calculation of the facility-specific emission limit comply with that limit. You must meet all the requirements of this section. Use the procedures in this section on each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material in the condition it is in when it is received from its manufacturer or supplier and prior to any alteration. You do not need to redetermine the organic HAP content of coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials that are reclaimed on-site (or reclaimed off-site if you have documentation showing that you received back the exact same materials that were sent off-site) and reused in the coating operation for which you use the compliant material option, provided these materials in their condition as received were demonstrated to comply with the compliant material option.

- (a) *Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each material used.* You must determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during the compliance period by using one of the options in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section.

- (1) *Method 311 (appendix A to 40 CFR Part 63).* You may use Method 311 for determining the mass fraction of organic HAP. Use the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section when performing a Method 311 test.
 - (i) Count each organic HAP that is measured to be present at 0.1 percent by mass or more for Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and at 1.0 percent by mass or more for other compounds. For example, if toluene (not an OSHA carcinogen) is measured to be 0.5 percent of the material by mass, you do not have to count it. Express the mass fraction of each organic HAP you count as a value truncated to four places after the decimal point (e.g., 0.3791).
 - (ii) Calculate the total mass fraction of organic HAP in the test material by adding up the individual organic HAP mass fractions and truncating the result to three places after the decimal point (e.g., 0.763).
- (2) *Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR Part 60).* For coatings, you may use Method 24 to determine the mass fraction of nonaqueous volatile matter and use that value as a substitute for mass fraction of organic HAP. For reactive adhesives in which some of the HAP react to form solids and are not emitted to the atmosphere, you may use the alternative method contained in appendix A to Subpart PPPP of this part, rather than Method 24. You may use the volatile fraction that is emitted, as measured by the alternative method in appendix A to Subpart PPPP of this part, as a substitute for the mass fraction of organic HAP.
- (3) *Alternative method.* You may use an alternative test method for determining the mass fraction of organic HAP once the Administrator has approved it. You must follow the procedure in §63.7(f) to submit an alternative test method for approval.
- (4) *Information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material.* You may rely on information other than that generated by the test methods specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section, such as manufacturer's formulation data, if it represents each organic HAP that is present at 0.1 percent by mass or more for OSHA-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and at 1.0 percent by mass or more for other compounds. For example, if toluene (not an OSHA carcinogen) is 0.5 percent of the material by mass, you do not have to count it. For reactive adhesives in which some of the HAP react to form solids and are not emitted to the atmosphere, you may rely on manufacturer's data that expressly states the organic HAP or volatile matter mass fraction emitted. If there is a disagreement between such information and results of a test conducted according to paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section, then the test method results will take precedence unless, after consultation, you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.
- (5) *Solvent blends.* Solvent blends may be listed as single components for some materials in data provided by manufacturers or suppliers. Solvent blends may contain organic HAP which must be counted toward the total organic HAP mass fraction of the materials. When test data and manufacturer's data for solvent blends are not available, you may use the default values for the mass fraction of organic HAP in these solvent blends listed in Table 3 or 4 to this subpart. If you use the tables, you must use the values in Table 3 for all solvent blends that match Table 3 entries according to the instructions for Table 3, and you may use Table 4 only if the solvent blends in the materials you use do not match any of the solvent blends in Table 3 and you know only whether the blend is aliphatic or

aromatic. However, if the results of a Method 311 (appendix A to 40 CFR Part 63) test indicate higher values than those listed on Table 3 or 4 to this subpart, the Method 311 results will take precedence unless, after consultation, you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.

- (b) *Determine the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating.* You must determine the volume fraction of coating solids (liters (gal) of coating solids per liter (gal) of coating) for each coating used during the compliance period by a test, by information provided by the supplier or the manufacturer of the material, or by calculation, as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section. If test results obtained according to paragraph (b)(1) of this section do not agree with the information obtained under paragraph (b)(3) or (4) of this section, the test results will take precedence unless, after consultation, you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.
- (1) *ASTM Method D2697–86 (Reapproved 1998) or ASTM Method D6093–97 (Reapproved 2003).* You may use ASTM Method D2697–86 (Reapproved 1998), “Standard Test Method for Volume Nonvolatile Matter in Clear or Pigmented Coatings” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or ASTM Method D6093–97 (Reapproved 2003), “Standard Test Method for Percent Volume Nonvolatile Matter in Clear or Pigmented Coatings Using a Helium Gas Pycnometer” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), to determine the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating. Divide the nonvolatile volume percent obtained with the methods by 100 to calculate volume fraction of coating solids.
 - (2) *Alternative method.* You may use an alternative test method for determining the solids content of each coating once the Administrator has approved it. You must follow the procedure in §63.7(f) to submit an alternative test method for approval.
 - (3) *Information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material.* You may obtain the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating from the supplier or manufacturer.
 - (4) *Calculation of volume fraction of coating solids.* You may determine the volume fraction of coating solids using Equation 1 of this section:

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

Where:

V_s = Volume fraction of coating solids, liters (gal) coating solids per liter (gal) 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 D1475–98, “Standard Test Method for Density of Liquid Coatings, Inks, and Related Products” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material, or reference sources providing density or specific gravity data for pure materials. If there is disagreement between ASTM Method

D1475–98 test results and other information sources, the test results will take precedence unless, after consultation you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.

- (c) *Determine the density of each coating.* Determine the density of each coating used during the compliance period from test results using ASTM Method D1475–98, “Standard Test Method for Density of Liquid Coatings, Inks, and Related Products” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material, or specific gravity data for pure chemicals. If there is disagreement between ASTM Method D1475–98 test results and the supplier's or manufacturer's information, the test results will take precedence unless, after consultation you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.
- (d) *Determine the organic HAP content of each coating.* Calculate the organic HAP content, kg (lb) of organic HAP emitted per liter (gal) coating solids used, 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, kg organic HAP emitted per liter (gal) coating solids used.

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

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

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

- (e) *Compliance demonstration.* The calculated organic HAP content for each coating used during the initial compliance period must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.3890; and each thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during the initial compliance period must contain no organic HAP, determined according to paragraph (a) of this section. You must keep all records required by §§63.3930 and 63.3931. As part of the notification of compliance status required in §63.3910, 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 §63.3890, and you used no thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that contained organic HAP, determined according to the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 63.3942 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 §63.3941) exceeds the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, and use no thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material that contains organic HAP, determined according to §63.3941(a). A compliance period consists of 12 months. Each month, after the end of the initial compliance period described in §63.3940, is the end of a compliance period consisting of that month and the preceding 11 months. If you are complying with a facility-specific emission limit under §63.3890(c), you must also perform the calculation using Equation 1 in §63.3890(c)(2) on a monthly basis using the data from the previous 12 months of operation.
- (b) If you choose to comply with the emission limitations by using the compliant material option, the use of any coating, thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material that does not meet the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section is a deviation from the emission limitations that must be reported as specified in §§63.3910(c)(6) and 63.3920(a)(5).
- (c) As part of each semiannual compliance report required by §63.3920, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the compliant material option. If there were no deviations from the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the reporting period because you used no coatings for which the organic HAP content exceeded the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, and you used no thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material that contained organic HAP, determined according to §63.3941(a).
- (d) You must maintain records as specified in §§63.3930 and 63.3931.

Compliance Requirements for the Emission Rate Without Add-On Controls Option

§ 63.3950 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 §63.3951. The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in §63.3883 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 an organic HAP emission rate at the end of the initial compliance period. The initial compliance demonstration includes the calculations according to §63.3951 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 §63.3890.

§ 63.3951 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 §63.3890, but is not required to meet the operating limits or work practice standards in §§63.3892 and 63.3893, respectively. You must conduct a separate initial compliance demonstration for each general use, magnet wire, rubber-to-metal, and extreme performance fluoropolymer coating operation unless you are demonstrating compliance with a predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit as provided in §63.3890(c). If you are demonstrating compliance with a predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit as provided in §63.3890(c), you must

demonstrate that all coating operations included in the predominant activity determination or calculation of the facility-specific emission limit comply with that limit. You must meet all the requirements of this section. When calculating the organic HAP emission rate according to this section, do not include any coatings, thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials used on coating operations for which you use the compliant material option or the emission rate with add-on controls option. You do not need to redetermine the mass of organic HAP in coatings, thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that have been reclaimed on-site (or reclaimed off-site if you have documentation showing that you received back the exact same materials that were sent off-site) and reused in the coating operation for which you use the emission rate without add-on controls option. If you use coatings, thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that have been reclaimed on-site, the amount of each used in a month may be reduced by the amount of each that is reclaimed. That is, the amount used may be calculated as the amount consumed to account for materials that are reclaimed.

- (a) *Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each material.* Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each month according to the requirements in §63.3941(a).
- (b) *Determine the volume fraction of coating solids.* Determine the volume fraction of coating solids (liter (gal) of coating solids per liter (gal) of coating) for each coating used during each month according to the requirements in §63.3941(b).
- (c) *Determine the density of each material.* Determine the density of each liquid coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each month from test results using ASTM Method D1475–98, “Standard Test Method for Density of Liquid Coatings, Inks, and Related Products” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material, or reference sources providing density or specific gravity data for pure materials. If you are including powder coatings in the compliance determination, determine the density of powder coatings, using ASTM Method D5965–02, “Standard Test Methods for Specific Gravity of Coating Powders” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or information from the supplier. If there is disagreement between ASTM Method D1475–98 or ASTM Method D5965–02 test results and other such information sources, the test results will take precedence unless, after consultation you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct. If you purchase materials or monitor consumption by weight instead of volume, you do not need to determine material density. Instead, you may use the material weight in place of the combined terms for density and volume in Equations 1A, 1B, 1C, and 2 of this section.
- (d) *Determine the volume of each material used.* Determine the volume (liters) of each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each month by measurement or usage records. If you purchase materials or monitor consumption by weight instead of volume, you do not need to determine the volume of each material used. Instead, you may use the material weight in place of the combined terms for density and volume in Equations 1A, 1B, and 1C of this section.
- (e) *Calculate the mass of organic HAP emissions.* The mass of organic HAP emissions is the combined mass of organic HAP contained in all coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used during each month minus the organic HAP in certain waste materials. Calculate the mass of organic HAP emissions using Equation 1 of this section.

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

Where:

He = Total mass of organic HAP emissions during the month, kg.

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

B = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 1B of this section.

C = Total mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 1C of this section.

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, kg, 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 kg organic HAP in the coatings used during the month using Equation 1A of this section:

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

Where:

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

Vol_{c,i} = Total volume of coating, i, used during the month, liters.

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

W_{c,i} = Mass fraction of organic HAP in coating, i, kg organic HAP per kg coating. For reactive adhesives as defined in §63.3981, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to Subpart P of this part.

m = Number of different coatings used during the month.

- (2) Calculate the kg of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used during the month using Equation 1B of this section:

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

Where:

B = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used during the month, kg.

Vol_{t,j} = Total volume of thinner and/or other additive, j, used during the month, liters.

D_{t,j} = Density of thinner and/or other additive, j, kg per liter.

Wt_j = Mass fraction of organic HAP in thinner and/or other additive, j, kg organic HAP per kg thinner and/or other additive. For reactive adhesives as defined in §63.3981, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to Subpart PPPP of this part.

n = Number of different thinners and/or other additives used during the month.

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

Ws,k = Mass fraction of organic HAP in cleaning material, k, kg organic HAP per kg material.

p = Number of different cleaning materials used during the month.

- (4) If you choose to account for the mass of organic HAP contained in waste materials sent or designated for shipment to a hazardous waste TSDF in Equation 1 of this section, then you must determine the mass according to paragraphs (e)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section.
- (i) You may only include waste materials in the determination that are generated by coating operations in the affected source for which you use Equation 1 of this section and that will be treated or disposed of by a facility that is regulated as a TSDF under 40 CFR Part 262, 264, 265, or 266. The TSDF may be either off-site or on-site. You may not include organic HAP contained in wastewater.
 - (ii) You must determine either the amount of the waste materials sent to a TSDF during the month or the amount collected and stored during the month and designated for future transport to a TSDF. Do not include in your determination any waste materials sent to a TSDF during a month if you have already included them in the amount collected and stored during that month or a previous month.
 - (iii) Determine the total mass of organic HAP contained in the waste materials specified in paragraph (e)(4)(ii) of this section.
 - (iv) You must document the methodology you use to determine the amount of waste materials and the total mass of organic HAP they contain, as required in §63.3930(h). If waste manifests include this information, they may be used as part of the documentation of the amount of waste materials and mass of organic HAP contained in them.

- (f) *Calculate the total volume of coating solids used.* Determine the total volume of coating solids used, liters, which is the combined volume of coating solids for all the coatings used during each month, using Equation 2 of this section:

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

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 §63.3941(b).

m = Number of coatings used during the month.

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

$$H_{yr} = \frac{\sum_{y=1}^n H_e}{\sum_{y=1}^n V_{st}} \quad (Eq. 3)$$

Where:

H_{yr} = Average organic HAP emission rate for the compliance period, kg organic HAP emitted per liter coating solids used.

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

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

y = Identifier for months.

n = Number of full or partial months in the compliance period (for the initial compliance period, n equals 12 if the compliance date falls on the first day of a month; otherwise n equals 13; for all following compliance periods, n equals 12).

- (h) *Compliance demonstration.* The organic HAP emission rate for the initial compliance period calculated using Equation 3 of this section must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit for each subcategory in §63.3890 or the predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit allowed in §63.3890(c). You must keep all records as required by §§63.3930 and 63.3931. As part of the notification of compliance status required by §63.3910, 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 §63.3890, determined according to the procedures in this section.

§ 63.3952 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations?

- (a) To demonstrate continuous compliance, the organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period, determined according to §63.3951(a) through (g), must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.3890. A compliance period consists of 12 months. Each month after the end of the initial compliance period described in §63.3950 is the end of a compliance period consisting of that month and the preceding 11 months. You must perform the calculations in §63.3951(a) through (g) on a monthly basis using data from the previous 12 months of operation. If you are complying with a facility-specific emission limit under §63.3890(c), you must also perform the calculation using Equation 1 in §63.3890(c)(2) on a monthly basis using the data from the previous 12 months of operation.
- (b) If the organic HAP emission rate for any 12-month compliance period exceeded the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, this is a deviation from the emission limitation for that compliance period and must be reported as specified in §§63.3910(c)(6) and 63.3920(a)(6).
- (c) As part of each semiannual compliance report required by §63.3920, 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 §63.3890, determined according to §63.3951(a) through (g).
- (d) You must maintain records as specified in §§63.3930 and 63.3931.

§ 63.3980 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

- (a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by us, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.
- (b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under Subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.
- (c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section:
 - (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §63.3881 through 3883 and §63.3890 through 3893.
 - (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90.
 - (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90.
 - (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90.

§ 63.3981 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the CAA, in 40 CFR 63.2, and in this section as follows:

Additive means a material that is added to a coating after purchase from a supplier (e.g., catalysts, activators, accelerators).

Add-on control means an air pollution control device, such as a thermal oxidizer or carbon adsorber, that reduces pollution in an air stream by destruction or removal before discharge to the atmosphere.

Adhesive, adhesive coating means any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together. Products used on humans and animals, adhesive tape, contact paper, or any other product with an adhesive incorporated onto or in an inert substrate shall not be considered adhesives under this subpart.

Assembled on-road vehicle coating means any coating operation in which coating is applied to the surface of some component or surface of a fully assembled motor vehicle or trailer intended for on-road use including, but not limited to, components or surfaces on automobiles and light-duty trucks that have been repaired after a collision or otherwise repainted, fleet delivery trucks, and motor homes and other recreational vehicles (including camping trailers and fifth wheels). Assembled on-road vehicle coating includes the concurrent coating of parts of the assembled on-road vehicle that are painted off-vehicle to protect systems, equipment, or to allow full coverage. Assembled on-road vehicle coating does not include surface coating operations that meet the applicability criteria of the automobiles and light-duty trucks NESHAP. Assembled on-road vehicle coating also does not include the use of adhesives, sealants, and caulks used in assembling on-road vehicles.

Capture device means a hood, enclosure, room, floor sweep, or other means of containing or collecting emissions and directing those emissions into an add-on air pollution control device.

Capture efficiency or capture system efficiency means the portion (expressed as a percentage) of the pollutants from an emission source that is delivered to an add-on control device.

Capture system means one or more capture devices intended to collect emissions generated by a coating operation in the use of coatings or cleaning materials, both at the point of application and at subsequent points where emissions from the coatings and cleaning materials occur, such as flashoff, drying, or curing. As used in this subpart, multiple capture devices that collect emissions generated by a coating operation are considered a single capture system.

Cleaning material means a solvent used to remove contaminants and other materials, such as dirt, grease, oil, and dried or wet coating (e.g., depainting or paint stripping), from a substrate before or after coating application or from equipment associated with a coating operation, such as spray booths, spray guns, racks, tanks, and hangers. Thus, it includes any cleaning material used on substrates or equipment or both.

Coating means a material applied to a substrate for decorative, protective, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, sealants, liquid plastic coatings, caulks, inks, adhesives, and maskants. Decorative, protective, or functional materials that consist only of protective oils for metal, acids, bases, or any combination of these substances, or paper film or plastic film which may be pre-coated with an adhesive by the film manufacturer, are not considered coatings for the purposes of this subpart. A liquid plastic coating means a coating made from fine particle-size polyvinyl chloride (PVC) in solution (also referred to as a plastisol).

Coating operation means equipment used to apply cleaning materials to a substrate to prepare it for coating application (surface preparation) or to remove dried coating; to apply coating to a substrate (coating application) and to dry or cure the coating after application; or to clean coating operation equipment (equipment cleaning). A single coating operation may include any combination of these types of equipment, but always includes at least the point at which a given

quantity of coating or cleaning material is applied to a given part and all subsequent points in the affected source where organic HAP are emitted from the specific quantity of coating or cleaning material on the specific part. There may be multiple coating operations in an affected source.

Coating application with handheld, non-refillable aerosol containers, touch-up markers, or marking pens is not a coating operation for the purposes of this subpart.

Coatings solids means the nonvolatile portion of the coating that makes up the dry film.

Continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) means the total equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this subpart, used to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide a record of coating operation, or capture system, or add-on control device parameters.

Controlled coating operation means a coating operation from which some or all of the organic HAP emissions are routed through an emission capture system and add-on control device.

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

- (1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including but not limited to, any emission limit or operating limit or work practice standard;
- (2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or
- (3) Fails to meet any emission limit, or operating limit, or work practice standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

Emission limitation means the aggregate of all requirements associated with a compliance option including emission limit, operating limit, work practice standard, etc.

Enclosure means a structure that surrounds a source of emissions and captures and directs the emissions to an add-on control device.

Exempt compound means a specific compound that is not considered a VOC due to negligible photochemical reactivity. The exempt compounds are listed in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

Extreme performance fluoropolymer coating means coatings that are formulated systems based on fluoropolymer resins which often contain bonding matrix polymers dissolved in non-aqueous solvents as well as other ingredients. Extreme performance fluoropolymer coatings are typically used when one or more critical performance criteria are required including, but not limited to a nonstick low-energy surface, dry film lubrication, high resistance to chemical attack, extremely wide operating temperature, high electrical insulating properties, or that the surface comply with government (e.g., USDA, FDA) or third party specifications for health, safety, reliability, or performance. Once applied to a substrate, extreme performance fluoropolymer coatings undergo a curing process that typically requires high temperatures, a chemical reaction, or other specialized technology.

Facility maintenance means the routine repair or renovation (including the surface coating) of the tools, equipment, machinery, and structures that comprise the infrastructure of the affected facility and that are necessary for the facility to function in its intended capacity.

General use coating means any material that meets the definition of coating but does not meet the definition of high performance coating, rubber-to-metal coating, magnet wire coating, or extreme performance fluoropolymer coating as defined in this section.

High performance architectural coating means any coating applied to architectural subsections which is required to meet the specifications of Architectural Aluminum Manufacturer's Association's publication number AAMA 605.2-2000.

High performance coating means any coating that meets the definition of high performance architectural coating or high temperature coating in this section.

High temperature coating means any coating applied to a substrate which during normal use must withstand temperatures of at least 538 degrees Celsius (1000 degrees Fahrenheit).

Hobby shop means any surface coating operation, located at an affected source, that is used exclusively for personal, noncommercial purposes by the affected source's employees or assigned personnel.

Magnet wire coatings, commonly referred to as magnet wire enamels, are applied to a continuous strand of wire which will be used to make turns (windings) in electrical devices such as coils, transformers, or motors. Magnet wire coatings provide high dielectric strength and turn-to-turn conductor insulation. This allows the turns of an electrical device to be placed in close proximity to one another which leads to increased coil effectiveness and electrical efficiency.

Magnet wire coating machine means equipment which applies and cures magnet wire coatings.

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 §63.3941. Manufacturer's formulation data may include, but are not limited to, information on density, organic HAP content, volatile organic matter content, and coating solids content.

Mass fraction of organic HAP means the ratio of the mass of organic HAP to the mass of a material in which it is contained, expressed as kg of organic HAP per kg of material.

Month means a calendar month or a pre-specified period of 28 days to 35 days to allow for flexibility in recordkeeping when data are based on a business accounting period.

Non-HAP coating means, for the purposes of this subpart, a coating that contains no more than 0.1 percent by mass of any individual organic HAP that is an OSHA-defined carcinogen as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and no more than 1.0 percent by mass for any other individual HAP.

Organic HAP content means the mass of organic HAP emitted per volume of coating solids used for a coating calculated using Equation 2 of §63.3941. The organic HAP content is determined for the coating in the condition it is in when received from its manufacturer or supplier and does not account for any alteration after receipt. For reactive adhesives in which some of the HAP react to form solids and are not emitted to the atmosphere, organic HAP content is the mass of organic HAP that is emitted, rather than the organic HAP content of the coating as it is received.

Permanent total enclosure (PTE) means a permanently installed enclosure that meets the criteria of Method 204 of appendix M, 40 CFR Part 51, for a PTE and that directs all the exhaust gases from the enclosure to an add-on control device.

Personal watercraft means a vessel (boat) which uses an inboard motor powering a water jet pump as its primary source of motive power and which is designed to be operated by a person or persons sitting, standing, or kneeling on the vessel, rather than in the conventional manner of sitting or standing inside the vessel.

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. Protective oils used on miscellaneous metal parts and products include magnet wire lubricants and soft temporary protective coatings that are removed prior to installation or further assembly of a part or component.

Reactive adhesive means adhesive systems composed, in part, of volatile monomers that react during the adhesive curing reaction, and, as a result, do not evolve from the film during use. These volatile components instead become integral parts of the adhesive through chemical reaction. At least 70 percent of the liquid components of the system, excluding water, react during the process.

Research or laboratory facility means a facility whose primary purpose is for research and development of new processes and products, that is conducted under the close supervision of technically trained personnel, and is not engaged in the manufacture of final or intermediate products for commercial purposes, except in a de minimis manner.

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

Rubber-to-metal coatings are coatings that contain heat-activated polymer systems in either solvent or water that, when applied to metal substrates, dry to a non-tacky surface and react chemically with the rubber and metal during a vulcanization process.

Startup, initial means the first time equipment is brought online in a facility.

Surface preparation means use of a cleaning material on a portion of or all of a substrate. This includes use of a cleaning material to remove dried coating, which is sometimes called depainting.

Temporary total enclosure means an enclosure constructed for the purpose of measuring the capture efficiency of pollutants emitted from a given source as defined in Method 204 of appendix M, 40 CFR Part 51.

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

Total volatile hydrocarbon (TVH) means the total amount of nonaqueous volatile organic matter determined according to Methods 204 and 204A through 204F of appendix M to 40 CFR Part 51 and substituting the term TVH each place in the methods where the term VOC is used. The TVH includes both VOC and non-VOC.

Uncontrolled coating operation means a coating operation from which none of the organic HAP emissions are routed through an emission capture system and add-on control device.

Volatile organic compound (VOC) means any compound defined as VOC in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

Volume fraction of coating solids means the ratio of the volume of coating solids (also known as the volume of nonvolatiles) to the volume of a coating in which it is contained; liters (gal) of coating solids per liter (gal) of coating.

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

Table 3 to Subpart MMMM 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 and which match either the solvent blend name or the chemical abstract series (CAS) number. If a solvent blend matches both the name and CAS number for an entry, that entry's organic HAP mass fraction must be used for that solvent blend. Otherwise, use the organic HAP mass fraction for the entry matching either the solvent blend name or CAS number, or use the organic HAP mass fraction from table 4 to this subpart if neither the name or CAS number match.

Solvent/solvent blend percent by	CAS. No.	Average organic HAP mass fraction	Typical organic HAP, mass
1. Toluene.....	108-88-3	1.0	Toluene.
2. Xylene(s).....	1330-20-7	1.0	Xylenes, ethylbenzene.
3. Hexane.....	110-54-3	0.5	n-hexane.
4. n-Hexane.....	110-54-3	1.0	n-hexane.
5. Ethylbenzene.....	100-41-4	1.0	Ethylbenzene.
6. Aliphatic 140.....	.....	0	None.
7. Aromatic 100.....	.....	0.02	1% xylene, 1% cumene.
8. Aromatic 150.....	.....	0.09	Naphthalene.
9. Aromatic naphtha.....	64742-95-6	0.02	1% xylene, 1% cumene.
10. Aromatic solvent.....	64742-94-5	0.1	Naphthalene.
11. Exempt mineral spirits.....	8032-32-4	0	None.
12. Ligroines (VM & P).....	8032-32-4	0	None.
13. Lactol spirits.....	64742-89-6	0.15	Toluene.
14. Low aromatic white spirit.....	64742-82-1	0	None.
15. Mineral spirits.....	64742-88-7	0.01	Xylenes.
16. Hydrotreated naphtha.....	64742-48-9	0	None.
17. Hydrotreated light distillate.....	64742-47-8	0.001	Toluene.
18. Stoddard solvent.....	8052-41-3	0.01	Xylenes.
19. Super high-flash naphtha.....	64742-95-6	0.05	Xylenes.
20. Varsol ® solvent..... ethylbenzene.	8052-49-3	0.01	0.5% xylenes, 0.5%
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 4 to Subpart MMMM 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 3 to this subpart by either solvent blend name or CAS number and you only know whether the blend is aliphatic or aromatic.

^b Mineral Spirits 135, Mineral Spirits 150 EC, Naphtha, Mixed Hydrocarbon, Aliphatic Hydrocarbon, Aliphatic Naphtha, Naphthol Spirits, Petroleum Spirits, Petroleum Oil, Petroleum Naphtha, Solvent Naphtha, Solvent Blend.

^c Medium-flash Naphtha, High-flash Naphtha, Aromatic Naphtha, Light Aromatic Naphtha, Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Light Aromatic Solvent.

SECTION E.2

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Existing Emission Units:

(m) Adhesive/Coating Application Operations:

- (1) One (1) dip style coating line #2, identified as unit 322, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 960 units per hour exhausting to stack 128.
 - (2) One (1) automated coating line designated Auto Line #2, identified as unit 321, installed in 1999, consisting of two (2) booths, which apply adhesive cements and primer or cover coatings through high volume low pressure (HVLP) spray guns to a maximum of 7,200 metal inserts per hour and exhaust through stacks 121 and 122 with dry filters as particulate matter overspray control.
 - (3) One (1) adhesive/coating mixing room, identified as unit 302, installed in 1990, exhausting to stacks 112 and 113.
 - (4) Five (5) Chain-on-Edge (COE) systems each with dry filters as particulate matter overspray control:
 - (A) COE No. 2, identified as unit 304, installed in 1981, exhausting to stacks 5 and 22.
 - (B) COE No. 3, identified as unit 305, installed in 1986, exhausting to stacks 48, 49, and 51.
 - (C) COE No. 4, identified as unit 306, installed in 1988, exhausting to stacks 69, 70, and 71.
 - (D) COE No. 5, identified as unit 307, installed in 1988, exhausting to stacks 75, 76, and 77.
 - (E) COE No. 6, identified as unit 308, installed in 1991, exhausting to stacks 82, 83, and 84.
 - (5) One (1) ID/OD No.1, with dry filters as particulate matter overspray control, identified as unit 309, installed in 1988, and exhausting to stacks 72, 73, and 74.
 - (6) Two (2) Ronci adhesive dip coating lines, identified as units 312 and 313, both installed in 1986, and exhausting to stack 21.
 - (7) One (1) automatic coating line (Auto Line #1) consisting of two (2) adhesive coating booths with particulate matter overspray controlled by baffles, identified as unit 315, installed prior to 1980, and exhausting to stacks 16, 17, 18, and 19.
 - (8) One (1) hand-operated spray booth, with particulate matter overspray controlled by baffles, identified as unit 316, exhausting to stacks 8 and 9.
 - (9) One (1) channel mount color code operation, identified as unit 317.
- (n) One spray gun cleaning area, identified as Unit 319, using toluene, xylene, and methyl isobutyl ketone.

New Coating Operations (GR-05):

- (o) Two (2) booths with a total maximum capacity of 1800 parts per hour, each booth is equipped with a High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) spray system with particulate overspray emissions controlled by fabric filters.

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

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP PPPP [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.4480, 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, as specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PPPP in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart PPPP.

E.2.2 Coating of Plastic Parts and Products NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PPPP]

The Permittee, which engages in plastic coating operation shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PPPP as follows:

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.4480 What is the purpose of this subpart?

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

§ 63.4481 Am I subject to this subpart?

- (a) Plastic parts and products include, but are not limited to, plastic components of the following types of products as well as the products themselves: Motor vehicle parts and accessories for automobiles, trucks, recreational vehicles; sporting and recreational goods; toys; business machines; laboratory and medical equipment; and household and other consumer products. Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, the source category to which this subpart applies is the surface coating of any plastic parts or products, as described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, and it includes the subcategories listed in paragraphs (a)(2) through (5) of this section.
- (1) Surface coating is the application of coating to a substrate using, for example, spray guns or dip tanks. When application of coating to a substrate occurs, then surface coating also includes associated activities, such as surface preparation, cleaning, mixing, and storage. However, these activities do not comprise surface coating if they are not directly related to the application of the coating. Coating application with handheld, non-refillable aerosol containers, touch-up markers, marking pens, or the application of paper film or plastic film which may be pre-coated with an adhesive by the manufacturer are not coating operations for the purposes of this subpart.
- (2) The general use coating subcategory includes all surface coating operations that are not automotive lamp coating operations, thermoplastic olefin (TPO) coating operations, or assembled on-road vehicle coating operations.
- (3) The automotive lamp coating subcategory includes the surface coating of plastic components of the body of an exterior automotive lamp including, but not limited to, headlamps, tail lamps, turn signals, and marker (clearance) lamps; typical coatings used are reflective argent coatings and clear topcoats. This subcategory does not include the coating of interior automotive lamps, such as dome lamps and instrument panel lamps.
- (4) The TPO coating subcategory includes the surface coating of TPO substrates; typical coatings used are adhesion promoters, color coatings, clear coatings and

topcoats. The coating of TPO substrates on fully assembled on-road vehicles is not included in the TPO coating subcategory.

- (5) The assembled on-road vehicle coating subcategory includes surface coating of fully assembled motor vehicles and trailers intended for on-road use, including, but not limited to: automobiles, light-duty trucks, heavy duty trucks, and busses that have been repaired after a collision or otherwise repainted; fleet delivery trucks; and motor homes and other recreational vehicles (including camping trailers and fifth wheels). This subcategory also includes the incidental coating of parts, such as radiator grilles, that are removed from the fully assembled on-road vehicle to facilitate concurrent coating of all parts associated with the vehicle. The assembled on-road vehicle coating subcategory does not include the surface coating of plastic parts prior to their attachment to an on-road vehicle on an original equipment manufacturer's (OEM) assembly line. The assembled on-road vehicle coating subcategory also does not include the use of adhesives, sealants, and caulks used in assembling on-road vehicles. Body fillers used to correct small surface defects and rubbing compounds used to remove surface scratches are not considered coatings subject to this subpart.
- (b) You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a new, reconstructed, or existing affected source, as defined in §63.4482, that uses 378 liters (100 gallons (gal)) per year, or more, of coatings that contain hazardous air pollutants (HAP) in the surface coating of plastic parts and products defined in paragraph (a) of this section; and that is a major source, is located at a major source, or is part of a major source of emissions of HAP. A major source of HAP emissions is any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 9.07 megagrams (Mg) (10 tons) or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 22.68 Mg (25 tons) or more per year. You do not need to include coatings that meet the definition of non-HAP coating contained in §63.4581 in determining whether you use 378 liters (100 gallons) per year, or more, of coatings in the surface coating of plastic parts and products.
 - (c) This subpart does not apply to surface coating or a coating operation that meets any of the criteria of paragraphs (c)(1) through (16) of this section.
 - (1) A coating operation conducted at a facility where the facility uses only coatings, thinners and other additives, and cleaning materials that contain no organic HAP, as determined according to §63.3941(a).
 - (2) Surface coating operations that occur at research or laboratory facilities, or is part of janitorial, building, and facility maintenance operations, or that occur at hobby shops that are operated for noncommercial purposes.
 - (3) The surface coating of plastic parts and products performed on-site at installations owned or operated by the Armed Forces of the United States (including the Coast Guard and the National Guard of any such State) or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or the surface coating of military munitions manufactured by or for the Armed Forces of the United States (including the Coast Guard and the National Guard of any such State).
 - (4) Surface coating where plastic is extruded onto plastic parts or products to form a coating.
 - (5) Surface coating of magnet wire.

- (6) In-mold coating operations or gel coating operations in the manufacture of reinforced plastic composite parts that meet the applicability criteria for reinforced plastics composites production (subpart WWWW of this part).
 - (7) Surface coating of plastic components of wood furniture that meet the applicability criteria for wood furniture manufacturing (subpart JJ of this part).
 - (8) Surface coating of plastic components of large appliances that meet the applicability criteria for large appliance surface coating (subpart NNNN of this part).
 - (9) Surface coating of plastic components of metal furniture that meet the applicability criteria for metal furniture surface coating (subpart RRRR of this part).
 - (10) Surface coating of plastic components of wood building products that meet the applicability criteria for wood building products surface coating (subpart QQQQ of this part).
 - (11) Surface coating of plastic components of aerospace vehicles that meet the applicability criteria for aerospace manufacturing and rework (40 CFR part 63, subpart GG).
 - (12) Surface coating of plastic parts intended for use in an aerospace vehicle or component using specialty coatings as defined in appendix A to subpart GG of this part.
 - (13) Surface coating of plastic components of ships that meet the applicability criteria for shipbuilding and ship repair (subpart II of this part).
 - (14) Surface coating of plastic using a web coating process that meets the applicability criteria for paper and other web coating (subpart JJJJ of this part).
 - (15) Surface coating of fiberglass boats or parts of fiberglass boats (including, but not limited to, the use of assembly adhesives) where the facility meets the applicability criteria for boat manufacturing (subpart VVVV of this part), except where the surface coating of the boat is a post-mold coating operation performed on personal watercraft or parts of personal watercraft. This subpart does apply to post-mold coating operations performed on personal watercraft and parts of personal watercraft.
 - (16) Surface coating of plastic components of automobiles and light-duty trucks that meet the applicability criteria in §63.3082(b) of the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII) at a facility that meets the applicability criteria in §63.3081(b).
- (d) If your facility meets the applicability criteria in §63.3081(b) of the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII) and you perform surface coating of plastic parts or products that meets both the applicability criteria in §63.3082(c) and the applicability criteria of this subpart, then for the surface coating of any or all of your plastic parts or products that meets the applicability criteria in §63.3082(c), you may choose to comply with the requirements of subpart IIII of this part in lieu of complying with this subpart. Surface coating operations on plastic parts or products not intended for use in automobiles or light-duty trucks (for example, parts for motorcycles or lawn mowers) cannot be made part of your affected source under subpart IIII of this part.

- (e) If you own or operate an affected source that meets the applicability criteria of this subpart and at the same facility you also perform surface coating that meets the applicability criteria of any other final surface coating NESHAP in this part, you may choose to comply as specified in paragraph (e)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.
- (1) You may have each surface coating operation that meets the applicability criteria of a separate NESHAP comply with that NESHAP separately.
 - (2) You may comply with the emission limitation representing the predominant surface coating activity at your facility, as determined according to paragraphs (e)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section. However, you may not establish assembled on-road vehicle or automotive lamp coating operations as the predominant activity. You must not consider any surface coating activity that is subject to the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII) in determining the predominant surface coating activity at your facility.
 - (i) If a surface coating operation accounts for 90 percent or more of the surface coating activity at your facility (that is, the predominant activity), then compliance with the emission limitations of the predominant activity for all surface coating operations constitutes compliance with these and other applicable surface coating NESHAP. In determining predominant activity, you must include coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP and constitute more than 1 percent of total coating activities at your facility. Coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP but comprise less than 1 percent of coating activities need not be included in the determination of predominant activity but must be included in the compliance calculation.
 - (ii) You must use kilogram (kg) (pound (lb)) of solids used as a measure of relative surface coating activity over a representative period of operation. You may estimate the relative mass of coating solids used from parameters other than coating consumption and mass solids content (*e.g.*, design specifications for the parts or products coated and the number of items produced). The determination of predominant activity must accurately reflect current and projected coating operations and must be verifiable through appropriate documentation. The use of parameters other than coating consumption and mass solids content must be approved by the Administrator. You may use data for any reasonable time period of at least 1 year in determining the relative amount of coating activity, as long as they represent the way the source will continue to operate in the future and are approved by the Administrator. You must determine the predominant activity at your facility and submit the results of that determination with the initial notification required by §63.4510(b). You must also determine predominant activity annually and include the determination in the next semi-annual compliance report required by §63.4520(a).
 - (3) You may comply with a facility-specific emission limit calculated from the relative amount of coating activity that is subject to each emission limit. If you elect to comply using the facility-specific emission limit alternative, then compliance with the facility-specific emission limit and the emission limitations in this subpart for all surface coating operations constitutes compliance with this subpart and other applicable surface coating NESHAP. The procedures for calculating the facility-specific emission limit are specified in §63.4490. In calculating a facility-specific emission limit, you must include coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP and constitute more than 1 percent of

total coating activities at your facility. You must not consider any surface coating activity that is subject to the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII) in determining a facility-specific emission limit for your facility. Coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP but comprise less than 1 percent of total coating activities need not be included in the calculation of the facility-specific emission limit but must be included in the compliance calculations.

§ 63.4482 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

- (a) This subpart applies to each new, reconstructed, and existing affected source within each of the four subcategories listed in §63.4481(a).
- (b) The affected source is the collection of all of the items listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section that are used for surface coating of plastic parts and products within each subcategory.
 - (1) All coating operations as defined in §63.4581;
 - (2) All storage containers and mixing vessels in which coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials are stored or mixed;
 - (3) All manual and automated equipment and containers used for conveying coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials; and
 - (4) All storage containers and all manual and automated equipment and containers used for conveying waste materials generated by a coating operation.
- (e) An affected source is existing, if it is not new or reconstructed.

§ 63.4483 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

The date by which you must comply with this subpart is called the compliance date. The compliance date for each type of affected source is specified in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section. The compliance date begins the initial compliance period during which you conduct the initial compliance demonstration described in §§63.4540, 63.4550, and 63.4560.

- (b) For an existing affected source, the compliance date is the date 3 years after April 19, 2004.
- (d) You must meet the notification requirements in §63.4510 according to the dates specified in that section and in subpart A of this part. Some of the notifications must be submitted before the compliance dates described in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section.

Emission Limitations

§ 63.4490 What emission limits must I meet?

- (b) For an existing affected source, you must limit organic HAP emissions to the atmosphere from the affected source to the applicable limit specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section, except as specified in paragraph (c) of this section, determined according to the requirements in §63.4541, §63.4551, or §63.4561.
 - (1) For each existing general use coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 0.16 kg (0.16 lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.
- (c) If your facility's surface coating operations meet the applicability criteria of more than one of the subcategory emission limits specified in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section, you may comply separately with each subcategory emission limit or comply using one of the alternatives in paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section.
 - (1) If the general use or TPO surface coating operations subject to only one of the emission limits specified in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(3), (b)(1), or (b)(3) of this

section account for 90 percent or more of the surface coating activity at your facility (*i.e.*, it is the predominant activity at your facility), then compliance with that emission limitation for all surface coating operations constitutes compliance with the other applicable emission limitations. You must use kg (lb) of solids used as a measure of relative surface coating activity over a representative period of operation. You may estimate the relative mass of coating solids used from parameters other than coating consumption and mass solids content (*e.g.*, design specifications for the parts or products coated and the number of items produced). The determination of predominant activity must accurately reflect current and projected coating operations and must be verifiable through appropriate documentation. The use of parameters other than coating consumption and mass solids content must be approved by the Administrator. You may use data for any reasonable time period of at least 1 year in determining the relative amount of coating activity, as long as they represent the way the source will continue to operate in the future and are approved by the Administrator. You must determine the predominant activity at your facility and submit the results of that determination with the initial notification required by §63.4510(b). Additionally, you must determine the facility's predominant activity annually and include the determination in the next semi-annual compliance report required by §63.4520(a).

- (2) You may calculate and comply with a facility-specific emission limit as described in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section. If you elect to comply using the facility-specific emission limit alternative, then compliance with the facility-specific emission limit and the emission limitations in this subpart for all surface coating operations constitutes compliance with this and other applicable surface coating NESHAP. In calculating a facility-specific emission limit, you must include coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of the other subcategories and constitute more than 1 percent of total coating activities. Coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP but comprise less than 1 percent of coating activities need not be included in the determination of predominant activity but must be included in the compliance calculation.
- (i) You are required to calculate the facility-specific emission limit for your facility when you submit the notification of compliance status required in §63.4510(c), and on a monthly basis afterward using the coating data for the relevant 12-month compliance period.
- (ii) Use Equation 1 of this section to calculate the facility-specific emission limit for your surface coating operations for each 12-month compliance period.

$$\text{Facility - Specific Emission Limit} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{Limit}_i)(\text{Solids}_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{Solids}_i)} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

Facility-specific emission limit = Facility-specific emission limit for each 12-month compliance period, kg (lb) organic HAP per kg (lb) coating solids used.

Limit_i = The new source or existing source emission limit applicable to coating operation, *i*, included in the facility-specific emission limit, converted to kg (lb) organic HAP per kg (lb) coating solids used, if the emission limit is not already in

those units. All emission limits included in the facility-specific emission limit must be in the same units.

Solids_i = The kg (lb) of solids used in coating operation, i, in the 12-month compliance period that is subject to emission limit, i. You may estimate the mass of coating solids used from parameters other than coating consumption and mass solids content (e.g., design specifications for the parts or products coated and the number of items produced). The use of parameters other than coating consumption and mass solids content must be approved by the Administrator.

n = The number of different coating operations included in the facility-specific emission limit.

- (iii) If you need to convert an emission limit in another surface coating NESHAP coating solids used, you must use the default solids density of 1.50 kg solids per liter coating solids (12.5 lb solids per gal solids).

§ 63.4491 What are my options for meeting the emission limits?

You must include all coatings (as defined in §63.4581), thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the affected source when determining whether the organic HAP emission rate is equal to or less than the applicable emission limit in §63.4490. To make this determination, you must use at least one of the three compliance options listed in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section. You may apply any of the compliance options to an individual coating operation, or to multiple coating operations as a group, or to the entire affected source. You may use different compliance options for different coating operations, or at different times on the same coating operation. You may employ different compliance options when different coatings are applied to the same part, or when the same coating is applied to different parts. However, you may not use different compliance options at the same time on the same coating operation. If you switch between compliance options for any coating operation or group of coating operations, you must document this switch as required by §63.4530(c), and you must report it in the next semiannual compliance report required in §63.4520.

- (a) *Compliant material option.* Demonstrate that the organic HAP content of each coating used in the coating operation(s) is less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.4490, and that each thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used contains no organic HAP. You must meet all the requirements of §§63.4540, 63.4541, and 63.4542 to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit using this option.
- (b) *Emission rate without add-on controls option.* Demonstrate that, based on the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the coating operation(s), the organic HAP emission rate for the coating operation(s) is less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.4490, calculated as a rolling 12-month emission rate and determined on a monthly basis. You must meet all the requirements of §§63.4550, 63.4551, and 63.4552 to demonstrate compliance with the emission limit using this option.

§ 63.4492 What operating limits must I meet?

- (a) For any coating operation(s) on which you use the compliant material option or the emission rate without add-on controls option, you are not required to meet any operating limits.

§ 63.4493 What work practice standards must I meet?

- (a) For any coating operation(s) on which you use the compliant material option or the emission rate without add-on controls option, you are not required to meet any work practice standards.

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.4500 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

- (a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations in this subpart as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) of this section.
- (1) Any coating operation(s) for which you use the compliant material option or the emission rate without add-on controls option, as specified in §63.4491(a) and (b), must be in compliance with the applicable emission limit in §63.4490 at all times.

§ 63.4501 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 2 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.4510 What notifications must I submit?

- (c) *Notification of compliance status.* You must submit the notification of compliance status required by §63.9(h) no later than 30 calendar days following the end of the initial compliance period described in §63.4540, §63.4550, or §63.4560 that applies to your affected source. The notification of compliance status must contain the information specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (11) of this section and in §63.9(h).
- (1) Company name and address.
- (2) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.
- (3) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. The reporting period is the initial compliance period described in §63.4540, §63.4550, or §63.4560 that applies to your affected source.
- (4) Identification of the compliance option or options specified in §63.4491 that you used on each coating operation in the affected source during the initial compliance period.
- (5) Statement of whether or not the affected source achieved the emission limitations for the initial compliance period.
- (6) If you had a deviation, include the information in paragraphs (c)(6)(i) and (ii) of this section.
- (i) A description and statement of the cause of the deviation.
- (ii) If you failed to meet the applicable emission limit in §63.4490, include all the calculations you used to determine the kg (lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used. You do not need to submit information provided by the materials' suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports.
- (7) For each of the data items listed in paragraphs (c)(7)(i) through (iv) of this section that is required by the compliance option(s) you used to demonstrate compliance with the emission limit, include an example of how you determined the value, including calculations and supporting data. Supporting data may include a copy of the information provided by the supplier or manufacturer of the example coating or material, or a summary of the results of testing conducted according to §63.4541(a), (b), or (c). You do not need to submit copies of any test reports.

- (i) Mass fraction of organic HAP for one coating, for one thinner and/or other additive, and for one cleaning material.
 - (ii) Mass fraction of coating solids for one coating.
 - (iii) Density for one coating, one thinner and/or other additive, and one cleaning material, except that if you use the compliant material option, only the example coating density is required.
 - (iv) The amount of waste materials and the mass of organic HAP contained in the waste materials for which you are claiming an allowance in Equation 1 of §63.4551.
- (8) The calculation of kg (lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used for the compliance option(s) you used, as specified in paragraphs (c)(8)(i) through (iii) of this section.
- (i) For the compliant material option, provide an example calculation of the organic HAP content for one coating, using Equation 1 of §63.4541.
 - (ii) For the emission rate without add-on controls option, provide the calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions for each month; the calculation of the total mass of coating solids used each month; and the calculation of the 12-month organic HAP emission rate using Equations 1 and 1A through 1C, 2, and 3, respectively, of §63.4551.
- (10) If you are complying with a single emission limit representing the predominant activity under §63.4490(c)(1), include the calculations and supporting information used to demonstrate that this emission limit represents the predominant activity as specified in §63.4490(c)(1).
- (11) If you are complying with a facility-specific emission limit under §63.4490(c)(2), include the calculation of the facility-specific emission limit and any supporting information as specified in §63.4490(c)(2).

§ 63.4520 What reports must I submit?

- (a) *Semiannual compliance reports.* You must submit semiannual compliance reports for each affected source according to the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section. The semiannual compliance reporting requirements may be satisfied by reports required under other parts of the Clean Air Act (CAA), as specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.
- (1) *Dates.* Unless the Administrator has approved or agreed to a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must prepare and submit each semiannual compliance report according to the dates specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section. Note that the information reported for each of the months in the reporting period will be based on the last 12 months of data prior to the date of each monthly calculation.
- (i) The first semiannual compliance report must cover the first semiannual reporting period which begins the day after the end of the initial compliance period described in §63.4540, §63.4550, or §63.4560 that applies to your affected source and ends on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the initial compliance period.
 - (ii) Each subsequent semiannual compliance report must cover the subsequent semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

- (iii) Each semiannual compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.
 - (iv) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the date specified in paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section.
- (2) *Inclusion with title V report.* Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a semiannual compliance report pursuant to this section along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the semiannual compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission limitation in this subpart, its submission will be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a semiannual compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permitting authority.
- (3) *General requirements.* The semiannual compliance report must contain the information specified in paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (vii) of this section, and the information specified in paragraphs (a)(4) through (7) and (c)(1) of this section that is applicable to your affected source.
- (i) Company name and address.
 - (ii) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.
 - (iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. The reporting period is the 6-month period ending on June 30 or December 31. Note that the information reported for each of the 6 months in the reporting period will be based on the last 12 months of data prior to the date of each monthly calculation.
 - (iv) Identification of the compliance option or options specified in §63.4491 that you used on each coating operation during the reporting period. If you switched between compliance options during the reporting period, you must report the beginning and ending dates for each option you used.
 - (v) If you used the emission rate without add-on controls (§63.4491(b)), the calculation results for each rolling 12-month organic HAP emission rate during the 6-month reporting period.
 - (vi) If you used the predominant activity alternative (§63.4490(c)(1)), include the annual determination of predominant activity if it was not included in the previous semi-annual compliance report.

- (vii) If you used the facility-specific emission limit alternative (§63.4490(c)(2)), include the calculation of the facility-specific emission limit for each 12-month compliance period during the 6-month reporting period.
- (4) *No deviations.* If there were no deviations from the emission limitations in §§63.4490, 63.4492, and 63.4493 that apply to you, the semiannual compliance report must include a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations during the reporting period. If you used the emission rate with add-on controls option and there were no periods during which the continuous parameter monitoring systems (CPMS) were out-of-control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the semiannual compliance report must include a statement that there were no periods during which the CPMS were out-of-control during the reporting period.
- (5) *Deviations: Compliant material option.* If you used the compliant material option and there was a deviation from the applicable organic HAP content requirements in §63.4490, the semiannual compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iv) of this section.
- (i) Identification of each coating used that deviated from the applicable emission limit, and each thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used that contained organic HAP, and the dates and time periods each was used.
 - (ii) The calculation of the organic HAP content (using Equation 1 of §63.4541) for each coating identified in paragraph (a)(5)(i) of this section. You do not need to submit background data supporting this calculation (e.g., information provided by coating suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports).
 - (iii) The determination of mass fraction of organic HAP for each thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material identified in paragraph (a)(5)(i) of this section. You do not need to submit background data supporting this calculation (e.g., information provided by material suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports).
 - (iv) A statement of the cause of each deviation.
- (6) *Deviations: Emission rate without add-on controls option.* If you used the emission rate without add-on controls option and there was a deviation from the applicable emission limit in §63.4490, the semiannual compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(6)(i) through (iii) of this section.
- (i) The beginning and ending dates of each compliance period during which the 12-month organic HAP emission rate exceeded the applicable emission limit in §63.4490.
 - (ii) The calculations used to determine the 12-month organic HAP emission rate for the compliance period in which the deviation occurred. You must submit the calculations for Equations 1, 1A through 1C, 2, and 3 of §63.4551; and if applicable, the calculation used to determine mass of organic HAP in waste materials according to §63.4551(e)(4). You do not need to submit background data supporting these calculations (e.g., information provided by materials suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports).
 - (iii) A statement of the cause of each deviation.

§ 63.4530 What records must I keep?

You must collect and keep records of the data and information specified in this section. Failure to collect and keep these records is a deviation from the applicable standard.

- (a) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, and the documentation supporting each notification and report. If you are using the predominant activity alternative under §63.4490(c), you must keep records of the data and calculations used to determine the predominant activity. If you are using the facility-specific emission limit alternative under §63.4490(c), you must keep records of the data used to calculate the facility-specific emission limit for the initial compliance demonstration. You must also keep records of any data used in each annual predominant activity determination and in the calculation of the facility-specific emission limit for each 12-month compliance period included in the semi-annual compliance reports.
- (b) A current copy of information provided by materials suppliers or manufacturers, such as manufacturer's formulation data, or test data used to determine the mass fraction of organic HAP and density for each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material, and the mass fraction of coating solids for each coating. If you conducted testing to determine mass fraction of organic HAP, density, or mass fraction of coating solids, you must keep a copy of the complete test report. If you use information provided to you by the manufacturer or supplier of the material that was based on testing, you must keep the summary sheet of results provided to you by the manufacturer or supplier. You are not required to obtain the test report or other supporting documentation from the manufacturer or supplier.
- (c) For each compliance period, the records specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.
 - (1) A record of the coating operations on which you used each compliance option and the time periods (beginning and ending dates and times) for each option you used.
 - (2) For the compliant material option, a record of the calculation of the organic HAP content for each coating, using Equation 1 of §63.4541.
 - (3) For the emission rate without add-on controls option, a record of the calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions for the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used each month using Equations 1, 1A through 1C, and 2 of §63.4551 and, if applicable, the calculation used to determine mass of organic HAP in waste materials according to §63.4551(e)(4); the calculation of the total mass of coating solids used each month using Equation 2 of §63.4551; and the calculation of each 12-month organic HAP emission rate using Equation 3 of §63.4551.
- (d) A record of the name and mass of each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each compliance period. If you are using the compliant material option for all coatings at the source, you may maintain purchase records for each material used rather than a record of the mass used.
- (e) A record of the mass fraction of organic HAP for each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each compliance period.
- (f) A record of the mass fraction of coating solids for each coating used during each compliance period.
- (g) If you use an allowance in Equation 1 of §63.4551 for organic HAP contained in waste materials sent to or designated for shipment to a treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDF) according to §63.4551(e)(4), you must keep records of the information specified in paragraphs (g)(1) through (3) of this section.

- (1) The name and address of each TSDF to which you sent waste materials for which you use an allowance in Equation 1 of §63.4551, a statement of which subparts under 40 CFR parts 262, 264, 265, and 266 apply to the facility; and the date of each shipment.
 - (2) Identification of the coating operations producing waste materials included in each shipment and the month or months in which you used the allowance for these materials in Equation 1 of §63.4551.
 - (3) The methodology used in accordance with §63.4551(e)(4) to determine the total amount of waste materials sent to or the amount collected, stored, and designated for transport to a TSDF each month; and the methodology to determine the mass of organic HAP contained in these waste materials. This must include the sources for all data used in the determination, methods used to generate the data, frequency of testing or monitoring, and supporting calculations and documentation, including the waste manifest for each shipment.
- (h) You must keep records of the date, time, and duration of each deviation.

§ 63.4531 In what form and for how long must I keep my records?

- (a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to §63.10(b)(1). Where appropriate, the records may be maintained as electronic spreadsheets or as a database.
- (b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.
- (c) You must keep each record on-site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record according to §63.10(b)(1). You may keep the records off-site for the remaining 3 years.

Compliance Requirements for the Compliant Material Option

§ 63.4540 By what date must I conduct the initial compliance demonstration?

You must complete the initial compliance demonstration for the initial compliance period according to the requirements in §63.4541. The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in §63.4483 and ends on the last day of the 12th month following the compliance date. If the compliance date occurs on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period extends through that month plus the next 12 months. The initial compliance demonstration includes the calculations according to §63.4541 and supporting documentation showing that during the initial compliance period, you used no coating with an organic HAP content that exceeded the applicable emission limit in §63.4490, and that you used no thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that contained organic HAP as determined according to §63.4541(a).

§ 63.4541 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations?

You may use the compliant material option for any individual coating operation, for any group of coating operations in the affected source, or for all the coating operations in the affected source. You must use either the emission rate without add-on controls option or the emission rate with add-on controls option for any coating operation in the affected source for which you do not use this option. To demonstrate initial compliance using the compliant material option, the coating operation or group of coating operations must use no coating with an organic HAP content that exceeds the applicable emission limits in §63.4490 and must use no thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material that contains organic HAP as determined according to this section. Any coating operation for which you use the compliant material option is not required to meet the operating limits or work practice standards required in §§63.4492 and 63.4493, respectively. You must conduct a separate initial compliance demonstration for each general use coating, TPO coating, automotive lamp coating, and assembled on-road vehicle coating affected source unless you are demonstrating compliance with a predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit as

provided in §63.4490(c). If you are demonstrating compliance with a predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit as provided in §63.4490(c), you must demonstrate that all coating operations included in the predominant activity determination or calculation of the facility-specific emission limit comply with that limit. You must meet all the requirements of this section. Use the procedures in this section on each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material in the condition it is in when it is received from its manufacturer or supplier and prior to any alteration. You do not need to redetermine the organic HAP content of coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials that are reclaimed on-site (or reclaimed off-site if you have documentation showing that you received back the exact same materials that were sent off-site) and reused in the coating operation for which you use the compliant material option, provided these materials in their condition as received were demonstrated to comply with the compliant material option.

- (a) *Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each material used.* You must determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during the compliance period by using one of the options in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section.
- (1) *Method 311 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 63).* You may use Method 311 for determining the mass fraction of organic HAP. Use the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section when performing a Method 311 test.
 - (i) Count each organic HAP that is measured to be present at 0.1 percent by mass or more for Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and at 1.0 percent by mass or more for other compounds. For example, if toluene (not an OSHA carcinogen) is measured to be 0.5 percent of the material by mass, you do not have to count it. Express the mass fraction of each organic HAP you count as a value truncated to four places after the decimal point (e.g., 0.3791).
 - (ii) Calculate the total mass fraction of organic HAP in the test material by adding up the individual organic HAP mass fractions and truncating the result to three places after the decimal point (e.g., 0.763).
 - (2) *Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60).* For coatings, you may use Method 24 to determine the mass fraction of nonaqueous volatile matter and use that value as a substitute for mass fraction of organic HAP. For reactive adhesives in which some of the HAP react to form solids and are not emitted to the atmosphere, you may use the alternative method contained in appendix A to this subpart, rather than Method 24. You may use the volatile fraction that is emitted, as measured by the alternative method in appendix A to this subpart, as a substitute for the mass fraction of organic HAP.
 - (3) *Alternative method.* You may use an alternative test method for determining the mass fraction of organic HAP once the Administrator has approved it. You must follow the procedure in §63.7(f) to submit an alternative test method for approval.
 - (4) *Information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material.* You may rely on information other than that generated by the test methods specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section, such as manufacturer's formulation data, if it represents each organic HAP that is present at 0.1 percent by mass or more for OSHA-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and at 1.0 percent by mass or more for other compounds. For example, if toluene (not an OSHA carcinogen) is 0.5 percent of the material by mass, you do not have to count it. For reactive adhesives in which some of the HAP react to form solids and are not emitted to the atmosphere, you may rely on manufacturer's data that

expressly states the organic HAP or volatile matter mass fraction emitted. If there is a disagreement between such information and results of a test conducted according to paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section, then the test method results will take precedence unless, after consultation you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.

- (5) *Solvent blends.* Solvent blends may be listed as single components for some materials in data provided by manufacturers or suppliers. Solvent blends may contain organic HAP which must be counted toward the total organic HAP mass fraction of the materials. When test data and manufacturer's data for solvent blends are not available, you may use the default values for the mass fraction of organic HAP in these solvent blends listed in Table 3 or 4 to this subpart. If you use the tables, you must use the values in Table 3 for all solvent blends that match Table 3 entries according to the instructions for Table 3, and you may use Table 4 only if the solvent blends in the materials you use do not match any of the solvent blends in Table 3 and you know only whether the blend is aliphatic or aromatic. However, if the results of a Method 311 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 63) test indicate higher values than those listed on Table 3 or 4 to this subpart, the Method 311 results will take precedence unless, after consultation you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.
- (b) *Determine the mass fraction of coating solids for each coating.* You must determine the mass fraction of coating solids (kg (lb) of coating solids per kg (lb) of coating) for each coating used during the compliance period by a test, by information provided by the supplier or the manufacturer of the material, or by calculation, as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.
- (1) *Method 24* (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60). Use Method 24 for determining the mass fraction of coating solids. For reactive adhesives in which some of the liquid fraction reacts to form solids, you may use the alternative method contained in appendix A to this subpart, rather than Method 24, to determine the mass fraction of coating solids.
- (2) *Alternative method.* You may use an alternative test method for determining the solids content of each coating once the Administrator has approved it. You must follow the procedure in §63.7(f) to submit an alternative test method for approval.
- (3) *Information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material.* You may obtain the mass fraction of coating solids for each coating from the supplier or manufacturer. If there is disagreement between such information and the test method results, then the test method results will take precedence unless, after consultation you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.
- (c) *Calculate the organic HAP content of each coating.* Calculate the organic HAP content, kg (lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used, of each coating used during the compliance period using Equation 1 of this section:

$$H_c = \frac{W_c}{S_c} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

H_c = Organic HAP content of the coating, kg (lb) of organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used.

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

S_c = Mass fraction of coating solids, kg coating solids per kg coating, determined according to paragraph (b) of this section.

- (d) *Compliance demonstration.* The calculated organic HAP content for each coating used during the initial compliance period must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.4490; and each thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during the initial compliance period must contain no organic HAP, determined according to paragraph (a) of this section. You must keep all records required by §§63.4530 and 63.4531. As part of the notification of compliance status required in §63.4510, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the compliant material option and submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the initial compliance period because you used no coatings for which the organic HAP content exceeded the applicable emission limit in §63.4490, and you used no thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that contained organic HAP, determined according to the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 63.4542 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations?

- (a) For each compliance period to demonstrate continuous compliance, you must use no coating for which the organic HAP content (determined using Equation 1 of §63.4541) exceeds the applicable emission limit in §63.4490, and use no thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material that contains organic HAP, determined according to §63.4541(a). A compliance period consists of 12 months. Each month, after the end of the initial compliance period described in §63.4540, is the end of a compliance period consisting of that month and the preceding 11 months. If you are complying with a facility-specific emission limit under §63.4490(c), you must also perform the calculation using Equation 1 in §63.4490(c)(2) on a monthly basis using the data from the previous 12 months of operation.
- (b) If you choose to comply with the emission limitations by using the compliant material option, the use of any coating, thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material that does not meet the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section is a deviation from the emission limitations that must be reported as specified in §§63.4510(c)(6) and 63.4520(a)(5).
- (c) As part of each semiannual compliance report required by §63.4520, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the compliant material option. If there were no deviations from the applicable emission limit in §63.4490, submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the reporting period because you used no coatings for which the organic HAP content exceeded the applicable emission limit in §63.4490, and you used no thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material that contained organic HAP, determined according to §63.4541(a).
- (d) You must maintain records as specified in §§63.4530 and 63.4531.

Compliance Requirements for the Emission Rate Without Add-On Controls Option

§ 63.4550 By what date must I conduct the initial compliance demonstration?

You must complete the initial compliance demonstration for the initial compliance period according to the requirements of §63.4551. The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in §63.4483 and ends on the last day of the 12th month following the compliance date. If the compliance date occurs on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period extends through the end of that month plus the next 12 months. You must determine the mass of organic HAP emissions and mass of coating solids used each month and then calculate an organic HAP emission rate at the end of the initial compliance period. The initial compliance demonstration includes the calculations according to §63.4551 and

supporting documentation showing that during the initial compliance period the organic HAP emission rate was equal to or less than the applicable emission limit in §63.4490.

§ 63.4551 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations?

You may use the emission rate without add-on controls option for any individual coating operation, for any group of coating operations in the affected source, or for all the coating operations in the affected source. You must use either the compliant material option or the emission rate with add-on controls option for any coating operation in the affected source for which you do not use this option. To demonstrate initial compliance using the emission rate without add-on controls option, the coating operation or group of coating operations must meet the applicable emission limit in §63.4490, but is not required to meet the operating limits or work practice standards in §§63.4492 and 63.4493, respectively. You must conduct a separate initial compliance demonstration for each general use, TPO, automotive lamp, and assembled on-road vehicle coating operation unless you are demonstrating compliance with a predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit as provided in §63.4490(c). If you are demonstrating compliance with a predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit as provided in §63.4490(c), you must demonstrate that all coating operations included in the predominant activity determination or calculation of the facility-specific emission limit comply with that limit. You must meet all the requirements of this section. When calculating the organic HAP emission rate according to this section, do not include any coatings, thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials used on coating operations for which you use the compliant material option or the emission rate with add-on controls option. You do not need to redetermine the mass of organic HAP in coatings, thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that have been reclaimed on-site (or reclaimed off-site if you have documentation showing that you received back the exact same materials that were sent off-site) and reused in the coating operation for which you use the emission rate without add-on controls option. If you use coatings, thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that have been reclaimed on-site, the amount of each used in a month may be reduced by the amount of each that is reclaimed. That is, the amount used may be calculated as the amount consumed to account for materials that are reclaimed.

- (a) *Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each material.* Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each month according to the requirements in §63.4541(a).
- (b) Determine the mass fraction of coating solids. Determine the mass fraction of coating solids (kg (lb) of coating solids per kg (lb) of coating) for each coating used during each month according to the requirements in §63.4541(b).
- (c) *Determine the density of each material.* Determine the density of each liquid coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each month from test results using ASTM Method D1475–98, “Standard Test Method for Density of Liquid Coatings, Inks, and Related Products” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material, or reference sources providing density or specific gravity data for pure materials. If there is disagreement between ASTM Method D1475–98 and other such information sources, the test results will take precedence unless, after consultation you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct. If you purchase materials or monitor consumption by weight instead of volume, you do not need to determine material density. Instead, you may use the material weight in place of the combined terms for density and volume in Equations 1A, 1B, 1C, and 2 of this section.
- (d) Determine the volume of each material used. Determine the volume (liters) of each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each month by measurement or usage records. If you purchase materials or monitor consumption by weight instead of volume, you do not need to determine the volume of each material used. Instead, you may use the material weight in place of the combined terms for density and volume in Equations 1A, 1B, 1C, and 2 of this section.

- (e) Calculate the mass of organic HAP emissions. The mass of organic HAP emissions is the combined mass of organic HAP contained in all coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used during each month minus the organic HAP in certain waste materials. Calculate the mass of organic HAP emissions using Equation 1 of this section.

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

Where:

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

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

B = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 1B of this section.

C = Total mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 1C of this section.

R_w = Total mass of organic HAP in waste materials sent or designated for shipment to a hazardous waste TSDf for treatment or disposal during the month, kg, determined according to paragraph (e)(4) of this section. (You may assign a value of zero to R_w if you do not wish to use this allowance.)

- (1) Calculate the kg organic HAP in the coatings used during the month using Equation 1A of this section:

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

Where:

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

$Vol_{c,i}$ = Total volume of coating, i , used during the month, liters.

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

$W_{c,i}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in coating, i , kg organic HAP per kg coating. For reactive adhesives as defined in §63.4581, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to this subpart.

m = Number of different coatings used during the month.

- (2) Calculate the kg of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used during the month using Equation 1B of this section:

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

Where:

B = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used during the month, kg.

$Vol_{t,j}$ = Total volume of thinner and/or other additive, j , used during the month, liters.

$D_{t,j}$ = Density of thinner and/or other additive, j, kg per liter.

$W_{t,j}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in thinner and/or other additive, j, kg organic HAP per kg thinner and/or other additive. For reactive adhesives as defined in §63.4581, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to this subpart.

n = Number of different thinners and/or other additives used during the month.

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

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

Where:

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

$Vol_{s,k}$ = Total volume of cleaning material, k, used during the month, liters.

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

$W_{s,k}$ = Mass fraction of organic HAP in cleaning material, k, kg organic HAP per kg material.

p = Number of different cleaning materials used during the month.

- (4) If you choose to account for the mass of organic HAP contained in waste materials sent or designated for shipment to a hazardous waste TSDF in Equation 1 of this section, then you must determine the mass according to paragraphs (e)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section.
- (i) You may only include waste materials in the determination that are generated by coating operations in the affected source for which you use Equation 1 of this section and that will be treated or disposed of by a facility that is regulated as a TSDF under 40 CFR part 262, 264, 265, or 266. The TSDF may be either off-site or on-site. You may not include organic HAP contained in wastewater.
 - (ii) You must determine either the amount of the waste materials sent to a TSDF during the month or the amount collected and stored during the month and designated for future transport to a TSDF. Do not include in your determination any waste materials sent to a TSDF during a month if you have already included them in the amount collected and stored during that month or a previous month.
 - (iii) Determine the total mass of organic HAP contained in the waste materials specified in paragraph (e)(4)(ii) of this section.
 - (iv) You must document the methodology you use to determine the amount of waste materials and the total mass of organic HAP they contain, as required in §63.4530(g). If waste manifests include this information, they may be used as part of the documentation of the amount of waste materials and mass of organic HAP contained in them.

- (f) *Calculate the total mass of coating solids used.* Determine the total mass of coating solids used, kg, which is the combined mass of coating solids for all the coatings used during each month, using Equation 2 of this section:

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

Where:

M_{st} = Total mass of coating solids used during the month, kg.

$Vol_{c,i}$ = Total volume of coating, i, used during the month, liters.

$D_{c,i}$ = Density of coating, i, kgs per liter coating, determined according to §63.4551(c).

$M_{s,i}$ = Mass fraction of coating solids for coating, i, kgs solids per kg coating, determined according to §63.4541(b).

m = Number of coatings used during the month.

- (g) *Calculate the organic HAP emission rate.* Calculate the organic HAP emission rate for the compliance period, kg (lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used, using Equation 3 of this section:

$$H_{yr} = \frac{\sum_{y=1}^n H_e}{\sum_{y=1}^n M_{st}} \quad (Eq. 3)$$

Where:

H_{yr} = Average organic HAP emission rate for the compliance period, kg organic HAP emitted per kg coating solids used.

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

M_{st} = Total mass of coating solids used during month, y, kg, as calculated by Equation 2 of this section.

y = Identifier for months.

n = Number of full or partial months in the compliance period (for the initial compliance period, n equals 12 if the compliance date falls on the first day of a month; otherwise n equals 13; for all following compliance periods, n equals 12).

- (h) *Compliance demonstration.* The organic HAP emission rate for the initial compliance period calculated using Equation 3 of this section must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit for each subcategory in §63.4490 or the predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit allowed in §63.4490(c). You must keep all records as required by §§63.4530 and 63.4531. As part of the notification of compliance status required by §63.4510, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the emission rate without add-on controls option and submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the initial compliance period because the organic HAP emission rate was less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.4490, determined according to the procedures in this section.

§ 63.4552 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations?

- (a) To demonstrate continuous compliance, the organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period, determined according to §63.4551(a) through (g), must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.4490. A compliance period consists of 12 months. Each month after the end of the initial compliance period described in §63.4550 is the end of a compliance period consisting of that month and the preceding 11 months. You must perform the calculations in §63.4551(a) through (g) on a monthly basis using data from the previous 12 months of operation. If you are complying with a facility-specific emission limit under §63.4490(c), you must also perform the calculation using Equation 1 in §63.4490(c)(2) on a monthly basis using the data from the previous 12 months of operation.
- (b) If the organic HAP emission rate for any 12-month compliance period exceeded the applicable emission limit in §63.4490, this is a deviation from the emission limitation for that compliance period and must be reported as specified in §§63.4510(c)(6) and 63.4520(a)(6).
- (c) As part of each semiannual compliance report required by §63.4520, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the emission rate without add-on controls option. If there were no deviations from the emission limitations, you must submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the reporting period because the organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period was less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.4490, determined according to §63.4551(a) through (g).
- (d) You must maintain records as specified in §§63.4530 and 63.4531.

§ 63.4561 How do I demonstrate initial compliance?

- (d) Compliance with emission limits. You must follow the procedures in paragraphs (e) through (n) of this section to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit in §63.4490 for each affected source in each subcategory.
- (e) *Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP, density, volume used, and mass fraction of coating solids.* Follow the procedures specified in §63.4551(a) through (d) to determine the mass fraction of organic HAP, density, and volume of each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each month; and the mass fraction of coating solids for each coating used during each month.

§ 63.4563 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations?

- (a) To demonstrate continuous compliance with the applicable emission limit in §63.4490, the organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period, determined according to the procedures in §63.4561, must be equal to or less than the applicable emission limit in §63.4490. A compliance period consists of 12 months. Each month after the end of the initial compliance period described in §63.4560 is the end of a compliance period consisting of that month and the preceding 11 months. You must perform the calculations in §63.4561 on a monthly basis using data from the previous 12 months of operation. If you are complying with a facility-specific emission limit under §63.4490(c), you must also perform the calculation using Equation 1 in §63.4490(c)(2) on a monthly basis using the data from the previous 12 months of operation.
- (b) If the organic HAP emission rate for any 12-month compliance period exceeded the applicable emission limit in §63.4490, this is a deviation from the emission limitation for that compliance period that must be reported as specified in §§63.4510(c)(6) and 63.4520(a)(7).
- (j) You must maintain records as specified in §§63.4530 and 63.4531.

§ 63.4581 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the CAA, in 40 CFR 63.2, and in this section as follows:

Additive means a material that is added to a coating after purchase from a supplier (e.g., catalysts, activators, accelerators).

Add-on control means an air pollution control device, such as a thermal oxidizer or carbon adsorber, that reduces pollution in an air stream by destruction or removal before discharge to the atmosphere.

Adhesive, adhesive coating means any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together. Products used on humans and animals, adhesive tape, contact paper, or any other product with an adhesive incorporated onto or in an inert substrate shall not be considered adhesives under this subpart.

Assembled on-road vehicle coating means any coating operation in which coating is applied to the surface of some component or surface of a fully assembled motor vehicle or trailer intended for on-road use including, but not limited to, components or surfaces on automobiles and light-duty trucks that have been repaired after a collision or otherwise repainted, fleet delivery trucks, and motor homes and other recreational vehicles (including camping trailers and fifth wheels). Assembled on-road vehicle coating includes the concurrent coating of parts of the assembled on-road vehicle that are painted off-vehicle to protect systems, equipment, or to allow full coverage. Assembled on-road vehicle coating does not include surface coating operations that meet the applicability criteria of the Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP. Assembled on-road vehicle coating also does not include the use of adhesives, sealants, and caulks used in assembling on-road vehicles.

Automotive lamp coating means any coating operation in which coating is applied to the surface of some component of the body of an exterior automotive lamp, including the application of reflective argent coatings and clear topcoats. Exterior automotive lamps include head lamps, tail lamps, turn signals, brake lights, and side marker lights. Automotive lamp coating does not include any coating operation performed on an assembled on-road vehicle.

Capture device means a hood, enclosure, room, floor sweep, or other means of containing or collecting emissions and directing those emissions into an add-on air pollution control device.

Capture efficiency or capture system efficiency means the portion (expressed as a percentage) of the pollutants from an emission source that is delivered to an add-on control device.

Capture system means one or more capture devices intended to collect emissions generated by a coating operation in the use of coatings or cleaning materials, both at the point of application and at subsequent points where emissions from the coatings and cleaning materials occur, such as flashoff, drying, or curing. As used in this subpart, multiple capture devices that collect emissions generated by a coating operation are considered a single capture system.

Cleaning material means a solvent used to remove contaminants and other materials, such as dirt, grease, oil, and dried or wet coating (e.g., depainting), from a substrate before or after coating application or from equipment associated with a coating operation, such as spray booths, spray guns, racks, tanks, and hangers. Thus, it includes any cleaning material used on substrates or equipment or both.

Coating means a material applied to a substrate for decorative, protective, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, sealants, liquid plastic coatings, caulks, inks, adhesives, and maskants. Decorative, protective, or functional materials that consist only of protective oils for metal, acids, bases, or any combination of these substances, or paper film or plastic film which may be pre-coated with an adhesive by the film manufacturer, are not considered coatings for the purposes of this subpart. A liquid plastic coating means a coating made from fine particle-size polyvinyl chloride (PVC) in solution (also referred to as a plastisol).

Coating operation means equipment used to apply cleaning materials to a substrate to prepare it for coating application (surface preparation) or to remove dried coating; to apply coating to a

substrate (coating application) and to dry or cure the coating after application; or to clean coating operation equipment (equipment cleaning). A single coating operation may include any combination of these types of equipment, but always includes at least the point at which a given quantity of coating or cleaning material is applied to a given part and all subsequent points in the affected source where organic HAP are emitted from the specific quantity of coating or cleaning material on the specific part. There may be multiple coating operations in an affected source. Coating application with handheld, non-refillable aerosol containers, touch-up markers, or marking pens is not a coating operation for the purposes of this subpart.

Coatings solids means the nonvolatile portion of the coating that makes up the dry film.

Continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) means the total equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this subpart, used to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide a record of coating operation, or capture system, or add-on control device parameters.

Controlled coating operation means a coating operation from which some or all of the organic HAP emissions are routed through an emission capture system and add-on control device.

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

- (1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including but not limited to, any emission limit or operating limit or work practice standard;
- (2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or
- (3) Fails to meet any emission limit, or operating limit, or work practice standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

Emission limitation means the aggregate of all requirements associated with a compliance option including emission limit, operating limit, work practice standard, etc.

Enclosure means a structure that surrounds a source of emissions and captures and directs the emissions to an add-on control device.

Exempt compound means a specific compound that is not considered a VOC due to negligible photochemical reactivity. The exempt compounds are listed in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

Facility maintenance means the routine repair or renovation (including the surface coating) of the tools, equipment, machinery, and structures that comprise the infrastructure of the affected facility and that are necessary for the facility to function in its intended capacity.

General use coating means any coating operation that is not an automotive lamp, TPO, or assembled on-road vehicle coating operation.

Hobby shop means any surface coating operation, located at an affected source, that is used exclusively for personal, noncommercial purposes by the affected source's employees or assigned personnel.

Manufacturer's formulation data means data on a material (such as a coating) that are supplied by the material manufacturer based on knowledge of the ingredients used to manufacture that material, rather than based on testing of the material with the test methods specified in §63.4541. Manufacturer's formulation data may include, but are not limited to, information on density, organic HAP content, volatile organic matter content, and coating solids content.

Mass fraction of coating solids means the ratio of the mass of solids (also known as the mass of nonvolatiles) to the mass of a coating in which it is contained; kg of coating solids per kg of coating.

Mass fraction of organic HAP means the ratio of the mass of organic HAP to the mass of a material in which it is contained, expressed as kg of organic HAP per kg of material.

Month means a calendar month or a pre-specified period of 28 days to 35 days to allow for flexibility in recordkeeping when data are based on a business accounting period.

Non-HAP coating means, for the purposes of this subpart, a coating that contains no more than 0.1 percent by mass of any individual organic HAP that is an OSHA-defined carcinogen as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and no more than 1.0 percent by mass for any other individual HAP.

Organic HAP content means the mass of organic HAP emitted per mass of coating solids used for a coating calculated using Equation 1 of §63.4541. The organic HAP content is determined for the coating in the condition it is in when received from its manufacturer or supplier and does not account for any alteration after receipt. For reactive adhesives in which some of the HAP react to form solids and are not emitted to the atmosphere, organic HAP content is the mass of organic HAP that is emitted, rather than the organic HAP content of the coating as it is received.

Permanent total enclosure (PTE) means a permanently installed enclosure that meets the criteria of Method 204 of appendix M, 40 CFR part 51, for a PTE and that directs all the exhaust gases from the enclosure to an add-on control device.

Personal watercraft means a vessel (boat) which uses an inboard motor powering a water jet pump as its primary source of motive power and which is designed to be operated by a person or persons sitting, standing, or kneeling on the vessel, rather than in the conventional manner of sitting or standing inside the vessel.

Plastic part and product means any piece or combination of pieces of which at least one has been formed from one or more resins. Such pieces may be solid, porous, flexible or rigid.

Protective oil means an organic material that is applied to metal for the purpose of providing lubrication or protection from corrosion without forming a solid film. This definition of protective oil includes, but is not limited to, lubricating oils, evaporative oils (including those that evaporate completely), and extrusion oils.

Reactive adhesive means adhesive systems composed, in part, of volatile monomers that react during the adhesive curing reaction, and, as a result, do not evolve from the film during use. These volatile components instead become integral parts of the adhesive through chemical reaction. At least 70 percent of the liquid components of the system, excluding water, react during the process.

Research or laboratory facility means a facility whose primary purpose is for research and development of new processes and products, that is conducted under the close supervision of technically trained personnel, and is not engaged in the manufacture of final or intermediate products for commercial purposes, except in a de minimis manner.

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

Startup, initial means the first time equipment is brought online in a facility.

Surface preparation means use of a cleaning material on a portion of or all of a substrate. This includes use of a cleaning material to remove dried coating, which is sometimes called depainting.

Temporary total enclosure means an enclosure constructed for the purpose of measuring the capture efficiency of pollutants emitted from a given source as defined in Method 204 of appendix M, 40 CFR part 51.

Thermoplastic olefin (TPO) means polyolefins (blends of polypropylene, polyethylene and its copolymers). This also includes blends of TPO with polypropylene and polypropylene alloys including, but not limited to, thermoplastic elastomer (TPE), TPE polyurethane (TPU), TPE polyester (TPEE), TPE polyamide (TPAE), and thermoplastic elastomer polyvinyl chloride (TPVC).

Thermoplastic olefin (TPO) coating means any coating operation in which the coatings are components of a system of coatings applied to a TPO substrate, including adhesion promoters, primers, color coatings, clear coatings and topcoats. Thermoplastic olefin coating does not include the coating of TPO substrates on assembled on-road vehicles.

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

Total volatile hydrocarbon (TVH) means the total amount of nonaqueous volatile organic matter determined according to Methods 204 and 204A through 204F of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 and substituting the term TVH each place in the methods where the term VOC is used. The TVH includes both VOC and non-VOC.

Uncontrolled coating operation means a coating operation from which none of the organic HAP emissions are routed through an emission capture system and add-on control device.

Volatile organic compound (VOC) means any compound defined as VOC in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

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

Table 3 to Subpart PPPP 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 and which match either the solvent blend name or the chemical abstract series (CAS) number. If a solvent blend matches both the name and CAS number for an entry, that entry's organic HAP mass fraction must be used for that solvent blend. Otherwise, use the organic HAP mass fraction for the entry matching either the solvent blend name or CAS number, or use the organic HAP mass fraction from table 4 to this subpart if neither the name or CAS number match.]

Solvent/solvent blend	CAS. No.	Average organic HAP mass Fraction	Typical Organic HAP, percent by mass
1. Toluene.....	108-88-3	1.0	Toluene.
2. Xylene(s).....	1330-20-7	1.0	Xylenes, ethylbenzene.
3. Hexane.....	110-54-3	0.5	n-hexane.
4. n-Hexane.....	110-54-3	1.0	n-hexane.
5. Ethylbenzene.....	100-41-4	1.0	Ethylbenzene.
6. Aliphatic 140.....	.....	0	None.
7. Aromatic 100.....	.....	0.02	1% xylene, 1% cumene.
8. Aromatic 150.....	.....	0.09	Naphthalene.
9. Aromatic naphtha.....	64742-95-6	0.02	1% xylene, 1% cumene.
10. Aromatic solvent.....	64742-94-5	0.1	Naphthalene.
11. Exempt mineral spirits.....	8032-32-4	0	None.
12. Ligroines (VM & P).....	8032-32-4	0	None.
13. Lactol spirits.....	64742-89-6	0.15	Toluene.
14. Low aromatic white spirit.....	64742-82-1	0	None.
15. Mineral spirits.....	64742-88-7	0.01	Xylenes.
16. Hydrotreated naphtha.....	64742-48-9	0	None.
17. Hydrotreated light distillate..	64742-47-8	0.001	Toluene.
18. Stoddard solvent.....	8052-41-3	0.01	Xylenes.
19. Super high-flash naphtha.....	64742-95-6	0.05	Xylenes.
20. Varsol ® solvent.....	8052-49-3	0.01	0.5% xylenes, 0.5% ethylbenzene.
21. VM & P naphtha.....	64742-89-8	0.06	3% toluene, 3% xylene.
22. Petroleum distillate mixture...	68477-31-6	0.08	4% naphthalene, 4% biphenyl.

Table 4 to Subpart PPPP 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 3 to this subpart by either solvent blend name or CAS number and you only know whether the blend is aliphatic or aromatic.

^b Mineral Spirits 135, Mineral Spirits 150 EC, Naphtha, Mixed Hydrocarbon, Aliphatic Hydrocarbon, Aliphatic Naphtha, Naphthol Spirits, Petroleum Spirits, Petroleum Oil, Petroleum Naphtha, Solvent Naphtha, Solvent Blend.

^c Medium-flash Naphtha, High-flash Naphtha, Aromatic Naphtha, Light Aromatic Naphtha, Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Light Aromatic Solvent.

SECTION E.3

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Boilers

- (a) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as unit 500, installed in 1968, rated at 30 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack 11;
- (b) One (1) natural gas-fired and distillate No. 2 fuel oil-fired boiler, identified as unit 501, installed in 1992, rated at 33.475 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack 100;

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

E.3.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP DDDDD [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7505, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, as specified in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD in accordance with the schedule of this subpart.

E.3.2 NESHAP DDDDD [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD]

Pursuant to CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD, the Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD for the two (2) boilers, identified as Unit 500 and Unit 501:

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.7480 What is the purpose of this subpart?

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

§ 63.7485 Am I subject to this subpart?

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

§ 63.7490 What is the affected source of this subpart?

- (a) This subpart applies to new affected sources as described in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.
 - (1) The affected source of this subpart is the collection of all existing industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters within a subcategory located at a major source as defined in §63.7575.
- (d) A boiler or process heater is existing if it is not new or reconstructed.

63.7495 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

- (b) If you have an existing boiler or process heater, you must comply with this subpart no later than September 13, 2007.

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

Emission Limits and Work Practice Standards

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

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

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.7506 Do any boilers or process heaters have limited requirements?

- (b) The affected boilers and process heaters listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section are subject to only the initial notification requirements in §63.9(b) (i.e., they are not subject to the emission limits, work practice standards, performance testing, monitoring, SSMP, site-specific monitoring plans, recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this subpart or any other requirements in subpart A of this part).
- (1) Existing large and limited use gaseous fuel units.
- (2) Existing large and limited liquid fuel units.

Notification, Reports, and Records

§ 63.7565 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 10 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

§ 63.7570 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

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

§ 63.7575 What definitions apply to this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard;
- (ii) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or
- (iii) Fails to meet any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large gaseous fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels, burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas

curtailment or gas supply emergencies, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has an annual capacity factor of greater than 10 percent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Natural gas means:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Residual oil means crude oil, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5 and 6, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396-02a, "Standard Specifications for Fuel Oils 1" (incorporated by reference, see §63.14(b)).

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

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

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

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

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

Temporary boiler means any gaseous or liquid fuel boiler that is designed to, and is capable of, being carried or moved from one location to another. A temporary boiler that remains at a location for more than 180 consecutive days is no longer considered to be a temporary boiler. Any

temporary boiler that replaces a temporary boiler at a location and is intended to perform the same or similar function will be included in calculating the consecutive time period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT CERTIFICATION

Source Name: Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc.
Source Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
Mailing Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
Part 70 Permit No.: T033-6253-00013

This certification shall be included when submitting monitoring, testing reports/results or other documents as required by this permit.

Please check what document is being certified:

- Annual Compliance Certification Letter
- Test Result (specify)
- Report (specify)
- Notification (specify)
- Affidavit (specify)
- Other (specify)

I certify that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

Signature:

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Phone:

Date:

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE BRANCH
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
Phone: 317-233-0178
Fax: 317-233-6865**

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT**

Source Name: Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc.
Source Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
Mailing Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
Part 70 Permit No.: T033-6253-00013

This form consists of 2 pages

Page 1 of 2

<p>☛ This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">C The Permittee must notify the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), within four (4) business hours (1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-0178, ask for Compliance Section); andC The Permittee must submit notice in writing or by facsimile within two (2) working days (Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865), and follow the other requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-16.
--

If any of the following are not applicable, mark N/A

Facility/Equipment/Operation:
Control Equipment:
Permit Condition or Operation Limitation in Permit:
Description of the Emergency:
Describe the cause of the Emergency:

If any of the following are not applicable, mark N/A

Page 2 of 2

Date/Time Emergency started:
Date/Time Emergency was corrected:
Was the facility being properly operated at the time of the emergency? Y N Describe:
Type of Pollutants Emitted: TSP, PM-10, SO ₂ , VOC, NO _x , CO, Pb, other:
Estimated amount of pollutant(s) emitted during emergency:
Describe the steps taken to mitigate the problem:
Describe the corrective actions/response steps taken:
Describe the measures taken to minimize emissions:
If applicable, describe the reasons why continued operation of the facilities are necessary to prevent imminent injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, substantial loss of capital investment, or loss of product or raw materials of substantial economic value:

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

A certification is not required for this report.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION**

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
SEMI-ANNUAL NATURAL GAS-FIRED BOILER CERTIFICATION**

Source Name: Cooper - Standard Automotive, Inc.
Source Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
Mailing Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
Part 70 Permit No.: T033-6253-00013
Facility: Boiler, Unit 501

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Gas Only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alternate Fuel burned From: _____ To: _____
--

I certify that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
Signature: _____
Printed Name: _____
Title/Position: _____
Phone: _____
Date: _____

A certification by the responsible official as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34) is required for this report.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc.
 Source Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
 Mailing Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
 Part 70 Permit No.: T033-6253-00013
 Facility: Dual - Fired Boiler (Unit 501)
 Parameter: No. 2 fuel oil consumption
 Limit: Consumption of No. 2 fuel oil shall not exceed 1,126.2 kgal per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR:

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

- No deviation occurred in this quarter.
- Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
 Deviation has been reported on:

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc.
Source Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
Mailing Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
Part 70 Permit No.: T033-6253-00013
Facility: Auto Line #2 (Unit 315)
Parameter: VOC usage
Limit: Less than 16 tons per twelve (12) month consecutive period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR:

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

- 9 No deviation occurred in this quarter.
- 9 Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on:

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc.
Source Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
Mailing Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
Part 70 Permit No.: T033-6253-00013
Facility: COE #6 (Unit 308)
Parameter: VOC usage
Limit: Less than 45 tons per twelve (12) month consecutive period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR:

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

- 9 No deviation occurred in this quarter.
- 9 Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on:

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc.
 Source Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
 Mailing Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
 Part 70 Permit No.: T033-6253-00013
 Facility: COE #3 (Unit 305)
 Parameter: VOC usage
 Limit: Less than 45 tons per twelve (12) month consecutive period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR:

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

- ☛ No deviation occurred in this quarter.
- ☛ Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
 Deviation has been reported on:

Form Completed by: _____
 Title / Position: _____
 Date: _____
 Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc.
Source Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
Mailing Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
Part 70 Permit No.: T033-6253-00013
Facility: COE #4 (Unit 306)
Parameter: VOC usage
Limit: Less than 45 tons per twelve (12) month consecutive period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR:

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

- 9 No deviation occurred in this quarter.
- 9 Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on:

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc.
 Source Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
 Mailing Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
 Part 70 Permit No.: T033-6253-00013
 Facility: COE #5 (Unit 307)
 Parameter: VOC usage
 Limit: Less than 45 tons per twelve (12) month consecutive period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR:

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

- ☑ No deviation occurred in this quarter.
- ☑ Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
 Deviation has been reported on:

Form Completed by: _____
 Title / Position: _____
 Date: _____
 Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc.
Source Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
Mailing Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
Part 70 Permit No.: T033-6253-00013
Facility: COE #2 (Unit 304)
Parameter: VOC usage
Limit: Less than 70 tons per twelve (12) month consecutive period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR:

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

- 9 No deviation occurred in this quarter.
- 9 Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on:

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc.
Source Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
Mailing Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
Part 70 Permit No.: T033-6253-00013
Facility: ID/OD #1 (Unit 309)
Parameter: VOC usage
Limit: Less than 15 tons per twelve (12) month consecutive period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR:

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

- 9 No deviation occurred in this quarter.
- 9 Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on:

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
 OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
 COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION**

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc.
 Source Address: 207 South West Street, Auburn, Indiana 46706
 Mailing Address: 207 South West Street, Auburn, Indiana 46706
 Part 70 Permit No.: 033-6253-00013
 Facility: Unit 400
 Parameter: Rubber Throughput
 Limit: The rubber processed by the eighteen (18) new injection molding presses (Unit 400), constructed in 2003, and the existing forty-seven (47) transfer and injection molding presses (Unit 400) shall not exceed 42,000,000 pounds, combined, per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR:

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

- No deviation occurred in this quarter.
- Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
 Deviation has been reported on:

Form Completed by: _____
 Title / Position: _____
 Date: _____
 Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
 OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
 COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION**

Part 70 Source Modification Quarterly Report

Source Name: Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc.
 Source Address: 207 South West Street, Auburn, Indiana 46706
 Mailing Address: 207 South West Street, Auburn, Indiana 46706
 Part 70 Permit No.: 033-6253-00013
 Facility: Eighteen (18) new injection molding presses
 Parameter: Rubber Compound #17 Throughput
 Limit: The Rubber Compound #17 processed by the eighteen (18) new injection molding presses (Unit 400), constructed in 2003, and the existing forty-seven (47) transfer and injection molding presses (Unit 400) shall not exceed 15,811,800 pounds, combined, per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR:

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

- 9 No deviation occurred in this quarter.
- 9 Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
 Deviation has been reported on:

Form Completed by: _____
 Title / Position: _____
 Date: _____
 Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

Part 70 Source Modification Quarterly Report

Source Name: Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc.
 Source Address: 207 South West Street, Auburn, Indiana 46706
 Mailing Address: 207 South West Street, Auburn, Indiana 46706
 Source Modification No.: 033-17701-00013
 Facility: Chain-on-Edge (COE#7) coating line, identified as ID324
 Parameter: VOC
 Limit: Input of VOC to Chain-on-Edge (COE#7) coating line, identified as ID324 shall be limited to less than 39.98 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR:

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

- 9 No deviation occurred in this quarter.
- 9 Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
 Deviation has been reported on:

Form Completed by: _____
 Title / Position: _____
 Date: _____
 Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
 OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
 COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION**

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
 QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT**

Source Name: Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc.
 Source Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
 Mailing Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
 Part 70 Permit No.: T033-6253-00013

Months: _____ **to** _____ **Year:** _____

<p>This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. Any deviation from the requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the probable cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. Deviations that are required to be reported by an applicable requirement shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and do not need to be included in this report. Additional pages may be attached if necessary. If no deviations occurred, please specify in the box marked "No deviations occurred this reporting period".</p>	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> NO DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD.</p>	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> THE FOLLOWING DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD</p>	
<p>Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)</p>	
<p>Date of Deviation:</p>	<p>Duration of Deviation:</p>
<p>Number of Deviations:</p>	
<p>Probable Cause of Deviation:</p>	
<p>Response Steps Taken:</p>	
<p>Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)</p>	
<p>Date of Deviation:</p>	<p>Duration of Deviation:</p>
<p>Number of Deviations:</p>	
<p>Probable Cause of Deviation:</p>	
<p>Response Steps Taken:</p>	

Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Form Completed by: _____
Title / Position: _____
Date: _____
Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

**Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality**

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Significant Permit Modification to
a Part 70 Permit

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc.
Source Location:	207 South West Street, Auburn, IN 46706
County:	DeKalb
SIC Code:	3061
Operation Permit No.:	T033-6253-00013
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	February 13, 2004
Significant Permit Modification No.:	033-23382-00013
Permit Reviewer:	Aida De Guzman

Existing Approvals

The source was issued a Part 70 Operating Permit 033-6253-00013 on February 13, 2004. The source has since received the following approvals:

- (a) First Significant Permit Modification No. 033-18530-00013, issued on June 18, 2004;
- (b) First Administrative Amendment No. 033-20190-00013, issued on November 10, 2004; and
- (c) Second Significant Permit Modification No. 033-22021-00013, issued on April 5, 2006.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in DeKalb County.

Pollutant	Status
PM10	attainment
PM2.5	attainment
SO ₂	attainment
NO ₂	attainment
8-hour Ozone	attainment
CO	attainment
Lead	not determined

- (a) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NO_x emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to ozone. DeKalb County has been designated as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NO_x emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.
- (b) DeKalb County has been classified as attainment for PM_{2.5}. U.S. EPA has not yet established the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2 for PM_{2.5} emissions. Therefore, until the U.S.EPA adopts specific provisions for PSD review for PM_{2.5} emissions, it has directed states to regulate PM₁₀ emissions as a surrogate for PM_{2.5} emissions.
- (c) DeKalb County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all the

other criteria pollutants. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

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	16.05
PM10	16.16
SO ₂	40.1
VOC	348.04
CO	27.03
NO _x	40.18

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).

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:

HAP's	Potential To Emit (tons/year)
Single HAP	>10
Combined HAPs	>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 2005 OAQ emission data.

Pollutant	Actual Emissions (tons/year)
PM	0.0
PM10	0.0
SO ₂	0.0
VOC	276.0
CO	4.0
NO _x	5.0

Background and Description of Proposed Modification

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed a permit modification application, submitted by Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc. on July 14, 2006, relating to the re-opening of the BACT requirements determined under 326 IAC 8-1-6 for the following emission units.

- (a) One (1) Chain-on-Edge (COE#7) coating line, identified as ID324 consisting of the following:
 - (1) Two (2) booths with a total maximum capacity of 1800 parts per hour, each booth is equipped with a High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) spray system with particulate overspray emissions controlled by fabric filters, and
 - (2) Two (2) natural gas-fired ovens, each with a maximum capacity of 0.5 million British thermal units per hour.

The request for a re-evaluation of the State BACT limitation for this coating line was based on the following:

- (a) The BACT limit of 6.12 lb/gal less water as applied, required in Cooper Standards, Auburn, Indiana permit that was based on the Cooper Automotive, El Dorado Plant's limit was not achieved by Cooper Standard, El Dorado Plant. The Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality has changed this BACT limit in Permit No. 818-AOP-R5, AFIN: 70-00036 to the following:
 - Primer - 5.9 lb/gal as supplied;
 - Thinning Solvents - 6.7 lb/gal as supplied; and
 - Plantwide VOC emissions limit from primer and adhesive application – 302.8 tons/year.

In addition, the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), Subpart DDDDD has been added in the Part 70 permit.

This permit modification does not involve any physical modification to the above coating line involved.

Enforcement Issues

There are no pending enforcement actions against the source.

Emission Calculations

The requested changes to the BACT limit will result in an increase in VOC emissions of 3.5 tons/year.

$$6.30 \text{ lb/gal} - 6.12 \text{ lb/gal} = 0.18 \text{ lb/gal} * 0.0025 \text{ gal/unit} * 1800 \text{ units/hr} * 8760 \text{ hrs/yr} * \text{ton}/2000 \text{ lb} = 3.5 \text{ tons/year}$$

Permit Level Determination – Part 70

The re-evaluation of the BACT required under 326 IAC 8-1-6 for the Chain-on-Edge (COE#7) coating line "primer application system" permitted in Significant Source Modification No. 033-21874-00013, issued on February 1, 2006, is subject to 326 IAC 2-7-12(d), Significant Permit Modification, since it involves a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation, which does not qualify as a Minor Permit Modification or as an Administrative Amendment.

Permit Level Determination – PSD

The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this Part 70 source modification, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

Process/Emission Unit	Potential to Emit (tons/year)					
	PM	PM10	SO ₂	VOC	CO	NO _x
BACT Change – Chain-on-Edge (COE#7) coating line, identified as ID324	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0
Significant Levels	25.00	15.00	40.00	40.00	100.00	40.00

The change in the primer BACT emissions limitation constitutes an operational change and the net effect is the VOC emissions increase of 3.5 tons per year (from 6.12 lb/gal to 6.30 lb/gal BACT limit). However, the COE #7 coating line will continue to be subject to the existing VOC limit of 39.98 tons per year to ensure that 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) does not apply.

Federal Rule Applicability Determination

- (a) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP):

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters.

One (1) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as Unit 500, installed in 1968, rated at 30 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr), and one (1) natural gas-fired and distillate No. 2 fuel oil-fired boiler, identified as Unit 501, installed in 1992, rated at 33.475 MMBtu/hr are subject to NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD.

Non applicable portions of the NESHAP will not be included in the permit. The following sections of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD will be applicable to the above existing boilers:

- 40 CFR Part 63.7480
- 40 CFR Part 63.7485
- 40 CFR Part 63.7490(a)(1), (d)
- 40 CFR Part 63.7495(b), (d)
- 40 CFR Part 63.7499
- 40 CFR Part 63.7506(b)(1), (2)
- 40 CFR 63.7565
- 40 CFR 63.7570
- 40 CFR 63.7575

- (b) There are no additional federal rules that will be applicable to the source as a result of this permit modification.

State Rule Applicability Determination

- (a) 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD)
 The COE #7 coating line will continue to be subject to the existing VOC limit of 39.98 tons per year to ensure that 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) does not apply.

- (b) 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities, General Reduction Requirements)
See Appendix A for the detailed BACT Analysis.

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 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.

Proposed Changes

The changes listed below have been made to Part 70 Operating Permit No. T033-6253-00013. Deleted language appears as ~~strike throughs~~ and new language appears in **bold**:

Upon further review, IDEM, OAQ has determined that it is not necessary to list the name and title of the Responsible Official in the permit. Therefore, SECTION A.1 has been modified as follows:

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

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary mixed rubber and molded rubber products manufacturing plant.

~~Responsible Official: _____~~ **Plant Manager**

The IDEM, OAQ Compliance Section, phone and fax numbers have been updated as follows:

Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance Section), or
Telephone Number: 317-233-5674 0178 (ask for Compliance Section)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-~~5967~~ **6865**

Condition B.18 has been modified to clarify this condition.

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

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue

Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

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

- (c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-7-11(c)(3)]
- ~~(d) No permit amendment or modification is required for the addition, operation or removal of a nonroad engine, as defined in 40 CFR 89.2.~~

The statement "not federally enforceable" in Condition C.4 has been deleted since 326 IAC 9-1 has been approved into the SIP, and therefore, this condition is now federally enforceable.

C.4 Incineration [326 IAC 4-2] [326 IAC 9-1-2]

The Permittee shall not operate an incinerator or incinerate any waste or refuse except as provided in 326 IAC 4-2 and 326 IAC 9-1-2. ~~326 IAC 9-1-2 is not federally enforceable.~~

It has been decided that it is best to have Condition C.6 Operation of Equipment under compliance determination in the specific D conditions, and remove C.6.

~~C.6 Operation of Equipment [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]~~

~~Except as otherwise provided by statute or rule, or in this permit, all air pollution control equipment listed in this permit and used to comply with an applicable requirement shall be operated at all times that the emission units vented to the control equipment are in operation.~~

The condition title in C.16 has been corrected due to a typographical error.

C.16 Response to Excursions ~~and~~ or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

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

- (3) inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.
- (d) Failure to take reasonable response steps shall be considered a deviation from the permit.
- (e) The Permittee shall maintain the following records:
 - (1) monitoring data;
 - (2) monitor performance data, if applicable; and
 - (3) corrective actions taken.

The provisions for 326 IAC 2-3, Emission Offset have been added in Conditions C.19 and C.20, and condition C.19 was modified to reflect the updated version of the rules, 326 IAC 2-2 and 326 IAC 2-3.

C.19 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6] [326 IAC 2-2] **[326 IAC 2-3]**

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

(1)(B) above; and

- (3) Calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar period of five (5) years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of ten (10) years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity of or the potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant at the emissions unit.

C.20 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-2] **[326 IAC 2-3]**

- (a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. This report shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (b) The report required in (a) of this condition and reports required by conditions in Section D of this permit shall be submitted to:
- Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Data Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
- (c) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any notice, report, or other submission required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ, on or before the date it is due.
- (d) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all reports required in Section D of this permit shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. All reports do require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (e) If the Permittee is required to comply with the recordkeeping provisions of (c) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements for any "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (qq) **and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (II)**) at an existing emissions unit and the project meets the following criteria, then the Permittee shall submit a report to IDEM, OAQ :
- (1) The annual emissions, in tons per year, from the project identified in (c)(1) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements exceed the baseline actual emissions, as documented and maintained under Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(i), by a significant amount, as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (xx) **and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (qq)** for that regulated NSR pollutant, and
- (2) The emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as documented and maintained under Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(ii).
- (f) The report for project at an existing emissions unit shall be submitted within sixty (60) days after the end of the year and contain the following:
- (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the major stationary source.
- (2) The annual emissions calculated in accordance with (c)(2) and (3) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements.

- (3) The emissions calculated under the actual-to-projected actual test stated in 326 IAC 2-2-2(d)(3) **and/or 2-3-2(c)(3)**.
- (4) Any other information that the Permittee deems fit to include in this report,

Reports required in this part shall be submitted to:

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

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

Auto Line #2 (unit 315), as identified in Condition D.5.3 should be Auto Line #1 (unit 315). Condition D.5.3 has been deleted, because the source is regulated under the NESHAP.

D.5.3 New Source Toxics Control [326 IAC 2-4.1]

- ~~(a) Pursuant to CP 033-10248-00013 issued on January 28, 1999, the input to the applicators of Auto Line #2 (unit 315) of any single HAP shall be limited to less than ten (10) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. This is equivalent to single HAP emissions of less than ten (10) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.~~
- ~~(b) Pursuant to CP 033-10248-00013 issued on January 28, 1999, the input to the applicators of Auto Line #2 of combined HAPs shall be limited to less than twenty five (25) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. This is equivalent to combined HAP emissions of less than twenty five (25) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.~~

~~Due to these limitations, 326 IAC 2-4.1 (New Source Toxics Control) does not apply.~~

~~As a result of the removal of the HAP limits in Condition D.5.3, Condition D.5.7 (now D.5.6) has been modified by removing the HAPs record keeping requirements.~~

D.5.76 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document compliance with Conditions D.5.1, ~~D.5.3,~~ **and D.5.2** the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (4) below. Records maintained for (1) through (4) shall be taken as stated below and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC/HAP usage limits and/or the VOC/HAP emission limits established in Conditions D.5.1, **and D.5.2,** ~~and D.5.3~~. Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within 30 days of the end of each compliance period.
 - (1) The amount and VOC ~~and HAP~~ content of each coating material and solvent used.
 - (2) The amount of coating material and solvent less water used on a monthly basis.
 - (A) Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used.
 - (B) Solvent usage records shall differentiate between those added to coatings and those used as cleanup solvents.
 - (3) The cleanup solvent usage for each month and the amount of VOC disposed of;

- (4) The weight of VOCs and HAPs emitted for each compliance period.
- (b) To document compliance with Condition D.5.65, the Permittee shall maintain a log of daily overspray observations, and daily and weekly inspections.
- (c) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

The reporting forms for single HAP and combined HAPs usage for the Auto Line #2 (unit 315), which should be Auto Line #1 (unit 315) have been deleted from the permit.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
 OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
 COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION**

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc.
 Source Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
 Mailing Address: 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
 Part 70 Permit No.: T033-6253-00013
 Facility: Auto Line #2 (Unit 315)
 Parameter: Single HAP usage
 Limit: Less than 10 tons per twelve (12) month consecutive period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR: _____

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
 Deviation has been reported on:

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

~~Attach a signed certification to complete this report.~~

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION**

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: _____ Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc.
Source Address: _____ 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
Mailing Address: _____ 207 South West St. Auburn, Indiana 46706
Part 70 Permit No.: _____ T033-6253-00013
Facility: _____ Auto Line #2 (Unit 315)
Parameter: _____ Combination of HAPs
Limit: _____ Less than 25 tons per twelve (12) month consecutive period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR: _____

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

~~No deviation occurred in this quarter.~~

~~Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on:~~

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

~~Attach a signed certification to complete this report.~~

SECTION D.6

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: New Coating Operations (GR-05)

New Coating Operations (GR-05):

- (o) One (1) Chain-on-Edge (COE #7) coating line, identified as ID324, consisting of the following:
 - (1) Two (2) booths with a total maximum capacity of 1800 parts per hour, each booth is equipped with a High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) spray system with particulate overspray emissions controlled by fabric filters, and
 - (2) Two (2) natural gas-fired ovens, each with a maximum capacity of 0.5 million British thermal units per hour.

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

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

The BACT limit for the primer application was revised to 6.30 lb/gal, because Cooper-Standard Automotive Company, Engineered Products Division, El Dorado, Arkansas was not able to demonstrate compliance with the original 6.12 lb/gal limit, which was the basis for the Auburn, Indiana facility BACT limit (see Appendix A, for the new BACT Analysis).

D.6.1 Prevention of Significant Deterioration Minor Limit and Best Available Control Technology [326 IAC 2-2 [326 IAC 8-1-6]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6, the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for the Chain-on-Edge (COE#7) coating line, identified as ID324, shall be as follows:

- (a) The use of VOC, including coatings, dilution solvents, and cleaning solvents shall be limited to less than 39.98 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. This usage limit is required to limit the potential to emit of VOC from the new Chain-on-Edge (COE#7) coating line, identified as ID324 to less than 40 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (b) The Permittee shall not allow the discharge into the atmosphere VOC from adhesive coatings in excess of seven (7.0) pounds of VOC per gallon of coating, excluding water, as delivered to the Chain-on-Edge (COE#7) coating line applicators.
- (c) The Permittee shall not allow the discharge into the atmosphere VOC from primer coatings in excess of six and ~~twelve~~ **thirty** hundredths ~~(6.12)~~ **(6.30)** pounds of VOC per gallon of coating, ~~excluding water~~, as delivered to the Chain-on-Edge (COE#7) coating line applicators.
- (d) The following high transfer efficiency coating application technology shall be used in order to reduce VOC usage and emissions from the Chain-on-Edge (COE#7) coating line, identified as ID324:
 - (1) High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) spray system.
 - (2) Chain indexing

- (3) Programmable logic controls (PLC)
- (4) Part fixture sensing system

Compliance with this condition shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2, Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) not applicable, and shall satisfy the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6, General Reduction requirements.

Compliance Determination Requirements

Section(c) has been added to Condition D.6.4 to address the BACT limit demonstration in pounds per gallon for the primer coating application:

D.6.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-4] [326 IAC 8-1-2(a)]

- (a) Compliance with the VOC content and usage limitations contained in Conditions D.6.1 shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3) and 326 IAC 8-1-2(a) by preparing or obtaining from the manufacturer the copies of the "as supplied" and "as applied" VOC data sheets. IDEM, OAQ, reserves the authority to determine-compliance using Method 24 in conjunction with the analytical procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4.
- (b) Compliance with the VOC content limit in Condition D.6.1(b) ~~and (c)~~ shall be determined using a volume weighted average of the coatings used on a monthly basis. This volume weighted average shall be determined using the following equation:

$$A = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (C_i)(U_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n (U_i) * (1-D_i)}$$

where:

A = **calculated** monthly volume weighted average, lb VOC/gal less water
C = VOC content of coating _i, lb VOC/gal
U = ~~maximum~~ **actual** coating _i usage, gal/month
D = coating _i weight % water
n = no. of coatings used during the month

- (c) **Compliance with the VOC content limit in Condition D.6.1 (c) shall be determined using a volume weighted average of the coatings used on a monthly basis. This volume weighted average shall be determined using the following equation:**

$$A = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (C_i)(U_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n (U_i)}$$

where:

A = **calculated monthly volume weighted average, lb VOC/gal**
C = **VOC content of coating _i, lb VOC/gal**
U = **actual coating _i usage, gal/month**
n = **no. of coatings used during the month**

The following SECTION E.3 has been added in the permit to address the Boiler NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD.

SECTION E.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Boilers

- (a) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as unit 500, installed in 1968, rated at 30 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack 11;
- (b) One (1) natural gas-fired and distillate No. 2 fuel oil-fired boiler, identified as unit 501, installed in 1992, rated at 33.475 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack 100;

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

E.3.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP DDDDD [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7505, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, as specified in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD in accordance with the schedule of this subpart.

E.3.2 NESHAP DDDDD [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD]

Pursuant to CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD, the Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD for the two (2) boilers, identified as Unit 500 and Unit 501:

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.7480 What is the purpose of this subpart?

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

§ 63.7485 Am I subject to this subpart?

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

§ 63.7490 What is the affected source of this subpart?

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

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

- (d) A boiler or process heater is existing if it is not new or reconstructed.

63.7495 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

- (b) If you have an existing boiler or process heater, you must comply with this subpart no later than September 13, 2007.
- (d) You must meet the notification requirements in §63.7545 according to the schedule in §63.7545 and in subpart A of this part. Some of the notifications must be submitted before you are required to comply with the emission limits and work practice standards in this subpart.

Emission Limits and Work Practice Standards

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

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

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.7506 Do any boilers or process heaters have limited requirements?

- (b) The affected boilers and process heaters listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section are subject to only the initial notification requirements in §63.9(b) (i.e., they are not subject to the emission limits, work practice standards, performance testing, monitoring, SSMP, site-specific monitoring plans, recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this subpart or any other requirements in subpart A of this part).
 - (1) Existing large and limited use gaseous fuel units.
 - (2) Existing large and limited liquid fuel units.

Notification, Reports, and Records

§ 63.7565 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 10 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

§ 63.7570 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

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

§ 63.7575 What definitions apply to this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard;**
- (ii) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or**

- (iii) **Fails to meet any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hot water heater means a closed vessel with a capacity of no more than 120 U.S. gallons in which water is heated by combustion of gaseous or liquid fuel and is withdrawn for use external to the vessel at pressures not exceeding 160 psig, including the apparatus by

which the heat is generated and all controls and devices necessary to prevent water temperatures from exceeding 210 °F (99 °C).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Natural gas means:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Residual oil means crude oil, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5 and 6, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396–02a, “Standard Specifications for Fuel Oils 1 ” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14(b)).

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

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

Small liquid fuel subcategory includes any firetube boiler that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, and any boiler or process heater that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, and has a rated capacity of less than or equal to 10

MMBtu per hour heat input. Small gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies are not included in this definition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conclusion and Recommendation

The proposed modification shall be subject to the conditions of the attached **Part 70 Significant Permit Modification No. 033-23382-00013**. The staff recommends to the Commissioner that this Part 70 Significant Permit Modification be approved.

Appendix A

VOC CONTROL TECHNOLOGY/ STATE (326 IAC 8-1-6) BACT ANALYSIS FOR THE CHAIN-ON-EDGE #7 PRIMER SYSTEM

Source Name:	Cooper Standard Automotive Inc.
Source Location:	207 South West Street, Auburn, Indiana 46706
County:	DeKalb
SIC Code:	3061
Operation Permit No.:	T033-6253-00013
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	February 13, 2004
Significant Permit Modification No.:	033-23382-00013
Permit Reviewer:	Aida De Guzman

Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc., operates a mixed rubber and molded rubber products manufacturing plant, specifically, engine mounts, body mounts, body cushions and transmission mounts used for new vehicles to reduce noise and vibration.

The following BACT analysis is a re-evaluation of the current "primer" application (primer application to assist in the bonding of rubber to metal insets) BACT required under 326 IAC 8-1-6, for VOC established in Significant Source Modification No. 033-21874-00013, issued on February 1, 2006 for the following coating line.

- (a) One (1) Chain-on-Edge (COE#7) coating line, identified as ID324 consisting of the following:
 - (1) Two (2) booths with a total maximum capacity of 1800 parts per hour, each booth is equipped with a High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) spray system with particulate overspray emissions controlled by fabric filters, and
 - (2) Two (2) natural gas-fired ovens, each with a maximum capacity of 0.5 million British thermal units per hour.

The current BACT limit for the Chain-on-Edge (COE#7) coating line primer application is 6.12 pounds of VOC per gallon of coating less water.

The request for a re-evaluation of the State BACT limitation for the above emission unit was based on the following:

- (a) The BACT limit of 6.12 lb/gal less water as applied, required in Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc., Auburn, Indiana permit that was based on the Cooper-Standard Automotive Company, Engineered Products Division, El Dorado Plant's limit was not achieved by this El Dorado plant. The Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality has changed this BACT limit in Permit No. 818-AOP-R5, AFIN: 70-00036) to the following:

Material	Maximum Allowable VOC Content (lb/gallon) As Supplied
Primer	5.9
Primer Thinning Solvents	6.7

Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc, Auburn, Indiana requested that the BACT limit of 6.12 lbs/gal less water be changed to 6.30 lbs/gallon as applied, which is the average of the El Dorado plant's primer and thinning solvents as supplied.

The following is a new BACT Analysis for VOCs on the "primer application" using the "Top Down BACT Guidance" published by the U.S. EPA, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, March 15, 1990.

Several sources were consulted regarding similar operations and associated controls implemented. These sources include the U.S. EPA RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse database for process type 41.013 (Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Surface Coating) and process type 41.999 (Other Surface Coating/Printing/Graphic Arts Sources), recent permit applications, USEPA, air permitting authorities, and equipment vendors.

Step 1: Identification of control technologies for the primer application (rubber- to-metal coating):

- (a) Thermal Oxidizer - This technology is technically feasible for this type of operation (rubber-to-metal coating).
- (b) Catalytic Oxidizer – This technology is not technically feasible for this type of coating operation as masking and poisoning of the catalyst due to particulate matter overspray from adhesive occur. This option was eliminated from further evaluation.
- (c) Condensation and Carbon Adsorption – These technologies are not technically feasible, since the VOC concentration from the proposed coating operation is less than 90 parts per million (ppm). The removal efficiency from these technologies decreases for VOC concentrations below 800 ppm. These options were eliminated from further evaluation.
- (d) Concentrator with Catalytic or Thermal Oxidation - It is not technically feasible for this type of coating operation as fouling of the adsorbent from the adhesive overspray occurs. This option was eliminated from further evaluation.
- (e) Ultraviolet (UV) Oxidation – UV light oxidation (or photolytic destruction) of vapor-phase contaminants is accomplished by passing the off-gas in close proximity to a powerful UV light source. Oxidation occurs as a result of reactions with hydroxyl radicals produced by the UV light. The photo-oxidation usually is supplemented by a gaseous chemical oxidant (i.e., ozone) or a solid catalyst (e.g., TiO₂). The process is best used to treat easily oxidized organic compounds, such as those with double bonds (e.g., trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene and vinyl chloride) as well as simple aromatic compounds (e.g., toluene, benzene, xylene, and phenol).

Initially, this technology emerged as a biocidal technology for water

treatment since bacteria are destroyed at a wavelength of 254 nanometers. Additionally, it was recognized that the technology was also useful in cleaving and ionizing certain organics so that they are easily removed by deionization and organic scavenging cartridges in a polishing loop. This technology has been proposed for offgas treatment from SVE and other groundwater remediation units by the DOE. Based on a review of the previously listed resources including the RBLC database, there are no known applications of UV oxidization technology for primer application/painting system. For this application, the technology suffers from the following effective technical applicability reservations:

- (i) UV light frequency must be selected for maximum VOC removal based on inlet stream VOC species and concentrations. Questionable effectiveness for a matrix of volatile constituents with variable photolytic destruction isotherms, interaction between chemical constituents, preferential destruction and premature breakthroughs for non-oxidizable species;
- (ii) Pretreatment of inlet gas required to minimize ongoing cleaning and maintenance of UV reactor and quartz sleeves;
- (iii) Potential fouling of solid TiO₂ catalyst by interferences such as particulates, moisture and long-chain organics;
- (iv) Prohibitive energy requirements to power the UV reactor in excess of competing technologies; and
- (v) Extensive maintenance and calibration requirements.

In conclusion, due to the above technical applicability reservations, this technology is not considered technically feasible to reduce VOC emissions from the primer application/painting system and will be eliminated from further consideration in this BACT analysis.

- (f) Non-Thermal Plasma (NTP) Technology – NTP technology was developed by the Los Alamos National Lab for the DOD and DOE as part of a new generation of VOC control options. The intent of the research was to develop a low-cost solution with reduced energy and power requirements for controlling a host of air contaminants including VOCs. An NTP is an electrically neutral form of gas containing substantial concentrations of electrons, ions and other highly reactive free radicals which may be generated in the gas stream by application of electrical energy. In theory, the sequential chemical reactions result in the destruction of the air contaminants. Other research organizations such as Batelle have developed NTP variants such as the Gas Phase Corona Reactor (GPCR) which creates non-thermal plasma in a reactor filled with dielectric packing which significantly improves reactor performance.

The U.S Navy sought to be one of the first to install NTP technology for controlling paint booth VOC emissions. However, at this time, the technology is not “off-the shelf” and not widely commercially available in the United States. Due to the lack of commercially available equipment in the United States, the Navy was unable to procure the equipment.

In conclusion, on account of the above lack of commercial availability and proven track record in controlling VOC emissions in coating operations, this technology is not considered technically feasible to control VOC emissions from the primer application/painting system, and will be eliminated from further consideration in this BACT analysis.

- (g) Membrane Separation Technology – This organic vapor/air separation technology involves the preferential transport of organic vapors through a non-porous gas separation membrane via a diffusion process analogous to pumping saline water through a reverse osmosis membrane. In this system, the feed stream is compressed to approximately 150 psig and sent to a condenser where the liquid solvent is recovered. The condenser bleed stream is sent to the membrane module comprised of spirally-wound modules of thin film membranes separated by plastic mesh spacers. The concentrated stream from the membrane module is returned to the compressor for further recovery in the condenser. There is no known application of membrane separation technology for primer application/painting system.

In conclusion, since there is no known application of this technology for a primer application/painting system, this technology is not considered technically feasible and it will be eliminated from further consideration in this BACT analysis.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options:

As shown in step 1, the only remaining viable control technology for the primer application (rubber-to-metal coating) is a thermal oxidizer.

Step 3: Evaluate Most Effective Controls:

Further evaluation, including economic, energy and environmental impacts were made for controlling VOC emissions from the primer application. As noted previously, the only viable VOC control option is thermal oxidization on the primer application.

There are no similar sources or sources with similar operations in the RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse, or from sources permitted by other state agencies that are using any type of add-on control device to control the primer application that is used to bond rubber products to metal inserts. Although there are no sources that were identified as using any type of add-on control device, to control this operation, the following cost analysis was still performed to show the cost effectiveness of controlling the primer application using regenerative thermal oxidation (RTO) system with 97% destruction efficiency.

The following cost analysis was based on the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards Control OAQPS Cost Manual, Sixth Edition, EPA 452/B-02-001 (January, 2002):

COST ANALYSIS		
CAPITAL COSTS		Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer
1.	Purchased Equipment	Per Vendor Quote
a.	Basic Equipment & Auxiliaries (A)	Included in the \$375,000
c.	Taxes	Included in the \$375,000
d.	Freight	Included in the \$375,000
Total Purchased Equipment Cost (B)		\$375,000
2.	Direct Installation Costs	
a.	Foundations & Supports	\$50,000 steel grid roof supports
b.	Erection & Handling	Included in the \$50,000
c.	Electrical	Included in the \$50,000
d.	Piping	\$5,000 roof penetration and repair
e.	Insulation	Included in the \$50,000
f.	Painting	Included in the \$50,000
g.	Site Preparation	Included in the \$50,000
h.	Capture/Conveyance	\$20,000
	Booth Enclosure Install & Labor (25,000 SF x\$15/SF)	
	60" Duct (75 FT x\$35/FT)	
	36" Duct (200 FT x\$22/FT)	
i.	Shut Down Cost - Not Applicable	NA
Total Direct Installation Costs		\$75,000
Total Direct Costs (TDC) (Purchased + Installation)		\$450,000
Indirect Costs		\$65,000 vendor quote
3.	Engineering & Supervision	Included in the \$65,000
4.	Construction & Field Expenses	Included in the \$65,000
5.	Contractor Fees	Included in the \$65,000
6.	Start Up Costs	Included in the \$65,000
7.	Performance Test	Included in the \$65,000
8.	Contingency	Included in the \$65,000
Total Indirect Installation Costs (IC)		\$65,000
Total Capital Investment (TCI) = (TDC + IC)		\$515,000

COST ANALYSIS		
ANNUALIZED COSTS		
Direct Operating Costs (DA)		
1.	Operating Labor	\$108,229
	a. Hours of Operating Time per Shift (8)	6.2
	b. Cost/Employee/Hour (\$19.95)	
	c. Operating Hours/Year	5425
	d. Shifts/Year @ 8.0 Hours/Shift	750
2.	Supervisory Labor (0.15 l)	\$16,234
3.	Maintenance Labor & Materials	\$216,457
4.	Replacement Parts	
5.	Utilities	
	a. Natural Gas	\$42,500 (vendor quote)
	MMBTU/HR Input	
	Operating Hours/Year	
	Cost/MMBTU	
	MMBTU/YR	
	b. Electricity	
	HP Requirements	
	KW Requirements/Hr	
	KWH/YR	
	Cost/KWH	
	c. Water	
	d. Air	
	e. Catalyst Replacement	
	Total Direct Operating Costs (DA)	\$383,420
Indirect Operating Costs (IA)		
6.	Overhead (60% of Operating Labor & Maintenance)	\$24,256
7.	Property Tax (0.01 Capital Cost)	\$5,150
8.	Insurance (0.01 Capital Cost)	\$5,150
9.	Administrative Costs (0.02 Capital Cost)	\$10,300
10.	Capital Cost Recovery Factor (7% INT, 10 Years)	\$73,336
	= 0.1424	
	Total Indirect Operating Costs (IA)	\$118,192
	Total Operating Cost (Direct + Indirect)	\$501,612

COST ANALYSIS		
	Uncontrolled VOC Emissions (VOC lb/hr x Operating Hrs x 1/2,000 lb/ton)	39.9
	Control Efficiency	(95% capture, 97% DRE)
	TPY VOC Removed at Control Efficiency	36.7
	Emission Rate - TPY - After Controls	3.2
	Cost Effectiveness, \$/Ton VOC Removed	\$13,668
	Environmental Impacts	
1.	Additional Emissions - Tons per Year (TPY)	
	Estimated Fuel Consumption - MMCF Burned	53,847
	Estimated CO Emissions - TPY	
	Estimated NOX Emissions - TPY	2.63
	Estimate PT/PM10 - TPY	
	Uncontrolled Emissions	
	Emissions Before Controls	
2.	Energy Requirements	
	Natural Gas - MMCF/YR	53,847
	Electricity - KWH/YR	

Based on the economic evaluation in controlling the primer application, the cost is prohibitive to control the primer at \$13,668 per ton of VOC removed, and in addition, no other sources in the industry control this operation.

Step 4: Selection of BACT:

The following table shows the Control Technologies found in the U.S. EPA RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse database for process type 41.013.

BACT/LAER ESTABLISHED FOR COATING TO BOND RUBBER TO METAL AUTOMOTIVE PARTS			
COMPANY	Operation	VOC BACT LIMIT	CONTROL TECHNOLOGY
Proposed: Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc., Auburn, Indiana	Primer application to assist in the bonding of rubber to metal	6.30 lb/gal as applied Total VOC usage from primer and adhesives - limited to less 39.98 tons per year	No control equipment
Existing BACT for Cooper Standard Automotive, Inc., Auburn, Indiana	Primer application to assist in the bonding of rubber to metal	6.12 lb/gal of coating Total VOC usage from primer and adhesives - limited to less 39.98 tons	No control equipment

BACT/LAER ESTABLISHED FOR COATING TO BOND RUBBER TO METAL AUTOMOTIVE PARTS			
COMPANY	Operation	VOC BACT LIMIT	CONTROL TECHNOLOGY
		per year	
Cooper-Standard Automotive Company, Engineered Products Division – El Dorado, Arkansas	Primer application to assist in the bonding of rubber to metal	6.12 lb/gal as applied revised to: Primer - 5.9 lb/gal as supplied Thinning Solvents - 6.7 lb/gal as supplied Plantwide VOC emissions limit from primer and adhesive application – 302.8 tons/year	No control equipment

VOC BACT Determination

The proposed BACT limit of 6.30 pound/gallon as applied is more stringent than the Cooper, El Dorado BACT, which was based on the average of the VOC content from the primer and thinner as supplied. Therefore, the BACT for the Chain-on-Edge (COE #7) is as follows:

The BACT determined for the Chain-on-Edge (COE#7), identified as ID324 from its Primer Coating application shall be as follows:

- (a) The Permittee shall not allow the discharge into the atmosphere VOC from primer coating in excess of six and thirty hundredths (6.30) pounds of VOC per gallon of coating, as applied or delivered to the Chain-on-Edge (COE#7) coating line applicators.
- (b) The use of VOC, including coatings, dilution solvents, and cleaning solvents shall be limited to less than 39.98 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. This usage limit is required to limit the potential to emit of VOC from the new Chain-on-Edge (COE#7) coating line, identified as ID324 to less than 40 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (c) The following high transfer efficiency coating application technology shall be used in order to reduce VOC usage and emissions from the Chain-on-Edge (COE#7) coating line, identified as ID324:
 - (1) High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) spray system.
 - (2) Chain indexing - a type of application where a motor moves a load for a pre-defined distance, decelerates to a rest, pauses for a defined interval, then repeats the motion cycle.
 - (3) Programmable logic controls (PLC) - control the movement of the chains as well as the spray time and intervals of the guns.
 - (4) Part fixture sensing system - tells the gun when a part is in front of it so that the gun does not spray when there is nothing in front of it to coat.