INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: October 2, 2008

RE: Toyota Motor Manufacturing / 051-26941-00037

FROM: Matthew Stuckey, Branch 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 approval 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, Suite N 501E, Indianapolis, IN 46204, **within eighteen (18) calendar 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.

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.

Enclosures
FNPER-MOD.dot 12/3/07

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Ms. Margaret Weinzapfel
Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
4000 Tulip Tree Drive
Princeton, IN 47670-4000

October 2, 2008

Re: 051-26941-00037
Minor Source Modification to
Part 70 No.: T 051-11646-00037

Dear Ms. Weinzapfel:

Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc. was issued a Part 70 Operating Permit on May 7, 2004 for a stationary automobile and light duty truck assembly plant. A letter requesting changes to this permit was received on September 2, 2008. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, the following emission units are approved for construction at the source:

Metal inert gas (MIG) welding stations, located in the Stamping/Body Shop, approved for construction in 2008, identified as Emission Unit 28, and equipped with wet scrubbers for particulate control.

The following construction conditions are applicable to the proposed project:

General Construction Conditions

1. The data and information supplied with the application shall be considered part of this source modification approval. Prior to any proposed change in construction which may affect the potential to emit (PTE) of the proposed project, the change must be approved by the Office of Air Quality (OAQ).

2. This approval to construct does not relieve the permittee of the responsibility to comply with the provisions of the Indiana Environmental Management Law (IC 13-11 through 13-20; 13-22 through 13-25; and 13-30), the Air Pollution Control Law (IC 13 17) and the rules promulgated thereunder, as well as other applicable local, state, and federal requirements.

3. Effective Date of the Permit
Pursuant to IC 13-15-5-3, this approval becomes effective upon its issuance.

4. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-9 and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(i), the Commissioner may revoke this approval if construction is not commenced within eighteen (18) months after receipt of this approval or if construction is suspended for a continuous period of one (1) year or more.

5. All requirements and conditions of this construction approval shall remain in effect unless modified in a manner consistent with procedures established pursuant to 326 IAC 2.

6. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(l) the emission units constructed under this approval shall not be placed into operation prior to revision of the source's Part 70 Operating Permit to incorporate the required operation conditions.

The source may begin construction when the source modification has been issued. Operating conditions shall be incorporated into the Part 70 operating permit as a significant permit modification in accordance with 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(l)(2) and 326 IAC 2-7-12. Operation is not approved until the significant permit modification has been issued.

For your convenience, the entire Part 70 Operating Permit as modified will be provided at issuance.

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 Laura Spriggs, OAQ, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251, or call at (800) 451-6027, and ask for Laura Spriggs or extension (3-5693), or dial (317) 233-5693.

Original signed by,

Donald F. Robin, P.E., Section Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Attachments

DFR/lss

cc: File – Gibson County
Gibson County Health Department
U.S. EPA, Region V
Southwest Regional Office
Air Compliance Inspector
Compliance Data Section
Permits Administration and Development

Mr. R.J. Reynolds
Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
4000 Tulip Tree Drive
Princeton, IN 47670-4000

Mr. Tom Rarick
ERM
11350 North Meridian, Ste. 220
Carmel, IN 46032

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Part 70 Minor Source Modification
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
4000 Tulip Tree Drive
Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000

(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.

Minor Source Modification No.: 051-26941-00037	
Original signed by: Donald F. Robin, P.E., Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: October 2, 2008

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Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
D.11.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Compliance Determination Requirements
D.11.2 Particulate Control Devices

SECTION E.1
E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP IIII [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]
E.1.2 Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart IIII]
E.1.3 Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MMMM]
E.1.4 Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PPPP]

Certification
Emergency Occurrence Report
Natural Gas-Fired Boiler Certification
Quarterly Usage Reports
Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report

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, A.3 and 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 automobile and light duty truck assembly source.

Source Address:	4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, IN 47670-4000
Mailing Address:	4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, IN 47670-4000
General Source Phone Number:	812-387-2105
SIC Code:	3711
County Location:	Gibson
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Operating Permit Program Major Source, under PSD Rules Major Source, under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Not 1 of 28 Source Categories

A.2 Part 70 Source Definition [326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]

This automobile and light duty truck assembly company consists of two (2) plants:

(a) Plant #1 is located at 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana; and

(b) Plant #2 is located at 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana.

Since the two (2) plants are located on contiguous or adjacent properties, belong to the same industrial grouping, and under common control of the same entity, they will be considered one (1) source, effective from the date of issuance of Part 70 Operating Permit 051-11646-00037.

A.3 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:

Plant #1 and Plant #2 automobile and/or light duty truck assembly operation;
capacity: 450,000 vehicles per year, total.

PLANT-WIDE COMBUSTION

(a) Plant-wide natural gas combustion (non-boilers), known as Emission Unit 1, heat input capacity: 1,330.1 million British thermal units per hour, total (includes all natural gas combustion units that are insignificant activities).

(b) Three (3) powerhouse boilers (Boilers #1 - #3), located in Building #501, known as Emission Unit 2, installed in 1998, combusting natural gas or No. 2 fuel oil, equipped with low NO_X burners for NO_X control, heat input capacity: 41.8 million British thermal units per hour, each.

(c) Three (3) powerhouse boilers (Boilers #4 - #6), to be located with Boilers #1 - #3 in Building #501, will be added to Emission Unit 2, combusting natural gas or No. 2 fuel oil, equipped with low NO_X burners for NO_X control, heat input capacity: 58.0 million British thermal units per hour, each.

PRIMARY SURFACE COATING OPERATIONS

Electrodeposition (ED) Systems

Plant #1

(d) One (1) electrodeposition (ED) system, installed in 1998, located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 5a, with dipping as the application method, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) ED tank; and

(2) One (1) ED oven with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #1, (CD-01) for VOC control.

Plant #2

(e) One (1) electrodeposition (ED) system, installed in 2002, located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 17a, with dipping as the application method and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) ED tank; and

(2) One (1) ED oven with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-06), for VOC control.

Primer Surfacer Systems

Plant #1

(f) One (1) primer surfacer (guidecoat) system, installed in 1998, located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 5b, equipped with air atomized, electrostatic bells, and high volume low pressure (High Volume Low Pressure) spray guns, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) sealer oven with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-01), for VOC control;

(2) One (1) primer coat oven with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-01), for VOC control;

(3) One (1) primer coat booth, with one (1) carbon adsorption system, known as CAPSB, and one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Booth Thermal Oxidizer (CD-02) (located in Emission Unit 5c), for VOC control;

(4) One (1) PVC undercoat booth, equipped with dry filters to control PM overspray. Dry filters are only in place when the fan operates; and

(5) One (1) anti-chip booth, equipped with wet scrubber to control PM overspray.

Plant #2

(g) One (1) primer surfacer (guidecoat) system, installed in 2002, located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 17b, equipped with air atomized electrostatic bells, and high volume low pressure spray guns (HVLP), wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) sealer oven with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-06), for VOC control;

(2) One (1) primer oven with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-06), for VOC control;

(3) One (1) primer coat booth, with one (1) carbon adsorption system, known as CAPSB2, and one (1) regenerative thermal oxidizer known as Booth Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-06), for VOC control;

(4) One (1) PVC undercoat booth, equipped with dry filters to control PM overspray. Dry filters are only in place when the fan operates; and

(5) One (1) anti-chip booth, equipped with dry filters to control PM overspray.

Topcoat Systems

Plant #1

(h) One (1) topcoat system, known as Topcoat A, installed in 1998, approved for modification in 2008, located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 5c, equipped with air atomized and electrostatic bells and electrostatic spray guns, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) topcoat oven, known as Topcoat Oven A;

(2) One (1) topcoat booth, known as Topcoat Booth A, with one (1) carbon adsorption system, known as CATCCC controlling the Clearcoat Auto Zone and one (1) natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO), known as the oven RTO controlling the “Heated Flash Zone” and the Clearcoat Auto Zone for VOC control. The VOC control devices are used to the extent necessary to comply with the applicable requirements of this permit; and

(3) One (1) blackout/cavity wax booth, equipped with a wet scrubber to control PM overspray when using blackout and dry filters to control PM overspray when using wax.

(i) One (1) topcoat system, known as Topcoat B, installed in 2000, approved for modification in 2008, located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 5c, equipped with air atomized electrostatic bells, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) topcoat oven, known as Topcoat Oven B; and

(2) One (1) topcoat booth, known as Topcoat Booth B, with one (1) carbon adsorption system, known as CATCB controlling the Clearcoat Auto Zone and one (1) natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO) known as the oven RTO controlling the “Heated Flash Zone” and the Clearcoat Auto Zone for VOC control. The VOC control devices are used to the extent necessary to comply with the applicable requirements of this permit.

Plant #2

(j) One (1) topcoat system, known as Topcoat A, installed in 2002, located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 17c, equipped with air atomized electrostatic bells and electrostatic spray guns, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) topcoat oven, known as Topcoat Oven A, with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #3 (CD-07), for VOC control;

(2) One (1) topcoat booth, known as Topcoat Booth A, with one (1) carbon adsorption system, known as CATCCC1, for VOC control of clearcoats, and one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Booth Thermal Oxidizer #3 (CD-07), for VOC control; and

(3) One (1) blackout/cavity wax booth, equipped with a wet scrubber to control PM overspray when using blackout and dry filters to control PM overspray when using wax.

(k) One (1) topcoat system, known as Topcoat B, installed in 2002, located in Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 17c, equipped with air atomized electrostatic bells and electrostatic spray guns, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) topcoat oven, Topcoat Oven B with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #4 (CD-08), for VOC control; and

(2) One (1) topcoat booth, known as Topcoat Booth B, with one (1) carbon adsorption system, known as CATCCC2, for VOC control of clearcoats, and one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Booth Thermal Oxidizer #4 (CD-08), for VOC control.

PLASTIC COATING OPERATIONS

Plant #1

(l) One (1) interior parts (I/P) system, installed in 1998, located in the Plastic Painting Operations, known as Emission Unit 6b, equipped with high volume low pressure spray guns (HVLP), wet scrubbers to control PM overspray.

(m) One (1) primer booth and oven unit, installed in 1999, located in the Plastic Painting Operation of Bumper and Exterior Parts, known as Emission Unit 14, equipped with high volume low pressure spray guns (HVLP), wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) bumper primer boothl; and

(2) One (1) bumper primer oven.

(n) One (1) topcoat booth and oven unit, installed in 1999, located in the Plastic Painting Operation of Bumper and Exterior Parts, known as Emission Unit 15, equipped with high volume low pressure (HVLP) and electrostatic spray guns, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) bumper topcoat booth; and

(2) One (1) bumper topcoat oven.

Plant #2

(o) Two (2) interior parts (I/P) painting systems:

(1) One (1) interior parts (I/P) painting plastic bumper system, installed in 2002,

located in the Plastic Painting Operation, known as Emission Unit 18, equipped with one (1) interior parts (I/P) spray booth, one (1) interior parts (I/P) oven, air atomized spray guns and dry filters to control PM overspray; and

(2) One (1) I/P painting system for coating plastic automotive parts, approved for construction in 2008, identified as Emission Unit 27, equipped with one (1) spray booth, one (1) drying oven, air atomized spray guns, and using a water wall to control particulate emissions.

(p) One (1) plastic slushmolding and monofoaming process, installed in 2002, and one (1) headliner process to be installed, known as Emission Unit 19.

(q) Two (2) primer, topcoat, and clearcoat systems, known as A and B, installed in 2002, located in the Plastic Painting Operation of Bumper and Exterior Parts, known as Emission Unit 24, equipped with high volume low pressure (HVLP) and electrostatic spray guns, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray and consists of the following:

(1) Two (2) spray booths, known as Bumper Booth A and B; and

(2) One (1) bumper oven, known as Bumper Oven A & B.

MISCELLANEOUS COATING OPERATIONS

Plant #1

(r) One (1) fuel tank coating unit, installed in 1998, located in Miscellaneous Metal Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 9a, equipped with automatic spray applicators and dry filters to control PM overspray.

(s) One (1) wax booth, installed in 1998, known as Emission Unit 9c, equipped with manual and automatic spray applicators and wet scrubbers to control PM overspray.

Plant #2

(t) One (1) axle coating unit, installed in 2002, located in Miscellaneous Metal Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 25a, equipped with brushed applicators.

(u) One (1) small parts ED system, installed in 2002, located in Miscellaneous Metal Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 25b, equipped with one (1) small parts ED oven with one (1) natural gas-fired, thermal oxidizer, known as Thermal Oxidizer (CD-11), for VOC control, and dip application.

REPAIR OPERATIONS

Plant #1

(v) One (1) paint hospital (spot repair), installed in 1998, known as Emission Unit 11, equipped with manual spray applicators and dry filters to control PM overspray.

(w) One (1) touch-up paint booth, installed in 1998, known as Emission Unit 13, equipped with manual spray applicators and dry filters to control PM overspray.

Plant #2

(x) One (1) paint hospital (spot repair), installed in 2002, known as Emission Unit 22, equipped with manual spray applicators and dry filters to control PM overspray.

PLANT-WIDE MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIONS

Plant #1

(y) One (1) plant-wide miscellaneous sealers and adhesives operation, known as Emission Unit 8, constructed in 1998, used plant-wide uncontrolled except at the Sealer Oven located in Emission Unit 5b, equipped with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-01), for VOC control.

(z) One (1) plant-wide miscellaneous process cleaning operation, known as Emission Unit 10, constructed in 1998 (includes the use of cleaners and solvents that are insignificant activities).

Plant #2

(aa) One (1) plant-wide miscellaneous sealers and adhesives operation, known as Emission Unit 20, constructed in 2002, used plant-wide uncontrolled except at the Sealer Oven located in Emission Unit 17b, equipped with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-06) for VOC control.

(bb) One (1) plant-wide miscellaneous process cleaning operation, known as Emission Unit 21, constructed in 2002 (includes the use of cleaners and solvents that are insignificant activities).

STORAGE TANKS

(cc) Two (2) horizontal, above ground, fixed roof, domed, white, gasoline storage tanks, known as T-505-11 and T-505-12, equipped with Stage I vapor recovery systems, submerged fill pipes and venting as a method of conservation, located in Emission Unit 3 at Building #505, constructed in 1998, storage capacity: 18,938 gallons, each.

(dd) Two (2) horizontal, above ground, fixed roof, domed, white, gasoline storage tanks, known as T-505-21 and T-505-22, equipped with Stage I vapor recovery systems, submerged fill pipes and venting as a method of conservation, to be located in Emission Unit 26 at Building #505, storage capacity: 18,938 gallons, each.

(ee) One (1) horizontal, above ground, fixed roof, domed, white, No. 2 fuel oil storage tank, known as T-505-9, located in Emission Unit 3 at Building #505, constructed in 1998, storage capacity: 19,500 gallons.

(ff) One (1) horizontal, above ground, fixed roof, domed, white, No. 2 fuel oil storage tank, known as T-505-20, to be located in Emission Unit 26 at Building #505, storage capacity: 19,500 gallons.

(gg) One (1) horizontal, above ground, fixed roof, domed, white, waste thinner storage tank, known as T-505-5, located in Emission Unit 3 at Building #505, constructed in 1998, storage capacity: 13,284 gallons.

(hh) One (1) horizontal, above ground, fixed roof, domed, white, waste thinner storage tank, known as T-505-17, to be located in Emission Unit 26 at Building #505, storage capacity: 12,000 gallons.

(ii) One (1) horizontal, above ground, fixed roof, domed, white, thinner supply storage tank, known as T-505-6, located in Emission Unit 3 at Building #505, constructed in 1998, storage capacity: 12,000 gallons.

(jj) One (1) horizontal, above ground, fixed roof, domed, white, thinner supply storage tank,

known as T-505-18, to be located in Emission Unit 26 at Building #505, storage capacity: 12,000 gallons.

GASOLINE DISPENSING

Plant #1

(kk) One (1) gasoline dispensing unit located in the Assembly Final Line, known as Emission Unit 12, constructed in 1998, equipped with one (1) natural gas thermal oxidizer, known as Stage II Vapor Recovery System, unless the vehicles are equipped with onboard refueling vapor recovery (ORVR) systems in which case the Stage II Vapor Recovery System need not operate.

Plant #2

(ll) One (1) gasoline dispensing unit located in the Assembly Final Line, known as Emission Unit 23, constructed in 2002, equipped with one (1) natural gas thermal oxidizer, known as Stage II Vapor Recovery System, unless the vehicles are equipped with onboard refueling vapor recovery (ORVR) systems in which case the Stage II Vapor Recovery System need not operate.

WELDING OPERATIONS

Plant #1

(mm) Metal inert gas (MIG) welding stations, located in the Stamping/Body Shop, approved for construction in 2008, identified as Emission Unit 28, and equipped with wet scrubbers for particulate control.

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

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

(a) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten million (10,000,000) British thermal units per hour. (All insignificant natural gas combustion has been included in the plant-wide natural gas combustion shown in Condition A.3 paragraph (a).) (326 IAC 2-2)

(b) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6. (326 IAC 8-3-2 and 326 IAC 8-3-5 for Plant #1 and Plant #2 degreasers)

(c) Cleaners and solvents characterized as follows: having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 2 kiloPascals; 15 millimeters of mercury; or 0.3 pounds per square inch measured at 38°C (100°F) or; having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 0.7 kiloPascals; 5 millimeters of mercury; or 0.1 pounds per square inch measured at 20°C (68°F); the use of which for all cleaners and solvents combined does not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months. (All insignificant cleaners and solvents have been included in the two (2) plant-wide miscellaneous process cleaner operations shown in Condition A.3 paragraphs (z) and (bb).) (326 IAC 2-2)

(d) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment. (326 IAC 6-3-2)

(e) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access. (326 IAC 6-4)

(f) Emergency generators that vary in number from time to time as follows: gasoline

generators not exceeding 110 horsepower; diesel generators not exceeding 1,600 horsepower; natural gas turbines or reciprocating engines not exceeding 16,000 horsepower. (326 IAC 2-2)

(g) Grinding and machining operations controlled with fabric filters, scrubbers, mist collectors, wet collectors and electrostatic precipitators with a design grain loading of less than or equal to 0.03 grains per actual cubic foot and a gas flow rate less than or equal to 4,000 actual cubic feet per minute, including the following: deburring; buffing; polishing; abrasive blasting; pneumatic conveying; and woodworking operations. (326 IAC 6-3-2)

(h) Other categories with emissions below insignificant thresholds:

Welding operations with PM_{10} emission less than twenty-five (25) pounds per day:

(1) Metal inert gas (MIG) welding stations located in the Stamping / Body Shop, known as Emission Unit 4. (326 IAC 6-3-2)

(2) Metal inert gas (MIG) welding stations located in the Stamping / Body Shop, known as Emission Unit 16, to be equipped with wet scrubbers to control PM overspray. (326 IAC 6-3-2)

A.5 Part 70 Permit Applicability [326 IAC 2-7-2]

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

(a) It is a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22);

(b) It is a source in a source category designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) under 40 CFR 70.3 (Part 70 - Applicability).

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

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

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

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

(a) This permit, 051-11646-00037, 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 Condition [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(a)]

Unless otherwise stated, terms and conditions of 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 2-7-4(b)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(E)]

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

(b) For information furnished by the Permittee to IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee may include a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 326 IAC 17.1. When furnishing copies of

requested records directly to U. S. EPA, the Permittee may assert a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 40 CFR 2, Subpart B.

B.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. One (1) certification may cover multiple forms in one (1) submittal.

(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 certification 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
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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 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 maintain and implement Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) including the following information on each facility:

(1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;

(2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and

(3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

(b) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions or potential to emit. The PMPs do not require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(c) To the extent the Permittee is required by 40 CFR Part 60/63 to have an Operation Maintenance, and Monitoring (OMM) Plan for a unit, such Plan is deemed to satisfy the PMP requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 for that unit.

B.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
Southwest Regional Office: 812-380-2305, facsimile 812-380-2304.

(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
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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 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 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 Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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.15 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.16 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-4] [326IAC 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 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
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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. [326 IAC 2-5-3]

(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.17 Permit Amendment or Modification [326 IAC IAC 2-7-11] [326 IAC IAC 2-7-12]

(a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC IAC 2-7-11 or 326 IAC 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
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

Any such application should be certified by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34) only if a certification is required by the terms of the applicable rule

(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.18 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)(D)(i) 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.19 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
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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 at 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.20 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-10.5] [326 IAC 2-2]

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

(b) Any modification at an existing major source is governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2-2.

B.21 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-7-6(2)] [IC 13-14-2-2] [IC 13-30-3-1] [C 13-17-3-2]

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

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

(b) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(c) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;

(d) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, sample or monitor substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements; and

(e) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, utilize any photographic, recording, testing, monitoring, or other equipment for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

B.22 Transfer of Ownership or Operation [326 IAC 2-1-6] [326 IAC 2-7-11] (a)

(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
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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.23 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-7-19] [326 IAC 2-7-5(7)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-7]

(a) The Permittee shall pay annual fees to IDEM, OAQ within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of a billing. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-19(b), if the Permittee does not receive a bill from IDEM, OAQ, the applicable fee is due April 1 of each year.

(b) Except as provided in 326 IAC 2-7-19(e), failure to pay may result in administrative enforcement action, or revocation of this permit.

(c) The Permittee may call the following telephone numbers: 1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-4230 (ask for OAQ, Billing, Licensing, and Training Section (BLT)), to determine the appropriate permit fee.

B.24 Prior Permits Superseded [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5] [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

(a) All terms and conditions of previous permits issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either

(1) incorporated as originally stated,

(2) revised under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, or

(3) deleted under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.

(b) Provided that all terms and conditions are accurately reflected in this permit. All previous registrations and permits are superseded by this permit.

B.25 Advanced Source Modification Approval [326 IAC 2-7-5(16)] [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

(a) The requirements to obtain a source modification approval under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 ora permit modification under326 IAC 2-7-12 are satisfied by this permit for the proposed emission units, control equipment or insignificant activities in Sections A.2 and A.3.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-9 any permit authorizing construction may be revoked if construction of the emission unit has not commenced within eighteen (18) months from the date of issuance of the permit, or if during the construction, work is suspended for a continuous period of one (1) year or more.

B.26 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 Matter 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 Exemptions), opacity shall meet the following, unless otherwise stated in this permit:

(a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of thirty percent (30%) in any one (1) six minute averaging period, as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.

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

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

The Permittee shall not open burn any material except as provided in 326 IAC 4-1-3, 326 IAC 4-1-4 or 326 IAC 4-1-6. The previous sentence notwithstanding, the Permittee may open burn in accordance with an open burning approval issued by the Commissioner under 326 IAC 4-1-4.1.

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

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

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

The Permittee shall not allow fugitive dust to escape beyond the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located, in a manner that would violate 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions). 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), 326 IAC 1-7-2, 326 IAC 1-7-3(c) and (d), 326 IAC 1-7-4, and 326 IAC 1-7-5(a), (b), and (d) are not federally enforceable.

C.7 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 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 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 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 IAC 14-10-3(2).

(d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 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
MC 61-52 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The notifications do not require a certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC IAC 2-7-1(34).

(e) Procedures for Asbestos Emission Control
The Permittee shall comply with the emission control procedures in 326 IAC 14-10-4 and 40 CFR 61.145(c). Per 326 IAC 14-10-4 emission control requirements are mandatory 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 Licensed 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 Licensed Asbestos Inspector to thoroughly inspect the affected portion of the facility for the presence of asbestos. The requirement to use an Indiana Licensed 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
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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 2-7-5(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

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 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
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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 performed to meet the applicable requirements of this permit shall be performed according to the provisions of 326 IAC 3, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, 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) 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 corrective actions. The Permittee shall submit a description of these corrective actions to IDEM, OAQ, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the test results. The Permittee shall take appropriate action to minimize emissions from the affected facility while the corrective 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 criteria pollutants from the source, in compliance with 326 IAC 2-6.

(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 purposes of Part 70 fee assessment.

The statement must be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Modeling Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-50 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

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 reasonable possibility (as defined in 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(6)(vi)(A), 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(6)(vi)(B), 40 CFR 51.166 (r)(6)(vi)(a), and/or 40 CFR 51.166 (r)(6)(vi)(b)) that a "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(ll)) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a source with a Plantwide Applicable Limitation (PAL), which is not part of a "major modification" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ee) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(z)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the "projected actual emissions" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(rr) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(mm)), the Permittee shall comply with following:

(1) Before beginning actual construction of the "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(ll)) at an existing emissions unit, document and maintain the following records:

(A) A description of the project.
(B) Identification of any emissions unit whose emissions of a regulated new source review pollutant could be affected by the project.
(C) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including:

(i) Baseline actual emissions;
(ii) Projected actual emissions;
(iii) Amount of emissions excluded under section 326 IAC 2-2-1(rr)(2)(A)(iii) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(mm)(2)(A)(iii); and
(iv) An explanation for why the amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.

(d) If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(6)(vi)(A) and/or 40 CFR 51.166 (r)(6)(vi)(a)) that a "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(ll)) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a source with a Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL), which is not part of a "major modification" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ee) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(z)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the "projected actual emissions" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(rr) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(mm)), the Permittee shall comply with following:

(1) 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

(c)(1)(B) above; and

(2) 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
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

(c) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any notice, report, or other submission required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ, on or before the date it is due.

(d) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all reports required in Section D of this permit shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. All reports do require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(e) Reporting periods are based on calendar years, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For the purpose of this permit "calendar year" means the twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.

(f) If the Permittee is required to comply with the recordkeeping provisions of (d) 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(ll) at an existing emissions unit and the project meets the following criteria, then the Permittee shall submit a report to IDEM, OAQ:

(1) The annual emissions, in tons per year, from the project identified in (c)(1) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements exceed the baseline actual emissions, as documented and maintained under Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(i), by a significant amount, as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(xx) and/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).

(g) The report for project at an existing emissions unit shall be submitted within sixty

(60) days after the end of the year and contain the following:

(1) The name, address, and telephone number of the major stationary source.

(2) The annual emissions calculated in accordance with (c)(2) and (3) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements.

(3) The emissions calculated under the actual-to-projected actual test stated in 326 IAC 2-2-2(d)(3) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2(c)(3).

(4) Any other information that the Permittee deems fit to include in this report,

Reports required in this part shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Plant #1 and Plant #2 automobile and/or light duty truck assembly operation; capacity: 450,000 vehicles per year, total, consisting of:

Plant-Wide Combustion (Section D.2),

Primary Surface Coating Operations - Electrodeposition (ED) Systems (Section D.3),

Primary Surface Coating Operations - Primer Surfacer Systems (Section D.4),

Primary Surface Coating Operations - Topcoat Systems (Section D.5),

Plastic Coating Operations (Section D.6),

Miscellaneous Coating Operations (Section D.7),

Repair Operations (Section D.8),

Plant-Wide Miscellaneous Operations (Section D.9),

Storage Tanks and Gasoline Dispensing (Section D.10), and

Other Particulate Emission Sources (Section D.11)

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

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

D.1.1 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to Condition D.1.1 of PSD SSM 051-16470-00037, issued on June 27, 2003, and 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration), the total VOC input from the automobile and light duty truck assembly plant, excluding Emission Unit 27, shall be limited such that the total VOC emissions shall not exceed 3,309 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

This condition shall supersede Operating Condition Nos. 5 and 6 in permit CP 051-5391- 00037, issued on August 9, 1996.

D.1.2 Modifications [40 CFR 60.397] [326 IAC 12-1-1]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.397 (Modifications), the following physical or operational changes are not, by themselves, considered modifications:

(a) Changes as a result of model year changeovers or switches to larger cars; and/or

(b) Changes in the application of the coatings to increase coating film thickness.

D.1.3 Opacity Limitations [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 5]

Pursuant to Condition 33 of CP 051-5391-00037, issued on August 9, 1996, the visible emissions from the production painting operations shall not exceed an average of ten percent (10%) opacity in twenty-four (24) consecutive readings, while the non-production operation, including the paint curing ovens, shall not exceed an average of twenty percent (20%) opacity in twenty-four (24) consecutive readings. Compliance with these limits will satisfy the requirements of 326 IAC 5.

D.1.4 Paint Line Procedures For Thermal Oxidizers [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to Conditions 17(a) through (d) of CP 051-5391-00037, issued on August 9, 1996 and 326 IAC 2-2, the following shall apply to the production paint line system:

(a) When operating, prior to the first compliance test, the thermal oxidizers shall maintain a minimum operating temperature of 1,350 °F or an operating temperature determined in compliance tests required by Condition D.1.2(a), to maintain compliance.

(b) The production paint lines shall be equipped with "system interlocks" as safety features, which will automatically shut down all related spray equipment if the thermal oxidizer's operating temperature drops below the determined compliance programmed set point.

(c) No new vehicle shall enter the paint line as the system is in process to empty the vehicles during shut down.

(d) Any shut down event shall be recorded in the maintenance computer control system for investigation to countermeasure against future occurrences. Hard copy records shall be generated, kept for at least the past twenty-four (24) month period and made available upon request to IDEM, OAQ.

Compliance Determination Requirement

D.1.5 Control Devices [326 IAC 2-2]

To the extent necessary to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.1 and/or the BACT limitations found in Sections D.2 through D.9 of this permit, and the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2, pursuant to Conditions 17, 18, and 19 of CP 051-5391-00037, issued on August 9, 1996, the regenerative thermal oxidizers, carbon adsorbers, and wet scrubbers shall operate at all times when the automobile and light duty truck assembly plants (Plant #1 and Plant #2) are in operation.

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

D.1.6 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Condition D.1.1, 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 automobile and light duty truck production limit and the VOC emission limit established in Condition D.1.1. Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within thirty (30) days of the end of each compliance period.

(1) The VOC content of each coating material and solvent used.

(2) The amount of coating material and solvent less water used on monthly basis.

(A) Records shall include, but not limited to, purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used.

(B) Solvent usage records shall differentiate between those added to coatings and those used as cleanup solvents.

(3) The cleanup solvent usage for each month;

(4) The total VOC usage for each month;

(5) The weight of VOCs emitted for each month; and

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

D.1.7 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Condition D.1.1 shall be submitted 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.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Significant Activities

(a) Plant-wide natural gas combustion (non-boilers), known as Emission Unit 1, heat input capacity: 1,330.1 million British thermal units per hour, total (includes all natural gas combustion units that are insignificant activities).

(b) Three (3) powerhouse boilers (Boilers #1 - #3), located in Building #501, known as Emission Unit 2, installed in 1998, combusting natural gas or No. 2 fuel oil, equipped with low NO_X burners for NO_X control, heat input capacity: 41.8 million British thermal units per hour, each.

(c) Three (3) powerhouse boilers (Boilers #4 - #6), to be located with Boilers #1 - #3 in Building #501, will be added to Emission Unit 2, combusting natural gas or No. 2 fuel oil, equipped with low NO_X burners for NO_X control, heat input capacity: 58.0 million British thermal units per hour, each.

Insignificant Activities

(f) Emergency generators that vary in number from time to time as follows: gasoline generators not exceeding 110 horsepower; diesel generators not exceeding 1,600 horsepower; natural gas turbines or reciprocating engines not exceeding 16,000 horsepower. (326 IAC 2-2)

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

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

D.2.1 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR 60, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the six (6) powerhouse boilers except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc.

D.2.2 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

(a) Pursuant to Conditions 23(a) through (c) of CP 051-5391-00037, issued on August 9, 1996, Condition D.1.4 of CP 051-9500-00037, issued on December 14, 1998, and PSD BACT, the six (6) natural gas or No. 2 fuel oil-fired powerhouse boilers shall:

(1) Not exceed the PM emission rate of 0.2 pounds per million British thermal units heat input;

(2) Be equipped with low NO_X burners;

(3) Not exceed an NO_X emission rate of 0.1 pounds per million British thermal units heat input; and

(4) Use only No. 2 fuel oil as a back-up fuel source.

(A) The throughput of No. 2 fuel oil to the six (6) powerhouse boilers shall not exceed 1,069,283 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(B) The throughput in paragraph (a)(4)(A) of this condition, limits the addition of No. 2 fuel oil as a back-up fuel to less than forty (40) tons of SO_2 per year and renders the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable.

(b) Pursuant to Condition 8 of CP 051-5391-00037, issued on August 9, 1996, the following PSD BACT Limit for PM (Non-Process), NO_X, SO_2 and CO limitations apply:

The following emissions after control are considered as PSD best available control technology (BACT):

(1) Non-process PM emissions shall not exceed 36.6 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

PM (Non-process) emissions are applicable to the operations (boilers, combustion units, etc.) which are not production dependent emissions and shall use U.S. EPA approved emission factors for emission calculations.

(2) NO_X emissions shall not exceed 565 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(3) SO_2 emissions from natural gas combustion shall not exceed 4 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(4) CO emissions shall not exceed 200 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(5) To demonstrate compliance with the limits in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this condition, the PM, SO_2, NO_X, and CO emissions shall determined by the following equations:

(A)	PM emissions (tons per year) =	Plant-wide natural gas usage (MMCF/yr) * appropriate AP-42 emission factors + plant-wide No. 2 fuel oil usage (kgals/yr) * appropriate AP-42 emission factors
(B)	NO_X emissions (tons per year) =	Plant-wide natural gas usage (MMCF/yr) * appropriate AP-42 emission factors + plant-wide No. 2 fuel oil usage (kgals/yr) * appropriate AP-42 emission factors
(C)	SO_2 emissions (tons per year) =	Plant-wide natural gas usage (MMCF/yr) * appropriate AP-42 emission factors
(D)	CO emissions (tons per year) =	Plant-wide natural gas usage (MMCF/yr) * appropriate AP-42 emission factors + plant-wide fuel oil usage (kgals/yr) * appropriate AP-42 emission factors

(c) Pursuant to Condition 25 of CP 051-5391-00037, issued on August 9, 1996:

(1) Use of natural gas constitutes BACT for the plant-wide various air makeup units, heating ventilation, air conditioning, space heaters, hot water heaters and ovens.

(2) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the NO_X emission rate from the plant-wide various air makeup units, heating ventilation, air conditioning, space heaters, hot water heaters and ovens shall not exceed 0.130 pounds per million British thermal unit heat input.

D.2.3 Opacity Limitation [40 CFR 60.43c(c)] [326 IAC 12-1-1]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.43c(c), on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8 Subpart A, whichever comes first, the Permittee, when combusting No. 2 fuel oil in the six (6) powerhouse boilers, shall not discharge into the atmosphere any gases that exhibit greater than twenty percent (20%) opacity (six (6) minute average), except for one (1) six (6) minute period per hour of no more than twenty-seven (27%) opacity. The opacity standards pursuant to 40 CFR 60.43c apply at all times except during periods of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction.

D.2.4 Particulate [326 IAC 6-2-4]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Matter Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), the particulate emissions from Boilers #1 - #3, installed in 1998 shall be limited to 0.285 pounds per million British thermal unit heat input, each.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Matter Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating, the particulate emissions from Boilers #4 - #6, to be installed, shall be limited to 0.248 pounds per million British thermal unit heat input, each.

(c) These limitations are based on the following equation in 326 IAC 6-2-4:

$$Pt = 1.09/Q^{0.26}$$

where:

Pt = Pounds of particulate matter emitted per million British thermal units (lb/MMBtu) heat input

Q = Total source maximum operating capacity rating in million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) heat input. The maximum operating capacity rating is defined as the maximum capacity at which the facility is operated or the nameplate capacity, whichever is specified in the facility's permit application, except when some lower capacity is contained in the facility's operation permit; in which case, the capacity specified in the operation permit shall be used.

D.2.5 Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) [326 IAC 7-1.1-1] [40 CFR 60.42c(d)] [326 IAC 12-1]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1 (SO_2 Emissions Limitations) and 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc (Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units):

(a) The SO_2 emissions from the six (6) powerhouse boilers shall not exceed five tenths (0.5) pounds per million British thermal unit 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)]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc, the fuel oil sulfur content limit applies at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

D.2.6 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for the six (6) powerhouse boilers (Boilers #1 - #6).

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.7 Opacity Testing Requirement [40 CFR 60.45c]

In order to comply with Condition D.2.3, the Permittee shall conduct an initial performance test as required under 40 CFR 60.8, and shall conduct subsequent performance tests as requested by IDEM, OAQ to determine compliance with the standards using the procedures and reference methods listed in 40 CFR 60.45c.

D.2.8 Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content [40 CFR 60.44c] [326 IAC 12-1]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.44c, the Permittee shall demonstrate compliance utilizing one of the following options:

(a) Providing vendor analysis of fuel delivered, if accompanied by a 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 2-7-5(1)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

D.2.9 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of the six (6) powerhouse boilers stack exhaust shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when combusting No. 2 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 reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.2.10 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with 40 CFR 60.48c(g) and (i), the Permittee of the six (6) powerhouse boilers shall record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each day. All records shall be maintained by the Permittee for a period of two (2) years following the date of such record.

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.2.2, the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the amount of each fuel combusted at the six (6) powerhouse boilers and plant-wide.

(c) To document compliance with Condition D.2.5, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (6) below. Note that pursuant to 40 CFR 60.44c, the fuel oil sulfur limit applies at all times including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(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 alternate fuels and not determining compliance pursuant to 326 IAC 3-7-4, the following, as a minimum, shall be maintained:

(4) Fuel supplier certifications;

(5) The name of the fuel supplier; and

(6) A statement from the fuel supplier that certifies the sulfur content of the No. 2 fuel oil.

The Permittee shall retain records of all recording/monitoring data and support information for a period of five (5) years, or longer if specified elsewhere in this permit, from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, or report. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit.

(d) To document compliance with Condition D.2.9, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of the boiler stack exhaust once per shift when combusting No. 2 fuel oil. If a visible emission notation is not taken while combusting No. 2 fuel oil, a record of why this record was not taken shall be provided.

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

D.2.11 Reporting Requirements

(a) A certification, signed by the responsible official, that certifies all of the fuels combusted during the period. The natural gas-fired boiler certification does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34);

(b) The natural gas boiler certification shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the six (6) month period being reported.

(c) A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Conditions D.2.2 (a)(4)(A) and D.2.2(b)(1) through (4) shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the six (6) month period being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Plant #1

(d) One (1) electrodeposition (ED) system, installed in 1998, located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 5a, with dipping as the application method, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) ED tank; and

(2) One (1) ED oven with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #1, (CD-01) for VOC control.

Plant #2

(e) One (1) electrodeposition (ED) system, installed in 2002, located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 17a, with dipping as the application method and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) ED tank; and

(2) One (1) ED oven with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-06), for VOC control.

(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 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR 60, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the two (2) electrodeposition systems except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 60 Subpart MM.

D.3.2 NSPS Performance Standards for Automobile and Light Duty Truck Manufacturers [40 CFR 60.392(a), Subpart MM] [326 IAC 12-1-1]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.392(a), Subpart MM (Performance Standards for Automobile and Light Duty Truck Manufacturers), the VOC emissions from the two (2) Electrodeposition (ED) systems, known as Emission Units 5a and 17a, shall not exceed 0.17 kilograms of VOC per liter of applied solids (1.41 pounds of VOC per gallon of applied solids) for each ED system.

D.3.3 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to Condition 9 of CP 051-5391-00037, issued on August 9, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration), VOC emissions from electrodeposition primecoats (ED) shall not exceed 0.028 kilograms of VOC per liter of applied solids (0.230 pounds of VOC per gallon of applied solids), total.

D.3.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 60.394] [326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 and 40 CFR 60.394, the electrodeposition (ED) system natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers, for VOC control, have applicable control device requirements as follows:

(a) The temperature measurement device shall be installed in the firebox.

(b) A continuous monitoring system on the VOC control devices for measuring operating temperature shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated according to accepted practice and the manufacturer's specifications. The device shall have an accuracy of the greater of ±0.75% of the temperature being measured expressed in degrees Celsius or ±2.5^{O}C.

(c) Each temperature measurement device shall be equipped with a recording device so that a permanent record is produced.

(d) The output of this system shall be recorded at least once every fifteen (15) minutes during production operation.

D.3.5 Automobile and Light Duty Truck Coating Operations [326 IAC 8-2-2] [326 IAC 8-1-2]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-2 (Automobile and Light Duty Truck Coating Operations), the volatile organic compound (VOC) content of coatings applied to automobile and light duty truck bodies, hoods, doors, cargo boxes, fenders, and grill openings in the two (2) electro-deposition (ED) systems, known as Emission Units 5a and 17a, in combination with the two (2) primer surfacer systems in Section D.4, shall be limited to 1.9 pounds of VOC per gallon (0.23 kilograms per liter) less water.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-2(a) this emission limitation shall be achieved through thermal incineration on the two (2) electrodeposition (ED) systems, and the use of higher solids (low solvent) coatings.

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-2 (b), VOC emissions from the two (2) electrodeposition (ED) systems in combination with the two (2) primer surfacer systems in Section D.4 shall be limited to no greater than the equivalent emissions of 2.6 pounds of VOC per gallon of coating solids, allowed in paragraph (a) of this condition. This equivalency was determined by the following equation:

$$E = L / [1 - (L / D)]$$

Where:

L	=	Applicable emission limit in pounds of VOC per gallon of coating.
D	=	Density of VOC in coating in pounds per gallon of VOC.
E	=	Equivalent emission limit in pounds of VOC per gallon of coating solids as applied.

A solvent density of seven and thirty-six hundredths (7.36) pounds of VOC per gallon of coating shall be used to determine equivalent pounds of VOC per gallon of solids for the applicable emission limit. Actual solvent density shall be used to determine compliance of surface coating operations using the compliance methods contained in 326 IAC 8-1-2(a).

D.3.6 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for the two (2) electrodeposition (ED) systems, known as Emission Units 5a and 17a, and their control devices.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.3.7 Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions [40 CFR 60.393(c)(2)] [326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3)] [326 IAC 8-1-2(a)] [326 IAC 12]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.393(c)(2), in order to comply with the emission limit specified in Condition D.3.2, compliance shall be demonstrated within thirty (30) days of the end of each month based on 40 CFR 60.393(c)(1), for the two (2) electrodeposition (ED) systems, known as Emission Units 5a and 17a, which uses a capture system and a control device that destroys VOC (e.g., incinerator).

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-2(a)(7), compliance methods for 326 IAC 8-2-2 or Condition

D.3.3, the Permittee shall determine on a daily volume weighted average all coatings applied at the two (2) electrodeposition (ED) systems, taking into account the VOC content of the coating used on a daily basis and the overall control efficiencies of the natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers. The following calculation methodology shall be performed for each day of operation in order to demonstrate compliance with the equivalent emission limitation of 2.6 pounds of VOC per gallon of coating solids:

(1) Calculate the mass of VOC emitted each day for each segment of the affected facility by the following equation where ''n'' is the total number of coatings used and ''m'' is the total number of VOC solvents used. A segment is each process in the affected facility subject to a specific control system configuration.

$$Ds = \sum_{i=1}^{n+m} [Lci\ Dci\ Wci] \times [1 - CE]$$

Where:

Ds = Total mass of VOCs emitted for a particular day from all coatings plus solvents in each segment of the affected facility, (pounds)

Lci = Volume of each coating or diluent solvent (i) consumed, as received (gallons)

Dci = Density of the coating or diluent solvent (i) as received (pounds/ gallon)

Wci = Weight fraction of VOCs in the coating or diluent solvent. In pounds VOC per pound of coating or diluent solvent. For diluent solvents W_{ci} = 1.

CE = The overall control efficiency (expressed as a decimal) of the control system for the particular segment of the affected facility. The value for CE shall be based on the most recent compliance test to determine the overall efficiency (capture and destruction efficiency) of the control system for the particular segment of the affected facility. For segments of the affected facility which do not use control devices, CE = zero.

(2) Calculate the total mass of VOCs emitted for all segments of the affected facility as follows:

$$Dt = \sum Ds$$

Where:

D_t = Total mass of VOCs emitted from all segments of the affected facility (pounds).

Calculate the total solids in gallons used each day as follows:

$$Lds = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Lci\ Vsi$$

Where:

Lds = Volume of solids in coatings consumed (gallons)

Lci = Volume of each coating (i) used each day as received (gallons)

Vsi = Proportion of solids by volume in each coating (i) as received

Calculate the daily weighted average VOC (DWA) emissions in pounds of VOC per gallons of coating solids as follows:

DWA = Dt / Lds

The affected facility will be in compliance if the value for DWA is equal to or less than 2.56 pounds of VOC per gallon of coating solids.

(c) Compliance with the VOC content and usage limitations contained in Conditions D.3.3 and D.3.4 shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3) and 326 IAC 8-1-2(a) by preparing or obtaining from the manufacturer the copies of the "as supplied" and "as applied" VOC data sheets. IDEM, OAQ, reserves the authority to determine compliance using Method 24 in conjunction with the analytical procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4.

D.3.8 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [40 CFR 60.393(c)] [326 IAC 12] [326 IAC 2-2]

The two (2) electrodeposition (ED) systems, known as Emission Units 5a and 17a, are required to conduct performance tests and/or stack tests to show compliance with Conditions D.3.2, D.3.3, D.3.4, and D.3.7 as follows:

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.393(c)(1), the Permittee shall use the following procedures for determining monthly volume weighted average emissions of VOCs in kilograms per liter of coating applied solids when not using a capture system and control device to demonstrate compliance.

Calculate the volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied coating solids for each calendar month for each affected facility. The Permittee shall determine the composition of the coatings by formulation data supplied by the manufacturer of the coating or from data determined by an analysis of each coating, as received, by Method 24. The IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee who uses formulation data supplied by the manufacturer of the coating to determine data used in the calculation of the VOC content of coatings by Method 24 or an equivalent or alternative method. The Permittee shall determine from company records on a monthly basis the volume of coating consumed, as received, and the mass of solvent used for thinning purposes. The volume weighted average of the total mass of VOC per volume of coating solids used each calendar month will be determined by the following procedures:

(1) Calculate the mass of VOC used in each calendar month for each affected facility by the following equation where ''n'' is the total number of coatings used and ''m'' is the total number of VOC solvents used:

$$M_o + M_d = \sum_{i=1}^{n} L_{ci} D_{ci} W_{oi} + \sum_{j=1}^{m} L_{dj} D_{dj}$$

∑ Ldj Ddj will be zero if no VOC solvent is added to the coatings, as received].

Where:

M_o = total mass of VOC in coatings as received (kilograms, kg)
M_d = total mass of VOC in dilution solvent, kg
L_{ci} = Volume of each coating (i) consumed, as received (liters)
D_{ci} = Density of the coating (i) as received (kg/l)

L_{dj} = Volume of each type VOC dilution solvent (j) added to the coatings, as received (liters)

(2) Calculate the total volume of coating solids used in each calendar month for each affected facility by the following equation where ''n'' is the total number of coatings used:

$$L_s = \sum_{i=1}^{n} L_{ci} V_{si}$$

Where:

L_s = Volume of solids in coatings consumed (liters)
V_{si} = Proportion of solids by volume in each coating (i) as received

(3) Select the appropriate transfer efficiency (T) from the following tables for each surface coating operation:

Application Method	Transfer Efficiency
Air Atomized Spray (waterborne coating)	0.39
Air Atomized Spray (solvent-borne coating)	0.50
Manual Electrostatic Spray	0.75
Automatic Electrostatic Spray	0.95
Electrodeposition	1.00

The values in the table above represent an overall system efficiency which includes a total capture of purge. If a spray system uses line purging after each vehicle and does not collect any of the purge material, the following table shall be used:

Application Method	Transfer Efficiency
Air Atomized Spray (waterborne coating)	0.30
Air Atomized Spray (solvent-borne coating)	0.40
Manual Electrostatic Spray	0.62
Automatic Electrostatic Spray	0.75

If the Permittee can justify to the IDEM, OAQ's satisfaction that other values for transfer efficiencies are appropriate, the IDEM, OAQ will approve their use on a case-by-case basis. (1) When more than one application method (I) is used on an individual surface coating operation, the Permittee shall perform an analysis to determine an average transfer efficiency by the following equation where ''n'' is the total number of coatings used and ''p'' is the total number of application methods:

$$T = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} T_i V_{si} L_{ci}}{\sum_{i=1}^{p} L_s}$$

(4) Calculate the volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied coating solids (G) during each calendar month for each affected facility by the following equation:

$$G = \frac{M_o + M_d}{L_s T}$$

(5) For each electrodeposition system, calculate the turnover ratio (R_T) by the following equation:

R_T = Ls / LE (truncated after 3 decimal places)

(6) If the volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied solids emitted (G) calculated on a calendar month basis is less than or equal to 0.17 kilograms per liter of applied solids, the two (2) electrodeposition (ED) systems are in compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart MM. Each monthly calculation is a performance test for the purposes of 40 CFR 60 Subpart MM.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.393(c)(2), the Permittee shall use the following procedures for determining monthly volume weighted average emissions of VOCs in kilograms per liter of coating solids applied when using a capture system and control device that destroys VOC (i.e., incinerator) to demonstrate compliance:

(1) Calculate the volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied coating solids (G) during each calendar month for each of the two (2) electro-deposition (ED) systems as described under 40 60.393(c)(1)(i) by the following equation:

$$G = \frac{M_o + M_d}{L_s T}$$

Where:

M_o	=	Total mass of VOC in coatings received in kilograms
M_d	=	Total mass of dilution solvent in kilograms
L_s	=	Volume of solids in coating consumed in liters
T	=	Overall transfer efficiency

(2) Calculate the volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied solids emitted after a thermal oxidizer, by the following equation:

N = G x (1 – F x E)

Where:

G	=	Volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied solids

F = The most recent capture fraction
E = The most recent destruction efficiency

(A) Determine the fraction of total VOC which is emitted by an electrodeposition (ED) system that enters the thermal oxidizer by using the following equation where "n" is the total number of stacks entering each thermal oxidizer and "p" is the total number of stacks not connected to each thermal oxidizer:

$$F = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Qbi \times Cbi}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Qbi \times Cbi + \sum_{k=1}^{p} Qfk \times Cfk}$$

If the Permittee can justify to IDEM, OAQ's satisfaction that another method will give comparable results, the IDEM, OAQ, will approve its use on a case-by-case basis.

In subsequent months, the Permittee shall use the most recently determined capture fraction for the performance test.

(B) Determine the destruction efficiency of the thermal oxidizer using values of the volumetric flow rate of the gas streams and the VOC content (as carbon) of each of the gas streams in and out of the device by the following equation where "n" is the total number of stacks entering the thermal oxidizer and "m" is the total number of stacks leaving the thermal oxidizer:

$$E = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Qbi \times Cbi + \sum_{j=1}^{m} Qaj \times Caj}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Qbi \times Cbi}$$

In subsequent months, the Permittee shall use the most recently determined VOC destruction efficiency for the performance test.

(C) If a thermal oxidizer controls the emissions from more than one emission unit, the Permittee shall measure the VOC concentration (Cbi) in the effluent gas entering each thermal oxidizer (in parts per million by volume) and the volumetric flow rate (Qbi) of the effluent gas (in dry standard cubic meters per hour) entering the device through each stack. The destruction or removal efficiency determined using these data shall be applied to each emission unit served by a thermal oxidizer.

(3) If the volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied solids emitted after the control device (N) calculated on a calendar month basis is less than or equal to 0.17 kilograms per liter of applied solids, the two (2) electrodeposition (ED) systems are in compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart MM. Each monthly calculation is a performance test for the purposes of 40 CFR 60 Subpart MM.

(c) For the natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers controlling the ED emissions, a stack test for destruction efficiency shall be performed every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing on a thermal oxidizer shall not be repeated until each one has been tested. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing.

D.3.9 Thermal Oxidizer Temperature and Duct Pressure or Fan Amperage [326 IAC 2-7]

(a) A continuous monitoring system shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated on the thermal oxidizers for measuring operating temperature. For the purposes of measuring temperature, continuous shall mean no less often than once per fifteen (15) minutes.

(b) The specified temperature value for each thermal oxidizer is the three (3) hour average temperature during the most recent control device performance test that demonstrates compliance with the limits in Conditions D.3.2, D.3.3, and D.3.5 as approved by IDEM, at which the destruction efficiency was determined. If a condition exists which would result in response steps, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursion or Exceedances or whenever a three (3) hour average temperature is more than 28°C (50°F) below 1,350^{O}F. A three (3) hour average temperature that is more than 28°C (50°F) below 1,350^{O}F is not considered a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursion or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(c) On and after the date the approved stack test results are available, the Permittee shall take appropriate steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursion or Exceedances whenever a three (3) hour average temperature is more than 28°C (50°F) below the three (3) hour average temperature observed during the compliance stack test. A three (3) hour average temperature that remains more than 28°C (50°F) below the observed temperature is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursion or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(d) In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.3.3 and D.3.5, the Permittee shall determine the appropriate duct pressure or fan amperage from the most recent compliance stack test.

(e) On and after the date the approved stack test results become available, the duct pressure or fan amperage shall be maintained within the normal range as established by the most recent compliance stack test. The Permittee shall observe the duct pressure or fan amperage once per day when the natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers are in operation.

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

There are no specific Compliance Monitoring Requirements applicable to these emission units.

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

D.3.10 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Conditions D.3.2, D.3.3 and D.3.5, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (7) below. Records maintained for (1) through (7) shall be taken as stated below and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limits, and the VOC emission limits established in Conditions D.3.2, D.3.3 and D.3.5. Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within thirty (30) days of the end of each compliance period.

(1) The monthly volume weighted average mass of VOC emitted per volume of applied coating solids for the prime coat as specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart MM,

Standards of Performance for Automobile and Light Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations and PSD BACT.

(2) The daily volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of coating solids (in pounds per gallon of coating solids) used in the primer operations of each electro-deposition system.

(3) The VOC content of each coating material and solvent used.

(4) The amount of coating material and solvent less water used on monthly basis:

(A) Records shall include, but not limited to, 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.

(5) The total VOC usage for each day and month.

(6) The continuous temperature records at least once every fifteen (15) minutes (a minimum of four (4) equally spaced readings per hour) for the VOC control and the average temperature used to demonstrate compliance during the most recent compliance stack test.

(7) The daily records of duct pressure or fan amperage.

(b) To document compliance with Conditions D.3.2 and D.3.4, the Permittee shall continuously record the incinerator combustion temperature during coating operations for thermal incineration. The Permittee shall submit a written report at the frequency specified in 40 CFR 60.7(c) and as defined below:

(1) For thermal incinerators, every three (3) hour period shall be reported during which the average temperature measured is more than $28^{O}C$ less than the average temperature during the most recent thermal oxidizer performance test at which the destruction efficiency was determined as specified under 40 CFR 60.393.

(2) If no such periods occur, the Permittee shall submit a negative report.

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

D.3.11 Reporting Requirements

(a) A usage summary of the information to document compliance with Condition D.3.3 shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.395(b) and (c), a summary of the following information to document compliance with Condition D.3.2 shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported:

(1) The Permittee shall identify, record, and submit a written report to the IDEM, OAQ every calendar quarter of each instance in which the volume-weighted average of

the total mass of VOC's emitted to the atmosphere per volume of applied coating solids (N) is greater than the limit specified in Condition D.3.2. If no such instances have occurred during a particular quarter, a report stating this shall be submitted to the IDEM, OAQ semiannually.

(2) Where compliance is achieved through the use of a capture system and control device, the volume-weighted average after the control device shall be reported.

(3) The Permittee shall include in the quarterly reports, instances when the thermal oxidizer temperature drops as defined in Condition D.3.4(b). If no such periods occur, the Permittee shall state this in the report.

(4) The Permittee shall submit a written report at the frequency specified in 40 CFR 60.7(c) as follows:

(A) For thermal incinerators, every three (3) hour period shall be reported during which the average temperature measured is more than 28 °C less than the average temperature during the most recent control device performance test at which the destruction efficiency was determined as specified in Condition D.3.8(c).

(B) If no such periods occur, the Permittee shall submit a negative report.

SECTION D.4 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Plant #1

(f) One (1) primer surfacer (guidecoat) system, installed in 1998, located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 5b, equipped with air atomized, electrostatic bells, and high volume low pressure (High Volume Low Pressure) spray guns, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) sealer oven with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-01), for VOC control;

(2) One (1) primer coat oven with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-01), for VOC control;

(3) One (1) primer coat booth, with one (1) carbon adsorption system, known as CAPSB, and one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Booth Thermal Oxidizer (CD-02) (located in Emission Unit 5c), for VOC control;

(4) One One (1) PVC undercoat booth, equipped with dry filters to control PM overspray. Dry filters are only in place when the fan operates; and

(5) One (1) anti-chip booth, equipped with wet scrubber to control PM overspray.

Plant #2

(g) One (1) primer surfacer (guidecoat) system, installed in 2002, located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 17b, equipped with air atomized electrostatic bells, and high volume low pressure spray guns (HVLP), wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) sealer oven with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-06), for VOC control;

(2) One (1) primer oven with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-06), for VOC control;

(3) One (1) primer coat booth, with one (1) carbon adsorption system, known as CAPSB2, and one (1) regenerative thermal oxidizer known as Booth Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-06), for VOC control;

(4) One (1) PVC undercoat booth, equipped with dry filters to control PM overspray. Dry filters are only in place when the fan operates; and

(5) One (1) anti-chip booth, equipped with dry filters to control PM overspray.

(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 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR 60, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the two (2) primer surfacer systems except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 60 Subpart MM.

D.4.2 NSPS Performance Standards for Automobile and Light Duty Truck Manufacturers [40 CFR 60.392(b), Subpart MM] [326 IAC 12-1-1]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.392(b), Subpart MM (Performance Standards for Automobile and Light Duty Truck Manufacturers), the VOC emissions from the two (2) primer surfacer systems, known as Emission Units 5b and 17b, shall not exceed 1.40 kilograms of VOC per liter of applied solids for guidecoats (11.64 pounds of VOC per gallon of applied solids) for each primer surfacer system.

D.4.3 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to Condition 9 of CP 051-5391-00037, issued on August 9, 1996, and Condition D.2.1 of PSD SSM 051-16470-00037, issued on June 27, 2003, and 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration), VOC emissions from guidecoats in Plant #1 and #2 shall not exceed 0.285 kilograms of VOC per liter of applied solids (2.37 pounds of VOC per gallon of applied solids), total.

D.4.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 60.394] [326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 and 40 CFR 60.394, the primer surfacer system natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers, for VOC control, have applicable control device requirements as follows:

(a) The temperature measurement device shall be installed in the firebox.

(b) A continuous monitoring system on the VOC control devices for measuring operating temperature shall be calibrated, maintained and operated according to accepted practice and the manufacturer's specifications. The device shall have an accuracy of the greater of ±0.75% of the temperature being measured expressed in degrees Celsius or ±2.5°C.

(c) Each temperature measurement device shall be equipped with a recording device so that a permanent record is produced.

(d) The output of this system shall be recorded at least once every fifteen (15) minutes during production operation.

D.4.5 Automobile and Light Duty Truck Coating Operations [326 IAC 8-2-2] [326 IAC 8-1-2]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-2 (Automobile and Light Duty Truck Coating Operations), the volatile organic compound (VOC) content of coatings applied to automobile and light duty truck bodies, hoods, doors, cargo boxes, fenders, and grill openings in the two (2) primer surfacer systems, known as Emission Units 5b and 17b, in combination with the two (2) electrodeposition (ED) systems in Section D.3, shall be limited to 1.9 pounds of VOC per gallon (0.23 kilograms per liter) less water when applying primer surfacer to the applicators.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-2(a) this emission limitation shall be achieved through a combination of thermal incineration with carbon adsorption on the two (2) primer surfacer systems and the use of higher solids (low solvent) coatings.

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-2 (b), VOC emissions from the two (2) primer surfacer systems in combination with the two (2) electrodeposition (ED) systems in Section D.3 shall be limited to no greater than the equivalent emissions of 2.6 pounds of VOC per gallon of

coating solids, allowed in paragraph (a) of this condition. This equivalency was determined by the following equation:

$$E = L / [1 - (L / D)]$$

Where:	L	=	Applicable emission limit in pounds of VOC per gallon of coating.
	D	=	Density of VOC in coating in pounds per gallon of VOC.
	E	=	Equivalent emission limit in pounds of VOC per gallon of coating solids as applied.

A solvent density of seven and thirty-six hundredths (7.36) pounds of VOC per gallon of coating shall be used to determine equivalent pounds of VOC per gallon of solids for the applicable emission limit. Actual solvent density shall be used to determine compliance of surface coating operations using the compliance methods contained in 326 IAC 8-1-2(a).

D.4.6 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), particulate from the two (2) primer surfacer systems, shall be controlled by dry controlled by dry particulate filters, wet scrubbers, or equivalent control devices, and the Permittee shall operate the control devices in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

D.4.7 Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan [40 CFR 64]

A Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan, in accordance with 40 CFR 64, is required for Emission Units 5b and 17b because the potential to emit VOC before controls is greater than one hundred (100) tons per year and the source is subject to the limitations contained in Conditions D.4.2 and D.4.3. The CAM plan for Emissions Units 5b and 17b was submitted on May 31, 2002 for the use of carbon adsorbers and thermal oxidizers for VOC control in these emission units in order to comply with Conditions 4.2 and 4.3. The CAM requirements of this section represent the information provided in the CAM plan submitted.

D.4.8 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for the two (2) primer surfacer systems, known as Emission Units 5b and 17b, and their control devices.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.4.9 Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions [40 CFR 60.393(c)(2)] [326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3)] [326 IAC 8-1-2(a)] [326 IAC 12]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.393(c)(2) and (3), in order to comply with the emission limits specified in Condition D.4.2, compliance shall be demonstrated within thirty (30) days of the end of each month based on 40 CFR 60.393(c)(1), for the two (2) primer surfacer systems, known as Emission Units 5b and 17b, which uses a capture system and a control device that both destroys VOC (e.g., incinerator) and recovers VOC (e.g., carbon adsorber).

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-2(a)(7), compliance methods for 326 IAC 8-2-2 or Condition D.4.3, the Permittee shall determine on a daily volume weighted average all coatings applied at the two (2) primer surfacer systems, taking into account the VOC content of the coating used on a daily basis and the overall control efficiencies of the natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers and carbon adsorbers. The following calculation methodology shall be performed for each day of operation in order to demonstrate compliance with the equivalent emission limitation of 2.6 pounds of VOC per gallon of coating solids:

(1) Calculate the mass of VOC emitted each day for each segment of the affected facility by the following equation where ''n'' is the total number of coatings used and ''m'' is the total number of VOC solvents used. A segment is each process in the affected facility subject to a specific control system configuration.

$$Ds = \sum_{i=1}^{n+m} [Lci\ Dci\ Wci] \times [1 - CE]$$

Where:

Ds = Total mass of VOCs emitted for a particular day from all coatings plus solvents in each segment of the affected facility, (pounds)

Lci = Volume of each coating or diluent solvent (i) consumed, as received (gallons)

Dci = Density of the coating or diluent solvent (i) as received (pounds/ gallon)

Wci = Weight fraction of VOCs in the coating or diluent solvent. In pounds VOC per pound of coating or diluent solvent. For diluent solvents W_{ci} = 1.

CE = The overall control efficiency (expressed as a decimal) of the control system for the particular segment of the affected facility. The value for CE shall be based on the most recent compliance test to determine the overall efficiency (capture and destruction efficiency) of the control system for the particular segment of the affected facility. For segments of the affected facility which do not use control devices, CE = zero.

(2) Calculate the total mass of VOCs emitted for all segments of the affected facility as follows:

$$Dt = \sum Ds$$

Where:

D_t = Total mass of VOCs emitted from all segments of the affected facility (pounds).

Calculate the total solids in gallons used each day as follows:

$$Lds = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Lci\ Vsi$$

Where:

L_{ds} = Volume of solids in coatings consumed (gallons)

L_{ci} = Volume of each coating (i) used each day as received (gallons)

V_{si} = Proportion of solids by volume in each coating (i) as received

Calculate the daily weighted average VOC (DWA) emissions in pounds of VOC per gallons of coating solids as follows:

DWA = Dt / Lds

The affected facility will be in compliance if the value for DWA is equal to or less than 2.56 pounds of VOC per gallon of coating solids.

(c) Compliance with the VOC content and emission limitations contained in Conditions D.4.2, D.4.3 and D.4.4 shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3) and 326 IAC 8-1-2(a) by preparing or obtaining from the manufacturer the copies of the "as supplied" and "as applied" VOC data sheets. IDEM, OAQ, reserves the authority to determine compliance using Method 24 in conjunction with the analytical procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4.

D.4.10 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [40 CFR 60.393(c)] [326 IAC 12]

The two (2) primer surfacer systems, known as Emission Units 5b and 17b, are required to conduct performance tests and/or stack tests to show compliance with Conditions D.4.2, D.4.3, D.4.5, and D.4.10 as follows:

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.393(c)(1), the Permittee shall use the following procedures for determining monthly volume weighted average emissions of VOCs in kilograms per liter of coating applied solids when not using a capture system and control device to demonstrate compliance.

Calculate the volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied coating solids for each calendar month for each affected facility. The Permittee shall determine the composition of the coatings by formulation data supplied by the manufacturer of the coating or from data determined by an analysis of each coating, as received, by Method 24. The IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee who uses formulation data supplied by the manufacturer of the coating to determine data used in the calculation of the VOC content of coatings by Method 24 or an equivalent or alternative method. The Permittee shall determine from company records on a monthly basis the volume of coating consumed, as received, and the mass of solvent used for thinning purposes. The volume weighted average of the total mass of VOC per volume of coating solids used each calendar month will be determined by the following procedures:

(1) Calculate the mass of VOC used in each calendar month for each affected facility by the following equation where ''n'' is the total number of coatings used and ''m'' is the total number of VOC solvents used:

$$M_o + M_d = \sum_{i=1}^{n} L_{ci} D_{ci} W_{oi} + \sum_{j=1}^{m} L_{dj} D_{dj}$$

∑ Ldj Ddj will be zero if no VOC solvent is added to the coatings, as received].

Where:

Mo	=	total mass of VOC in coatings as received (kilograms, kg)
Md	=	total mass of VOC in dilution solvent, kg
Lci	=	Volume of each coating (i) consumed, as received (liters)
Dci	=	Density of the coating (i) as received (kg/l)
Ldj	=	Volume of each type VOC dilution solvent (j) added to the coatings, as received (liters)

(2) Calculate the total volume of coating solids used in each calendar month for each affected facility by the following equation where ‘‘n’’ is the total number of coatings used:

$$Ls = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Lci\ Vsi$$

Where:

Ls = Volume of solids in coatings consumed (liters)
Vsi = Proportion of solids by volume in each coating (i) as received

(3) Select the appropriate transfer efficiency (T) from the following tables for each surface coating operation:

Application Method	Transfer Efficiency
Air Atomized Spray (waterborne coating)	0.39
Air Atomized Spray (solvent-borne coating)	0.50
Manual Electrostatic Spray	0.75
Automatic Electrostatic Spray	0.95
Electrodeposition	1.00

The values in the table above represent an overall system efficiency which includes a total capture of purge. If a spray system uses line purging after each vehicle and does not collect any of the purge material, the following table shall be used:

Application Method	Transfer Efficiency
Air Atomized Spray (waterborne coating)	0.30
Air Atomized Spray (solvent-borne coating)	0.40
Manual Electrostatic Spray	0.62
Automatic Electrostatic Spray	0.75

If the Permittee can justify to the IDEM, OAQ’s satisfaction that other values for transfer efficiencies are appropriate, the IDEM, OAQ will approve their use on a case-by-case basis. (1) When more than one application method (I) is used on an individual surface coating operation, the Permittee shall perform an analysis to determine an average transfer efficiency by the following equation where ‘‘n’’ is the total number of coatings used and ‘‘p’’ is the total number of application methods:

$$T = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} T_i V_{si} L_{cai}}{\sum_{i=1}^{p} L_s}$$

(4) Calculate the volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied coating solids (G) during each calendar month for each affected facility by the following equation:

$$G = \frac{M_o + M_d}{L_s T}$$

(5) If the volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied solids emitted (G) calculated on a calendar month basis is less than or equal to 1.40 kilograms per liter of applied solids for guidecoats, the two (2) primer surfacer systems are in compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart MM. Each monthly calculation is a performance test for the purposes of 40 CFR 60 Subpart MM.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.393(c)(2), the Permittee shall use the following procedures for determining monthly volume-weighted average emissions of VOCs in kilograms per liter of coating solids when using a capture system and control device that destroys VOC (i.e., incinerator) to demonstrate compliance:

(1) Calculate the volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied coating solids (G) during each calendar month for each of the two (2) primer surfacer systems as described under 40 60.393(c)(1)(i) by the following equation:

$$G = \frac{M_o + M_d}{L_s T}$$

Where:

M_o	=	Total mass of VOC in coatings received in kilograms
M_d	=	Total mass of dilution solvent in kilograms
L_s	=	Volume of solids in coating consumed in liters
T	=	Overall transfer efficiency

(2) Calculate the volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied solids emitted after a thermal oxidizer, by the following equation:

R_T = Ls / LE (truncated after 3 decimal places)

Where:

G	=	Volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied solids
F	=	The most recent capture fraction
E	=	The most recent destruction efficiency

(A) Determine the fraction of total VOC which is emitted by a primer surfacer system that enters the thermal oxidizer by using the following equation where "n" is the total number of stacks entering each thermal oxidizer

and "p" is the total number of stacks not connected to each thermal oxidizer:

$$F = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Qbi \times Cbi}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Qbi \times Cbi + \sum_{k=1}^{p} Qfk \times Cfk}$$

If the Permittee can justify to IDEM, OAQ's satisfaction that another method will give comparable results, the IDEM, OAQ, will approve its use on a case-by-case basis.

In subsequent months, the Permittee shall use the most recently determined capture fraction for the performance test.

(B) Determine the destruction efficiency of the thermal oxidizer using values of the volumetric flow rate of the gas streams and the VOC content (as carbon) of each of the gas streams in and out of the device by the following equation where "n" is the total number of stacks entering the thermal oxidizer and "m" is the total number of stacks leaving the thermal oxidizer:

$$E = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Qbi \times Cbi + \sum_{j=1}^{m} Qaj \times Caj}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Qbi \times Cbi}$$

In subsequent months, the Permittee shall use the most recently determined VOC destruction efficiency for the performance test.

(C) If a thermal oxidizer controls the emissions from more than one emission unit, the Permittee shall measure the VOC concentration (Cbi) in the effluent gas entering each thermal oxidizer (in parts per million by volume) and the volumetric flow rate (Qbi) of the effluent gas (in dry standard cubic meters per hour) entering the device through each stack. The destruction or removal efficiency determined using these data shall be applied to each emission unit served by a thermal oxidizer.

(3) If the volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied solids emitted after the control device (N) calculated on a calendar month basis is less than or equal to 1.40 kilograms per liter of applied solids for guidecoats, the two (2) primer surfacer systems are in compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart MM. Each monthly calculation is a performance test for the purposes of 40 CFR 60 Subpart MM.

(c) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60 393(c)(3), the Permittee shall also use the following procedures for determining monthly volume-weighted average emissions of VOCs in kilograms per liter of coating solids applied when using a capture system and control device that recovers VOC (i.e., carbon adsorber) to demonstrate compliance:

(1) Calculate the mass of VOC M_o+M_d used during each calendar month for each primer surfacer system as described under 40 CFR 60.393(c)(1)(i).

(2) Calculate the total volume of coating solids (L_S) used in each calendar month for each primer surfacer system as described under 40 CFR 60.393(c)(1)(i).

(3) Calculate the mass of VOC recovered (M_r) each calendar month for each primer surfacer by the following equation:

$$M_r = L_r \times D_r$$

Where:

L_r = Volume of VOC recovered from the two (2) primer surfacer systems in liters

D_r = Density of VOC recovered from the two (2) primer surfacer systems in kilograms per liter

(4) Calculate the volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied coating solids emitted after the carbon adsorber during a calendar month by the following equation:

$$N = \frac{M_o + M_d - M_r}{L_s T}$$

Where:

M_o = Total mass of VOC in coatings received in kilograms
M_d = Total mass of dilution solvent in kilograms
M_r = Mass of VOC recovered in kilograms
L_s = Volume of solids in coating consumed in liters
T = Overall transfer efficiency

(5) If the volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied solids emitted after the carbon adsorber (N) calculated on a calendar month basis is less than or equal 1.40 kilograms per liter of applied solids for guidecoats, the (2) primer surfacer systems are in compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart MM. Each monthly calculation is a performance test for the purposes of this 40 CFR 60 Subpart MM.

(d) For the natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers, in combination with the carbon adsorbers, controlling the VOC emissions from the two (2) primer surfacer systems, a stack test for overall control (capture and destruction) efficiency shall be performed every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing on a thermal oxidizer in combination with a carbon adsorption system shall not be repeated until each thermal oxidizer and carbon adsorption system has been tested. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing.

D.4.11 Thermal Oxidizer Temperature and Duct Pressure or Fan Amperage [326 IAC 2-7]

(a) A continuous monitoring system shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated on the thermal oxidizers for measuring operating temperature. For the purposes of measuring temperature, continuous shall mean no less often than once per fifteen (15) minutes.

(b) The specified temperature value for each thermal oxidizer is the three (3) hour average temperature during the most recent control device performance test that demonstrates compliance with the limits in Conditions D.4.2, D.4.3, and D.4.5 as approved by IDEM, at which the overall control efficiency was determined. If a condition exists which would result in response steps, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in

accordance with Section C - Response to Excursion or Exceedances or whenever a three (3) hour average temperature is more than 28°C (50°F) below 1,350°F. A three (3) hour average temperature that is more than 28°C (50°F) below 1,350°F is not considered a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursion or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(c) On and after the date the approved stack test results are available, the Permittee shall take appropriate steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursion or Exceedances whenever a three (3) hour average temperature is more than 28°C (50°F) below the three (3) hour average temperature observed during the compliance stack test. A three (3) hour average temperature that remains more than 28°C (50°F) below the observed temperature is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursion or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation of this permit.

(d) In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.4.3 and D.4.5, the Permittee shall determine the appropriate duct pressure or fan amperage from the most recent compliance stack test.

(e) On and after the date of that the approved stack test results become available the duct pressure or fan amperage shall be maintained within the normal range as established by the most recent compliance stack test. The Permittee shall observe the duct pressure or fan amperage once per day when the natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers are in operation.

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

D.4.12 Monitoring [326 IAC 2-2]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, daily visual inspections shall be performed for all surface coating booths used in vehicle production to verify that for the wet scrubber systems:

(1) The continuous underflow water wash is operating properly to provide full coverage of the flood pan.

(2) Weekly observations shall be made of the wet scrubbers to determine whether visible overspray is leaving the booths.

(b) Daily inspections shall be performed to verify the placement, integrity and particle loading of the filters only if the exhaust fan is used. To monitor the performance of the dry filters, weekly observations shall be made of the overspray from the surface coating booth stack, if the fan was operating that week, while one (1) or more of the booths are in operation. If a condition exists which should result in response steps, 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 Excursion or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation of this permit.

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

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Requirements

D.4.13 Monitoring Determination Method [40 CFR 64]

(a) The Permittee shall monitor the carbon adsorbers, when used to comply with the VOC

emission limits in Conditions D.4.2, D.4.3, and D.4.5, as follows:

Desorption inlet temperature is measured with a thermocouple located in the inlet of the desorption zone. The minimum tolerance of the thermocouple is ± 4°F or ± 0.75% of the temperature, whichever is greater. During coating operations, a three (3) hour period (as described in Section 9 of the CAM Plan- Data averaging period and Frequency) during which the average temperature measured is lower than the specified indicator value will require a review of the process. This involves checking to confirm that an excursion has occurred (check for false readings or faulty equipment, etc.). If there is an excursion, the Permittee must record it and if necessary, initiate corrective action.

(b) The Permittee shall monitor the natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers, when used to comply with the VOC emission limits in Conditions D.4.2, D.4.3, and D.4.5, as follows:

(1) During coating operations, a three (3) hour period (as described in Section 9 the CAM Plan - Data averaging period and Frequency) during which the average temperature measured is lower than the specified value by more than 28°C (50°F) will require a review of the process. This involves checking to confirm that an excursion has occurred (check for false readings or faulty equipment, etc.). If there is an excursion, the Permittee must record it and if necessary, initiate corrective action.

(2) The specified value for the thermal oxidizer is the average temperature during the most recent control device performance test at which the destruction efficiency was determined. The temperature sensor is to be located in the exhaust stream of the combustion chamber as recommended by the manufacturer or consistent with the configuration utilized to measure the combustion temperature during the most recent control device performance test.

D.4.14 Test Plan and Schedule [40 CFR 64]

The indicator ranges for the carbon adsorbers and the regenerative thermal oxidizers will be established within six (6) months after start-up of the equipment or within six (6) months after the issuance of this permit, whichever comes first.

D.4.15 Monitoring Performance Criteria - Quality Assurance and Quality Control [40 CFR 64]

(a) The following quality assurance and quality control is required for the carbon adsorbers, when used to comply with the VOC emission limits in Conditions D.4.2, D.4.3, and D.4.5:

Accuracy of the thermocouple will be verified by a second, or redundant thermo-couple probe inserted at the inlet to the desorption zone. This validation check will be conducted annually. The acceptance criterion is ± 30°F. Alternatively, the thermocouple can be recalibrated annually.

(b) The following quality assurance and quality control is required for the natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers, when used to comply with the VOC emission limits in Conditions D.4.2, D.4.3, and D.4.5:

The operating temperature measuring device shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated according to accepted practice and manufacturer's specifications. The temperature measuring device shall meet current NSPS Subpart MM requirements of ± 0.75 percent of the combustion temperature being measured expressed in degrees Celsius or ± 2.5^{O}C (± 4.5^{O}F), whichever is greater.

D.4.16 Monitoring Performance Criteria - Data Averaging Period [40 CFR 64]

The following data averaging period is required for the carbon adsorbers and the natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers:

The three (3) hour average temperature shall be calculated as the average of the readings (except that the average need only be calculated if readings occur below the specified temperature level).

D.4.17 Monitoring Performance Criteria - Frequency of Data Collection [40 CFR 64]

The following frequency of data collection is required for the carbon adsorbers and the natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers:

The temperature shall be monitored continuously and the temperature recorded at least once every fifteen (15) minutes (a minimum of four (4) equally spaced readings per hour).

D.4.18 Excursions [40 CFR 64]

The following excursion requirement is required for the carbon adsorbers and the natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers:

After becoming aware that there has been a temperature change that does not satisfy the specified value, an investigation will begin as soon as practical. The three (3) hour average temperature will be calculated when the temperature recorder indicates readings below the specified temperature. An investigation involves checking to confirm that an excursion has occurred (check for false readings or faulty equipment, etc.). If there has been an excursion, it shall be recorded and, when necessary, corrective action shall begin as soon as practical.

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

D.4.19 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Conditions D.4.2, D.4.3 and D.4.5, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (7) below. Records maintained for (1) through (7) shall be taken as stated below and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limits and the VOC emission limits established in Conditions D.4.2, D.4.3 and D.4.5. Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within thirty (30) days of the end of each compliance period.

(1) The monthly volume weighted average mass of VOC emitted per volume of applied coating solids for the prime coat as specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart MM, Standards of Performance for Automobile and Light Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations and PSD BACT.

(2) The daily volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of coating solids (in pounds per gallon of coating solids) used in the primer operations of each primer surfacer system.

(3) The VOC content of each coating material and solvent used.

(4) The amount of coating material and solvent less water used on a monthly basis:

(A) Records shall include, but not limited to, 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.

(5) The total VOC usage for each day and month.

(6) The continuous temperature records at least once every fifteen (15) minutes (a minimum of four (4) equally spaced readings per hour) for the VOC control and

the average temperature used to demonstrate compliance during the most recent compliance stack test.

(7) The daily records of duct pressure or fan amperage.

(b) To document compliance with Conditions D.4.2 and D.4.4, the Permittee shall continuously record the incinerator combustion temperature during coating operations for thermal incineration. The Permittee shall submit a written report at the frequency specified in 40 CFR 60.7(c) and as defined below:

(1) For thermal incinerators, every three (3) hour period shall be reported during which the average temperature measured is more than 28°C less than the average temperature during the most recent thermal oxidizer performance test at which the destruction efficiency was determined as specified under 40 CFR 60.393.

(2) If no such periods occur, the Permittee shall submit a negative report.

(c) To document compliance with Conditions D.4.13(a) through (d), the Permittee shall maintain a log of weekly overspray observations, once per shift, daily and monthly inspections, and those additional inspections prescribed by the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

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

D.4.20 Record Keeping Requirements [40 CFR 64]

To document compliance with Conditions D.4.14 through D.4.19, the following record keeping shall be maintained onsite pursuant to 40 CFR 64:

(a) Description of measuring device (digital data acquisition systems),

(b) Data from the device and any temporary data logged manually as back-up,

(c) Excursions,

(d) Corrective actions taken, and

(e) Calibration records.

D.4.21 Reporting Requirements and Data Availability [40 CFR 64]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64, a quarterly report is required to include the following:

(1) Date, time and duration of excursions,

(2) Description of corrective action taken, and

(3) Date corrective action was initiated and completed.

(b) Data availability shall be ninety percent (90%) in a reporting period.

Acceptable conditions for missing data shall include:

(1) Monitoring malfunctions,

(2) Associated repairs, and

(3) Quality assurance or control activities, including calibration checks.

D.4.22 Reporting Requirements

(a) A usage summary of the information to document compliance with Condition D.4.3 shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.395(b) and (c), a summary of the following information to document compliance with Condition D.4.2 shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported:

(1) The Permittee shall identify, record, and submit a written report to the IDEM, OAQ every calendar quarter of each instance in which the volume-weighted average of the total mass of VOC's emitted to the atmosphere per volume of applied coating solids (N) is greater than the limit specified in Condition D.4.2. If no such instances have occurred during a particular quarter, a report stating this shall be submitted to the IDEM, OAQ semiannually.

(2) Where compliance is achieved through the use of a capture system and control device, the volume-weighted average after the control device shall be reported.

(3) The Permittee shall include in the quarterly reports, instances when the thermal oxidizer temperature drops as defined in Condition D.4.4(b). If no such periods occur, the Permittee shall state this in the report.

(4) The Permittee shall submit a written report at the frequency specified in 40 CFR 60.7(c) as follows:

(A) For thermal incinerators, every three (3) hour period shall be reported during which the average temperature measured is more than 28 °C less than the average temperature during the most recent control device performance test at which the destruction efficiency was determined as specified in Condition D.4.11(d).

(B) If no such periods occur, the Permittee shall submit a negative report.

SECTION D.5 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Plant #1

(h) One (1) topcoat system, known as Topcoat A, installed in 1998, approved for modification in 2008, located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 5c, equipped with air atomized and electrostatic bells and electrostatic spray guns, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) topcoat oven, known as Topcoat Oven A;

(2) One (1) topcoat booth, known as Topcoat Booth A, with one (1) carbon adsorption system, known as CATCCC controlling the Clearcoat Auto Zone and one (1) natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO), known as the oven RTO controlling the "Heated Flash Zone" and the Clearcoat Auto Zone for VOC control. The VOC control devices are used to the extent necessary to comply with the applicable requirements of this permit; and

(3) One (1) blackout/cavity wax booth, equipped with a wet scrubber to control PM overspray when using blackout and dry filters to control PM overspray when using wax.

(i) One (1) topcoat system, known as Topcoat B, installed in 2000, approved for modification in 2008, located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 5c, equipped with air atomized electrostatic bells, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) topcoat oven, known as Topcoat Oven B; and

(2) One (1) topcoat booth, known as Topcoat Booth B, with one (1) carbon adsorption system, known as CATCB controlling the Clearcoat Auto Zone and one (1) natural gas-fired~~,~~ regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO), known as the oven RTO controlling the "Heated Flash Zone" and the Clearcoat Auto Zone for VOC control. The VOC control devices are used to the extent necessary to comply with the applicable requirements of this permit.

Plant #2

(j) One (1) topcoat system, known as Topcoat A, installed in 2002, located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 17c, equipped with air atomized electrostatic bells and electrostatic spray guns, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) topcoat oven, known as Topcoat Oven A, with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #3 (CD-07), for VOC control;

(2) One (1) topcoat booth, known as Topcoat Booth A, with one (1) carbon adsorption system, known as CATCCC1, for VOC control of clearcoats, and one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Booth Thermal Oxidizer #3 (CD-07), for VOC control; and

(3) One (1) blackout/cavity wax booth, equipped with a wet scrubber to control PM overspray when using blackout and dry filters to control PM overspray when using wax.

(k) One (1) topcoat system, known as Topcoat B, installed in 2002, located in Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 17c, equipped with air atomized electrostatic bells and electrostatic spray guns, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) topcoat oven, Topcoat Oven B with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #4 (CD-08), for VOC control; and

(2) One (1) topcoat booth, known as Topcoat Booth B, with one (1) carbon adsorption system, known as CATCCC2, for VOC control of clearcoats, and one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Booth Thermal Oxidizer #4 (CD-08), for VOC control.

(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 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR 60, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the topcoat systems except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 60 Subpart MM.

D.5.2 NSPS Performance Standards for Automobile and Light Duty Truck Manufacturers [40 CFR 60.392(c), Subpart MM] [326 IAC 12-1-1]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.392(c), Subpart MM (Performance Standards for Automobile and Light Duty Truck Manufacturers), the VOC emissions from the topcoat systems, known as Emission Units 5c and 17c, shall not exceed 1.47 kilograms of VOC per liter of applied solids (12.22 pounds of VOC per gallon of applied solids) for each topcoat system.

D.5.3 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

(a) Pursuant to Condition 9 of CP 051-5391-00037, issued on August 9, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration), VOC emissions from topcoats in Plant #1 shall not exceed 0.985 kilograms of VOC per liter of applied solids (8.20 pounds of VOC per gallon of applied solids), total.

(b) Pursuant to Condition D.3.1 of PSD SSM 051-16470-00037, issued on June 27, 2003, and 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration), VOC emissions from topcoats in Plant #2 shall not exceed 0.623 kilograms of VOC per liter of applied solids (5.20 pounds of VOC per gallon of applied solids), total.

D.5.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 60.394] [326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 and 40 CFR 60.394, the topcoat system natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers for VOC control, have applicable control device requirements as follows:

(a) The temperature measurement device shall be installed in the firebox.

(b) A continuous monitoring system on the VOC control devices for measuring operating temperature shall be calibrated, maintained and operated according to accepted practice and the manufacturer's specifications. The device shall have an accuracy of the greater of ±0.75% of the temperature being measured expressed in degrees Celsius or ±2.5°C.

(c) Each temperature measurement device shall be equipped with a recording device so that a permanent record is produced.

(d) The output of this system shall be recorded at least once every fifteen (15) minutes during production operation.

D.5.5 Automobile and Light Duty Truck Coating Operations [326 IAC 8-2-2] [326 IAC 8-1-2]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-2 (Automobile and Light Duty Truck Coating Operations), the volatile organic compound (VOC) content of coatings applied to automobile and light duty truck bodies, hoods, doors, cargo boxes, fenders, and grill openings in the topcoat systems, known as Emission Units 5c and 17c, shall be limited to 2.8 pounds of VOC per gallon (0.34 kilograms per liter) less water when applying topcoat to the applicators.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-2(a)(5), the emission limitation specified in 326 IAC 8-2-2(b)(2), shall be achieved through an equivalent emission limitation based on an actual measured transfer efficiency higher than the specified baseline transfer efficiency. The equivalent emission limitation for topcoat is 1.83 kilograms of VOC per liter of solids deposited (15.1 pounds of VOC per gallon of solids deposited).

(c) The equivalent emission limitation in units of kilograms of volatile organic compounds (VOC) per liter solids deposited (pounds of VOC per gallon solids deposited), baseline transfer efficiencies, and baseline volume percent solids content of the coating are specified in the following table:

Category	Equivalent Emission Limit	Baseline Transfer Efficiency	Baseline Percent Solids
Automobiles and Light Duty Trucks Assembly (Topcoat)	1.83 kgs/L (15.1 lbs/gal)	30%	62.0%

For automobile and light duty topcoating operations, compliance with the equivalent emission limit shall be determined using:

(1) Procedures found in “Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations”; EPA-450/3-88-018; December 1988; or

(2) Another procedure approved by the commissioner.

D.5.6 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), particulate from the topcoat systems, shall be controlled by dry particulate filters, wet scrubbers, or equivalent control devices, and the Permittee shall operate the control devices in accordance with manufacturer’s specifications.

D.5.7 Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan [40 CFR 64]

A Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan, in accordance with 40 CFR 64, is required for Emission Units 5c and 17c because the potential to emit VOC before controls is greater than one hundred (100) tons per year and the source is subject to the limitations contained in Conditions D.5.2 and D.5.3. The CAM plan for Emissions Units 5c and 17c was submitted on May 31, 2002 for the use of carbon adsorbers and thermal oxidizers for VOC control in these emission units in to order comply with Conditions 5.2 and 5.3. The CAM requirements of this section represent the information provided in the CAM plan submitted.

D.5.8 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for the topcoat systems, known as Emission Units 5c and 17c and their control devices.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.5.9 Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions [40 CFR 60.393(c)(2)] [326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3)] [326 IAC 8-1-2(a)] [326 IAC 12]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.393(c)(2) and (3), in order to comply with the emission limit specified in Conditions D.5.2 and D.5.3, compliance shall be demonstrated within thirty (30) days of the end of each month based on 40 CFR 60.393(c)(1), for the topcoat systems, known as Emission Units 5c and 17c, which uses a capture system and a control device that both destroys VOC (e.g., incinerator) and recovers VOC (e.g., carbon adsorber).

(b) Compliance with the VOC content and usage limitations contained in Conditions D.5.3 and D.5.5 shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3) and 326 IAC 8-1-2(a) by preparing or obtaining from the manufacturer the copies of the "as supplied" and "as applied" VOC data sheets. IDEM, OAQ, reserves the authority to determine compliance using Method 24 in conjunction with the analytical procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4.

D.5.10 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [40 CFR 60.393(c)] [326 IAC 12]

The topcoat systems, know as Emission Units 5c and 17c, are required to conduct performance tests and/or stack tests to show compliance with Conditions D.5.2, D.5.3, and D.5.10 as follows:

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.393(c)(1), the Permittee shall use the following procedures for determining monthly volume weighted average emissions of VOCs in kilograms per liter of coating applied solids when not using a capture system and control device to demonstrate compliance.

Calculate the volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied coating solids for each calendar month for each affected facility. The Permittee shall determine the composition of the coatings by formulation data supplied by the manufacturer of the coating or from data determined by an analysis of each coating, as received, by Method 24. The IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee who uses formulation data supplied by the manufacturer of the coating to determine data used in the calculation of the VOC content of coatings by Method 24 or an equivalent or alternative method. The Permittee shall determine from company records on a monthly basis the volume of coating consumed, as received, and the mass of solvent used for thinning purposes. The volume weighted average of the total mass of VOC per volume of coating solids used each calendar month will be determined by the following procedures:

(1) Calculate the mass of VOC used in each calendar month for each affected facility by the following equation where ''n'' is the total number of coatings used and ''m'' is the total number of VOC solvents used:

$$M_o + M_d = \sum_{i=1}^{n} L_{ci} D_{ci} W_{oi} + \sum_{j=1}^{m} L_{dj} D_{dj}$$

∑ Ldj Ddj will be zero if no VOC solvent is added to the coatings, as received].

Where:

M_o	=	total mass of VOC in coatings as received (kilograms, kg)
M_d	=	total mass of VOC in dilution solvent, kg
L_{ci}	=	Volume of each coating (i) consumed, as received (liters)
D_{ci}	=	Density of the coating (i) as received (kg/l)
L_{dj}	=	Volume of each type VOC dilution solvent (j) added to the coatings, as received (liters)

(2) Calculate the total volume of coating solids used in each calendar month for each affected facility by the following equation where ‘‘n’’ is the total number of coatings used:

$$L_s = \sum_{i=1}^{n} L_{ci} V_{si}$$

Where:

L_s = Volume of solids in coatings consumed (liters)

V_{si} = Proportion of solids by volume in each coating (i) as received

(3) Select the appropriate transfer efficiency (T) from the following tables for each surface coating operation:

Application Method	Transfer Efficiency
Air Atomized Spray (waterborne coating)	0.39
Air Atomized Spray (solvent-borne coating)	0.50
Manual Electrostatic Spray	0.75
Automatic Electrostatic Spray	0.95
Electrodeposition	1.00

The values in the table above represent an overall system efficiency which includes a total capture of purge. If a spray system uses line purging after each vehicle and does not collect any of the purge material, the following table shall be used:

Application Method	Transfer Efficiency
Air Atomized Spray (waterborne coating)	0.30
Air Atomized Spray (solvent-borne coating)	0.40
Manual Electrostatic Spray	0.62
Automatic Electrostatic Spray	0.75

If the Permittee can justify to the IDEM, OAQ’s satisfaction that other values for transfer efficiencies are appropriate, the IDEM, OAQ will approve their use on a case-by-case basis. (1) When more than one application method (I) is used on an individual surface coating operation, the Permittee shall perform an analysis to determine an average transfer efficiency by the following equation where ‘‘n’’ is the total number of coatings used and ‘‘p’’ is the total number of application methods:

$$T = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} T_i V_{si} L_{cai}}{\sum_{i=1}^{p} L_s}$$

(4) Calculate the volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied coating solids (G) during each calendar month for each affected facility by the following equation:

$$G = \frac{M_o + M_d}{L_s T}$$

(5) If the volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied solids emitted (G) calculated on a calendar month basis is less than or equal to 1.47 kilograms per liter of applied solids for topcoats, the topcoat systems are in compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart MM. Each monthly calculation is a performance test for the purposes of 40 CFR 60 Subpart MM.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.393(c)(2), the Permittee shall use the following procedures for determining monthly volume-weighted average emissions of VOCs in kilograms per liter of coating solids when using a capture system and control device that destroys VOC (i.e., incinerator) to demonstrate compliance:

(1) Calculate the volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied coating solids (G) during each calendar month for each of the topcoat systems as described under 40 60.393(c)(1)(i) by the following equation:

$$G = \frac{M_o + M_d}{L_s T}$$

Where:

M_o	=	Total mass of VOC in coatings received in kilograms
M_d	=	Total mass of dilution solvent in kilograms
L_s	=	Volume of solids in coating consumed in liters
T	=	Overall transfer efficiency

(2) Calculate the volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied solids emitted after a thermal oxidizer, by the following equation:

$$N = G \times (1 - F \times E)$$

Where:

G	=	Volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied solids
F	=	The most recent capture fraction
E	=	The most recent destruction efficiency

(A) Determine the fraction of total VOC which is emitted by a topcoat system that enters the thermal oxidizer by using the following equation where "n" is the total number of stacks entering each thermal oxidizer and "p" is the total number of stacks not connected to each thermal oxidizer:

$$F = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Qbi \times Cbi}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Qbi \times Cbi + \sum_{k=1}^{p} Qfk \times Cfk}$$

If the Permittee can justify to IDEM, OAQ's satisfaction that another method will give comparable results, the IDEM, OAQ, will approve its use on a case-by-case basis.

In subsequent months, the Permittee shall use the most recently determined capture fraction for the performance test.

(B) Determine the destruction efficiency of the thermal oxidizer using values of the volumetric flow rate of the gas streams and the VOC content (as carbon) of each of the gas streams in and out of the device by the following equation where "n" is the total number of stacks entering the thermal oxidizer and "m" is the total number of stacks leaving the thermal oxidizer:

$$E = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Qbi \times Cbi + \sum_{j=1}^{m} Qaj \times Caj}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Qbi \times Cbi}$$

In subsequent months, the Permittee shall use the most recently determined VOC destruction efficiency for the performance test.

(C) If a thermal oxidizer controls the emissions from more than one emission unit, the Permittee shall measure the VOC concentration (Cbi) in the effluent gas entering each thermal oxidizer (in parts per million by volume) and the volumetric flow rate (Qbi) of the effluent gas (in dry standard cubic meters per hour) entering the device through each stack. The destruction or removal efficiency determined using these data shall be applied to each emission unit served by a thermal oxidizer.

(3) If the volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied solids emitted after the control device (N) calculated on a calendar month basis is less than or equal to 1.47 kilograms per liter of applied solids for topcoats, the topcoat systems are in compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart MM. Each monthly calculation is a performance test for the purposes of 40 CFR 60 Subpart MM.

(c) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60 393(c)(3), the Permittee shall also use the following procedures for determining monthly volume-weighted average emissions of VOCs in kilograms per liter of coating solids applied when using a capture system and control device that recovers VOC (i.e., carbon adsorber) to demonstrate compliance:

(1) Calculate the mass of VOC $M_o + M_d$ used during each calendar month for each topcoat system as described under 40 CFR 60.393(c)(1)(i).

(2) Calculate the total volume of coating solids (L_S) used in each calendar month for

each topcoat system as described under 40 CFR 60.393(c)(1)(i).

(3) Calculate the mass of VOC recovered (M_r) each calendar month for each topcoat system by the following equation:

$$M_r = L_r \times D_r$$

Where:

L_r = Volume of VOC recovered from the topcoat systems in liters

D_r = Density of VOC recovered from the topcoat systems in kilograms per liter

(4) Calculate the volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied coating solids emitted after the carbon adsorber during a calendar month by the following equation:

$$N = \frac{M_o + M_d - M_r}{L_s T}$$

Where:

M_o = Total mass of VOC in coatings received in kilograms

M_d = Total mass of dilution solvent in kilograms

M_r = Mass of VOC recovered in kilograms

L_s = Volume of solids in coating consumed in liters

T = Overall transfer efficiency

(5) If the volume weighted average mass of VOC per volume of applied solids emitted after the carbon adsorber (N) calculated on a calendar month basis is less than or equal to the 1.47 kilograms per liter of applied solids for topcoats, the topcoat systems are in compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart MM. Each monthly calculation is a performance test for the purposes of 40 CFR 60 Subpart MM.

(d) For the natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers, in combination with the carbon adsorbers, controlling the VOC emissions from the topcoat systems, a stack test for overall control (capture and destruction) efficiency shall be performed every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing on a thermal oxidizer in combination with a carbon adsorption system shall not be repeated until each thermal oxidizer and carbon adsorption system has been tested. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing.

(e) Within two hundred and ten (210) days of the production of the first vehicle for sale after the modification approved in 2008 through Significant Permit Modification No. 051-26946-00037 for the Plant 1 Topcoat A and Topcoat B Booths, the Permittee shall conduct a stack test for overall VOC control (capture and destruction) efficiency of the Plant 1 Topcoat A Booth and Topcoat B Booth VOC control devices. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing. This testing shall be repeated as specified in Condition D.5.10(d).

D.5.11 Thermal Oxidizer Temperature and Duct Pressure or Fan Amperage [326 IAC 2-7]

(a) A continuous monitoring system shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated on the thermal oxidizers for measuring operating temperature. For the purposes of measuring temperature, continuous shall mean no less often than once per fifteen (15) minutes.

(b) The specified temperature value for each thermal oxidizer is the three (3) hour average temperature during the most recent control device performance test that demonstrates compliance with the limits in Conditions D.5.2, D.5.3, and D.5.5 as approved by IDEM, at which the overall control efficiency was determined. If a condition exists which would result in response steps, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursion or Exceedances or whenever a three (3) hour average temperature is more than 28°C (50°F) below 1,350°F. A three (3) hour average temperature that is more than 28°C (50°F) below 1,350°F is not considered a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursion or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation ~~of~~ from this permit.

(c) On and after the date the approved stack test results are available, the Permittee shall take appropriate steps in accordance with Section C Response to Excursion or Exceedances whenever a three (3) hour average temperature is more than 28°C (50°F) below the three (3) hour average temperature observed during the compliance stack test. A three (3) hour average temperature that remains more than 28°C (50°F) below the observed temperature is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursion or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation of this permit.

(d) In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.5.3 and D.5.5, the Permittee shall determine the appropriate duct pressure or fan amperage from the most recent compliance stack test.

(e) On and after the date of that the approved stack test results become available the duct pressure or fan amperage shall be maintained within the normal range as established by the most recent compliance stack test. The Permittee shall observe the duct pressure or fan amperage once per day when the natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers are in operation.

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

D.5.12 Monitoring [326 IAC 2-2]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, daily visual inspections shall be performed for all surface coating booths used in vehicle production to verify that for the wet scrubber systems:

(1) The continuous underflow water wash is operating properly to provide full coverage of the flood pan.

(2) Weekly observations shall be made of the wet scrubbers to determine whether visible overspray is leaving the booths.

(b) 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 stack while one (1) or more of the booths are in operation. If a condition exists which should result in response steps, the Permitee 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 Excursion or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation of this permit.

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

C - Response to Excursion or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Requirements

D.5.13 Monitoring Determination Method [40 CFR 64]

(a) The Permittee shall monitor the carbon adsorbers, when used to comply with the VOC emission limits in Conditions D.5.2, D.5.3, and D.5.5, as follows:

Desorption inlet temperature is measured with a thermocouple located in the inlet of the desorption zone. The minimum tolerance of the thermocouple is ± 4°F or ±0.75% of the temperature, whichever is greater. During coating operations, a three (3) hour period (as described in Section 9 of the CAM Plan- Data averaging period and Frequency) during which the average temperature measured is lower than the specified indicator value will require a review of the process. This involves checking to confirm that an excursion has occurred (check for false readings or faulty equipment, etc.). If there is an excursion, the Permittee must record it and if necessary, initiate corrective action.

(b) The Permittee shall monitor the natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers, when used to comply with the VOC emission limits in Conditions D.5.2, D.5.3, and D.5.5, as follows:

(1) During coating operations, a three (3) hour period (as described in Section 9 of the CAM Plan - Data averaging period and Frequency) during which the average temperature measured is lower than the specified value by more than 28°C (50°F) will require a review of the process. This involves checking to confirm that an excursion has occurred (check for false readings or faulty equipment, etc.). If there is an excursion, the Permittee must record it and if necessary, initiate corrective action.

(2) The specified value for the thermal oxidizer is the average temperature during the most recent control device performance test at which the destruction efficiency was determined. The temperature sensor is to be located in the exhaust stream of the combustion chamber as recommended by the manufacturer or consistent with the configuration utilized to measure the combustion temperature during the most recent control device performance test.

D.5.14 Test Plan and Schedule [40 CFR 64]

The indicator ranges for the carbon adsorbers and regenerative thermal oxidizers will be established within six (6) months after start-up of the equipment or within six (6) months after the issuance of this permit, whichever comes first.

D.5.15 Monitoring Performance Criteria - Quality Assurance and Quality Control [40 CFR 64]

(a) The following quality assurance and quality control is required for the carbon adsorbers, when used to comply with the VOC emission limits in Conditions D.5.2, D.5.3, and D.5.5:

Accuracy of the thermocouple shall be verified by a second, or redundant thermocouple probe inserted at the inlet to the desorption zone. This validation check will be conducted annually. The acceptance criterion is ± 30°F. Alternatively, the thermocouple can be recalibrated annually.

(b) The following quality assurance and quality control is required for the natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers, when used to comply with the VOC emission limits in Conditions D.5.2, D.5.3, and D.5.5:

The operating temperature measuring device shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated according to accepted practice and manufacturer's specifications. The

temperature measuring device shall meet current NSPS Subpart MM requirements of ± 0.75 percent of the combustion temperature being measured expressed in degrees Celsius or ± 2.5^{O}C (± 4.5^{O}F), whichever is greater.

D.5.16 Monitoring Performance Criteria - Data Averaging Period [40 CFR 64]

The following data averaging period is required for the carbon adsorbers and the natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers, when used to comply with the VOC emission limits in Conditions D.5.2, D.5.3, and D.5.5:

The three (3) hour average temperature shall be calculated as the average of the readings (except that the average need only be calculated if readings occur below the specified temperature level).

D.5.17 Monitoring Performance Criteria - Frequency of Data Collection [40 CFR 64]

The following frequency of data collection is required for the carbon adsorbers and the natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers, when used to comply with the VOC emission limits in Conditions D.5.2, D.5.3, and D.5.5:

The temperature shall be monitored continuously and the temperature recorded at least once every fifteen (15) minutes (a minimum of four (4) equally spaced readings per hour).

D.5.18 Excursions [40 CFR 64]

The following excursion requirement is required for the carbon adsorbers and the natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers, when used to comply with the VOC emission limits in Conditions D.5.2, D.5.3, and D.5.5:

After becoming aware that there has been a temperature change that does not satisfy the specified value, an investigation will begin as soon as practical. The three (3) hour average temperature will be calculated when the temperature recorder indicates readings below the specified temperature. An investigation involves checking to confirm that an excursion has occurred (check for false readings or faulty equipment, etc.). If there has been an excursion, it shall be recorded and, when necessary, corrective action shall begin as soon as practical.

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

D.5.19 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Conditions D.5.2, D.5.3 and D.5.5 the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (7) below. Records maintained for (1) through (7) shall be taken as stated below and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limits and the VOC emission limits established in Conditions D.5.2, D.5.3 and D.5.5. Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within thirty (30) days of the end of each compliance period.

(1) The monthly volume weighted average mass of VOC emitted per volume of applied coating solids for the topcoat as specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart MM, Standards of Performance for Automobile and Light Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations and PSD BACT.

(2) The equivalent emission limit for the topcoat systems determined by procedures found in “Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations”; or another procedure approved by the commission.

(3) The VOC content of each coating material and solvent used.

(4) The amount of coating material and solvent less water used on a monthly basis:

(A) Records shall include, but not limited to, 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.

(5) The total VOC usage for each month.

(6) The continuous temperature records at least once every fifteen (15) minutes (a minimum of four (4) equally spaced readings per hour) for the VOC control and the average temperature used to demonstrate compliance during the most recent compliance stack test.

(7) The daily records of duct pressure or fan amperage.

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.5.2 and D.5.4, the Permittee shall continuously record the incinerator combustion temperature during coating operations for thermal incineration. The Permittee shall submit a written report at the frequency specified in 40 CFR 60.7(c) and as defined below:

(1) Every three (3) hour period shall be reported during which the average temperature measured is more than 28°C less than the average temperature during the most recent thermal oxidizer performance test at which the destruction efficiency was determined as specified under 40 CFR 60.393.

(2) If no such periods occur, the Permittee shall submit a negative report.

(c) To document compliance with Conditions D.5.13(a) through (d), the Permittee shall maintain a log of weekly overspray observations, once per shift, daily and monthly inspections, and those additional inspections prescribed by the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

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

D.5.20 Record Keeping Requirements [40 CFR 64]

To document compliance with Conditions D.5.14 through D.5.19, the following record keeping shall be maintained onsite pursuant to 40 CFR 64:

(a) Description of measuring device (digital data acquisition systems),

(b) Data from the device and any temporary data logged manually as back-up,

(c) Excursions,

(d) Corrective actions taken, and

(e) Calibration records.

D.5.21 Reporting Requirements and Data Availability [40 CFR 64]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64, a quarterly report is required to include the following:

(1) Date, time and duration of excursions,

(2) Description of corrective action taken, and

(3) Date corrective action was initiated and completed.

(b) Data availability shall be ninety percent (90%) in a reporting period.

Acceptable conditions for missing data shall include:

(1) Monitoring malfunctions,

(2) Associated repairs, and

(3) Quality assurance or control activities, including calibration checks.

D.5.22 Reporting Requirements

(a) A usage summary of the information to document compliance with Condition D.5.3 shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.395(b) and (c), a summary of the following information to document compliance with Condition D.5.2 shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported:

(1) The Permittee shall identify, record, and submit a written report to the IDEM, OAQ every calendar quarter of each instance in which the volume-weighted average of the total mass of VOC's emitted to the atmosphere per volume of applied coating solids (N) is greater than the limit specified in Condition D.5.2. If no such instances have occurred during a particular quarter, a report stating this shall be submitted to the IDEM, OAQ semiannually.

(2) Where compliance is achieved through the use of a capture system and control device, the volume-weighted average after the control device shall be reported.

(3) The Permittee shall include in the quarterly reports, instances when the thermal oxidizer temperature drops as defined in Condition D.5.4(b). If no such periods occur, the Permittee shall state this in the report.

(4) Toyota shall submit a written report at the frequency specified in 40 CFR 60.7(c) and as follows:

(A) For thermal incinerators, every three (3) hour period shall be reported during which the average temperature measured is more than 28 °C less than the average temperature during the most recent control device performance test at which the destruction efficiency was determined as specified in Condition D.5.11(d).

(B) If no such periods occur, the Permittee shall submit a negative report.

SECTION D.6 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Plant #1

(l) One (1) interior parts (I/P) system, installed in 1998, located in the Plastic Painting Operations, known as Emission Unit 6b, equipped with high volume low pressure spray guns (HVLP), wet scrubbers to control PM overspray.

(m) One (1) primer booth and oven unit, installed in 1999, located in the Plastic Painting Operation of Bumper and Exterior Parts, known as Emission Unit 14, equipped with high volume low pressure spray guns (HVLP), wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) bumper primer booth; and

(2) One (1) bumper primer oven.

(n) One (1) topcoat booth and oven unit, installed in 1999, located in the Plastic Painting Operation of Bumper and Exterior Parts, known as Emission Unit 15, equipped with high volume low pressure (HVLP) and electrostatic spray guns, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) bumper topcoat booth; and

(2) One (1) bumper topcoat oven.

Plant #2

(o) Two (2) interior parts (I/P) painting systems:

(1) One (1) interior parts (I/P) painting plastic bumper system, installed in 2002, located in the Plastic Painting Operation, known as Emission Unit 18, equipped with one (1) interior parts (I/P) spray booth, one (1) interior parts (I/P) oven, air atomized spray guns and dry filters to control PM overspray; and

(2) One (1) I/P painting system for coating plastic automotive parts, approved for construction in 2008, identified as Emission Unit 27, equipped with one (1) spray booth, one (1) drying oven, air atomized spray guns, and using a water wall to control particulate emissions.

(p) One (1) plastic slushmolding and monofoaming process, installed in 2002, and one (1) headliner process to be installed, known as Emission Unit 19.

(q) Two (2) primer, topcoat, and clearcoat systems, known as A and B, installed in 2002, located in the Plastic Painting Operation of Bumper and Exterior Parts, known as Emission Unit 24, equipped with high volume low pressure (HVLP) and electrostatic spray guns, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray and consists of the following:

(1) Two (2) spray booths, known as Bumper Booth A and B; and

(2) One (1) bumper oven, known as Bumper Oven A & B.

(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 (PSD) Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Limits [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 8-1-6]

(a) Pursuant to Condition 9 of CP 051-5391-00037, issued on August 9, 1996, 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration), and 326 IAC 8-1-6 VOC emissions from:

(1) Plastic bumper primer shall not exceed 6.04 kilograms of VOC per liter of applied solids (50.3 pounds of VOC per gallon of applied solids), total,

(2) Plastic bumper topcoat shall not exceed 2.90 kilograms of VOC per liter of applied solids (24.15 pounds of VOC per gallon of applied solids), total, and

(3) Interior parts (I/P) coating (Emission Units 6b and 18) shall not exceed 5.90 kilograms of VOC per liter of applied solids (49.13 pounds of VOC per gallon of applied solids), total.

(b) Pursuant to Condition 10 of CP 051-5391-00037, issued on August 9, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration), VOC emissions from bumper plastic primer, bumper plastic topcoat, and interior parts painting, excluding Emission Unit 27, shall not exceed 535 tons of VOC per twelve (12) consecutive month period, total, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

D.6.2 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), particulate from the three (3) interior parts (I/P) systems (Emission Units 6b, 18, and 27), the one (1) primer booth and oven unit (Emission Unit 14), the one (1) topcoat booth and oven unit (Emission Unit 15), and the two (2) primer, topcoat and clearcoat systems (Emission Unit 24), shall be controlled by dry particulate filters, wet scrubbers, or equivalent control devices, and the Permittee shall operate the control devices in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

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 the three (3) interior parts (I/P) systems, known as Emission Units 6b, 18, and 27, the one (1) primer booth and oven unit, known as Emission Unit 14, the one (1) topcoat booth and oven unit, known as Emission Unit 15, and the two (2) primer, topcoat and clearcoat systems, known as Emission Unit 24, 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)]

Compliance with the VOC content limitations contained in Condition 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.

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

D .6.5 Monitoring [326 IAC 2-2] [2-7-6(1)]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 and 326 IAC 2-7-6(1), daily visual inspections shall be performed for all surface coating booths used in vehicle production to verify that for the wet scrubber and water wall systems:

(1) The continuous underflow water wash is operating properly to provide full coverage of the flood pan.

(2) Weekly observations shall be made of the wet scrubbers and water walls to determine whether visible overspray is leaving the booths.

(b) 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 stack while one (1) 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.

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

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

D.6.6 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Condition D.6.1, 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 VOC usage limits and the VOC emission limits established in Condition D.6.1. Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within thirty (30) days of the end of each compliance period.

(1) The VOC and solids content of each coating material and solvent used.

(2) The amount of coating material and solvent used on monthly basis:

(A) Records shall include, but not limited to, purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used.

(B) Solvent usage records shall differentiate between those added to coatings and those used as cleanup solvents.

(3) The total VOC usage for each month.

(4) The monthly volume weighted average pounds of VOC per gallon of applied coating solids.

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.6.2 and D.6.5, the Permittee shall maintain a log of weekly overspray observations, daily and monthly 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) A usage summary of the information to document compliance with Conditions D.6.1(a)(1),(2), and (3), shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Condition D.6.1(b), shall be submitted 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.7 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Plant #1

(r) One (1) fuel tank coating unit, installed in 1998, located in Miscellaneous Metal Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 9a, equipped with automatic spray applicators and dry filters to control PM overspray.

(s) One (1) wax booth, installed in 1998, known as Emission Unit 9c, equipped with manual and automatic spray applicators and wet scrubbers to control PM overspray.

Plant #2

(t) One (1) axle coating unit, installed in 2002, located in Miscellaneous Metal Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 25a, equipped with brushed applicators.

(u) One (1) small parts ED system, installed in 2002, located in Miscellaneous Metal Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 25b, equipped with one (1) small parts ED oven with one (1) natural gas-fired, thermal oxidizer, known as Thermal Oxidizer (CD-11), for VOC control, and dip application.

(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.7.1 Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Limitations [326 IAC 8-2-9] [326 IAC 8-1-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-9, the owner or operator shall not allow the discharge into the atmosphere of VOC in excess of three and five-tenths (3.5), pounds of VOC per gallon of coating (0.42 kilograms of VOC per liter of coating), excluding water, as delivered to the applicator from the one (1) fuel tank coating unit, the one (1) wax booth, the one (1) axle coating unit, and the one (1) small parts ED system.

D.7.2 Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Limitations, Clean-up Requirements [326 IAC 8-2-9]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-9 (f), all solvents sprayed from the application equipment of the one (1) fuel tank coating unit and the one (1) wax booth during cleanup or color changes shall be directed into containers. Said containers shall be closed as soon as the solvent spraying is complete. In addition, all waste solvent shall be disposed of in such a manner that minimizes evaporation.

D.7.3 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), particulate from the one (1) fuel tank coating unit and one (1) wax booth, shall be controlled by dry particulate filters, wet scrubbers, or equivalent control devices, and the Permittee shall operate the control devices in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

D.7.4 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 the one (1) fuel tank coating unit, known as Emission Unit 9a, the one (1) wax booth, known as Emission Unit 9c, and the one (1) small parts ED system, known as Emission Unit 25b, and their control devices.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.7.5 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

In order to comply with Condition D.1.1, for the one (1) natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as CD-11, controlling the VOC emissions from the one (1) small parts ED system, a stack test for the destruction efficiency shall be performed five (5) years from the last valid stack test. Testing on a thermal oxidizer shall not be repeated until each thermal oxidizer has been tested.

D.7.6 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3)] [326 IAC 8-1-2(a)]

Compliance with the VOC content and usage limitations contained in Condition D.7.1 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.

D.7.7 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-2(a)(7)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-2(a)(7), when volume weighted averaging of the coatings is used to determine compliance with the limitation in Condition D.7.1 for the one (1) wax booth, the volume weighted average shall be determined by the following formula where n is the number of coatings (c):

$$\frac{\sum_{c=1}^{c=n} \text{coating c (gal)} \times \text{VOC content of c (lbs/gal, less water)}}{\sum_{c=1}^{c=n} \text{coating c (gal)}}$$

D.7.8 Thermal Oxidizer Temperature and Duct Pressure or Fan Amperage [326 IAC 2-7]

(a) A continuous monitoring system shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated on the thermal oxidizers for measuring operating temperature. For the purposes of measuring temperature, continuous shall mean no less often than once per fifteen (15) minutes.

(b) The specified temperature value for each thermal oxidizer is the three (3) hour average temperature during the most recent control device performance test that demonstrates compliance with the limit in Condition D.1.1, as approved by IDEM, at which the overall control efficiency was determined. If a condition exists which would result in response steps, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursion or Exceedances or whenever a three (3) hour average temperature is more than 28°C (50°F) below 1,350^{O}F. A three (3) hour average temperature that is more than 28°C (50°F) below 1,350^{O}F is not considered a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C Response to Excursion or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(c) On and after the date the approved stack test results are available, the Permittee shall take appropriate steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursion or Exceedances whenever a three (3) hour average temperature is more than 28°C (50°F) below the three (3) hour average temperature observed during the compliance stack test. A three (3) hour average temperature that remains more than 28°C (50°F) below the observed temperature is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursion or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(d) In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.7.1, the Permittee shall determine the appropriate duct pressure or fan amperage from the most recent compliance stack

test.

(e) On and after the date of that the approved stack test results become available the duct pressure or fan amperage shall be maintained within the normal range as established by the most recent compliance stack test. The Permittee shall observe the duct pressure or fan amperage once per day when the natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers are in operation.

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

D.7.9 Monitoring [326 IAC 2-2]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, daily visual inspections shall be performed for all surface coating booths used in vehicle production to verify that for the wet scrubber systems:

(1) The continuous underflow water wash is operating properly to provide full coverage of the flood pan.

(2) Weekly observations shall be made of the wet scrubbers to determine whether visible overspray is leaving the booths.

(b) 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 stack while one or more of the booths are in operation. If a condition exists which should result in response steps, the Permitee 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 Excursion or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation of this permit.

(c) Monthly inspections shall be performed of the coating emissions from the stack and the presence of overspray on the rooftops and the nearby ground. When there is a noticeable change in overspray emissions, or evidence of overspray emissions is observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursion or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursion 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.7.10 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Condition D.7.1, 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 VOC usage limit established in Condition D.7.1. Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within thirty (30) days of the end of each compliance period.

(1) The VOC content of each coating material and solvent used.

(2) The amount of coating material and solvent less water used on a daily basis for the one (1) wax booth and on a monthly basis for the one (1) fuel tank coating unit, the one (1) axle coating unit, and the one (1) small parts ED system.

(A) Records shall include, but not limited to, purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used.

(B) Solvent usage records shall differentiate between those added to

coatings and those used as cleanup solvents.

(3) The volume weighted average VOC content of the coatings used for each daily (one (1) wax booth only);

(4) The total VOC usage for each month;

(5) The weight of VOCs emitted for each compliance period.

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.7.9, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with:

(1) The continuous temperature records at least once every fifteen (15) minutes (a minimum of four (4) equally spaced readings per hour) for the VOC control and the average temperature used to demonstrate compliance during the most recent compliance stack test.

(2) The daily records of duct pressure or fan amperage.

(c) To document compliance with Condition D.7.10, the Permittee shall maintain a log of weekly overspray observations, once per shift, daily and monthly inspections, and those additional inspections prescribed by the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

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

SECTION D.8 FACILITY CONDITIONS

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

Plant #1

(v) One (1) paint hospital (spot repair), installed in 1998, known as Emission Unit 11, equipped with manual spray applicators and dry filters to control PM overspray.

(w) One (1) touch-up paint booth, installed in 1998, known as Emission Unit 13, equipped with manual spray applicators and dry filters to control PM overspray.

Plant #2

(x) One (1) paint hospital (spot repair), installed in 2002, known as Emission Unit 22, equipped with manual spray applicators and dry filters to control PM overspray.

(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.8.1 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, VOC content or amount from the two (2) paint hospitals, known as Emission Units 11 and 22, shall either not exceed:

(1) A daily volume weighted average VOC content of 4.8 pounds of VOC per gallon of coating (0.58 kilograms per liter) less water,

or

(2) A total of 0.73 tons of VOC per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, VOC content from the one (1) touch-up paint booth, known as Emission Unit 13, shall not exceed 4.8 pounds of VOC per gallon of coating (0.58 kilograms per liter) less water.

D.8.2 Automobile and Light Duty Truck Coating Operations [326 IAC 8-2-2] [326 IAC 8-1-2]

Any change or modification that increases the potential to emit from either of the two (2) paint hospitals or the one (1) touch-up paint booth to greater than fifteen (15) pounds of VOC per day may render the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-2 applicable and shall require prior IDEM, OAQ approval.

D.8.3 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), particulate from the one (1) touch-up paint booth and the two (2) paint hospitals, shall be controlled by dry particulate filters and the Permittee shall operate the control devices in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

D.8.4 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 the two (2) paint hospitals, known as Emission Units 11 and 22, and the one (1) touch-up paint booth, known as Emission Unit 13 and their control devices.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.8.5 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3)] [326 IAC 8-1-2(a)]

Compliance with the VOC content and usage limitations contained in Conditions D.8.1 and D.8.2 shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3) and 326 IAC 8-1-2(a) by preparing or obtaining from the manufacturer the copies of the "as supplied" and "as applied" VOC data sheets. IDEM, OAQ, reserves the authority to determine compliance using Method 24 in conjunction with the analytical procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4.

D.8.6 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-2(a)(7)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-2(a)(7), when volume weighted averaging of the coatings is used to determine compliance with the limitations set in Conditions D.8.1(a)(1) and (b) for the two (2) paint hospitals and the one (1) touch-up paint booth, the volume weighted average shall be determined by the following formula where n is the number of coatings (c):

$$\frac{\sum_{c=1}^{c=n} \text{coating } c \text{ (gal)} \times \text{VOC content of } c \text{ (lbs/gal, less water)}}{\sum_{c=1}^{c=n} \text{coating } c \text{ (gal)}}$$

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

D.8.7 Monitoring [326 IAC 2-2]

(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 stack while one or more of the booths are in operation. If a condition exists which should result in response steps, the Permitee 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 Excursion or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation of this permit.

(b) Monthly inspections shall be performed of the coating emissions from the stack and the presence of overspray on the rooftops and the nearby ground. When there is a noticeable change in overspray emissions, or evidence of overspray emissions is observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursion or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursion 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.8.8 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Condition D.8.1(a)(1) or (2) the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) and (2) below. Records maintained for (1) and (2) shall be taken as stated below and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC content or the VOC usage limits established in Condition D.8.1(a)(1) or (2). Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within thirty (30) days of the end of each compliance period.

(1) The amount of coating material solvents used at each of the two (2) paint hospitals on a daily basis if the Permittee elects to comply with Condition D.8.1(a)(1) or on a monthly basis if the Permittee elects to comply with Condition

D.8.1 (a)(2).

(A) Records shall include, but not limited to, 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.

(2) The volume weighted average VOC content of the coatings used at each of the paint hospitals for each day if the Permittee elects to comply with Condition D.8.1(a)(1);

(b) To document compliance with Conditions D.8.1(b) and D.8.2, 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 the VOC emission limits established in Conditions D.8.1(b) and D.8.2. Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within thirty (30) days of the end of each compliance period.

(1) The VOC content of each coating material and solvent used.

(2) The amount of coating material and solvent less water used on a monthly basis at the one (1) touch-up paint booth.

(A) Records shall include, but not limited to, purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used.

(B) Solvent usage records shall differentiate between those added to coatings and those used as cleanup solvents.

(3) The volume weighted average VOC content of the coatings used for each month at the one (1) touch-up paint booth;

(4) The total VOC usage for each day at each of the two (2) paint hospitals as well as the one (1) touch-up paint booth; and

(5) The weight of VOCs emitted for each compliance period at each of the two (2) paint hospitals as well as the one (1) touch-up paint booth.

(c) To document compliance with Condition D.8.8, the Permittee shall maintain a log of weekly overspray observations, daily and monthly inspections, and those additional inspections prescribed by the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

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

D.8.9 Reporting Requirements

(a) If the Permittee elects to document compliance with Condition D.8.1(a)(1) and in order to document compliance with Condition D.8.1(b), a usage summary of the information to document compliance shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34); or

(b) If the Permittee elects to document compliance with Condition D.8.1(a)(2), a quarterly summary of the information to document compliance shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34)

SECTION D.9 FACILITY CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Plant-wide Miscellaneous Operations

Significant Activities

Plant #1

(y) One (1) plant-wide miscellaneous sealers and adhesives operation, known as Emission Unit 8, constructed in 1998, used plant-wide uncontrolled except at the Sealer Oven located in Emission Unit 5b, equipped with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-01), for VOC control.

(z) One (1) plant-wide miscellaneous process cleaning operation, known as Emission Unit 10, constructed in 1998 (includes the use of cleaners and solvents that are insignificant activities).

Plant #2

(aa) One (1) plant-wide miscellaneous sealers and adhesives operation, known as Emission Unit 20, constructed in 2002, used plant-wide uncontrolled except at the Sealer Oven located in Emission Unit 17b, equipped with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-06) for VOC control.

(bb) One (1) plant-wide miscellaneous process cleaning operation, known as Emission Unit 21, constructed in 2002 (includes the use of cleaners and solvents that are insignificant activities).

Insignificant Activities

(b) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6. (326 IAC 8-3-2 and 326 IAC 8-3-5 for Plant #1 and Plant #2 degreasers)

(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.9.1 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

(a) Pursuant to Condition 12 of CP 051-5391-00037, issued on August 9, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration), total plant-wide VOC emissions from the sealers and adhesives applications:

(1) Shall not exceed 280 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month, and

(2) The volume weighted average of sealers and adhesives used shall not exceed 3.5 pounds of VOC per gallon of coating, less water.

(b) Pursuant to Condition 7 of CP 051-5391-00037, issued on August 9, 1991, and 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration), the total plant-wide miscellaneous clean up VOC usage limitation (minus the amount recovered, recycled, shipped off site, or reused), shall not exceed 836.3 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

D.9.2 Cleaning Work Practices [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to Condition 21 of CP 051-5391-00037, issued on August 9, 1996, 326 IAC 2-2, the following work practices for cleaning operations shall be observed:

(a) Use of plastic and paper masking to cover certain equipment in booths and floors around the booths to reduce solvent usage;

(b) Capture of paint line cleaning solvent for off-site recycling to reduce VOC emissions;

(c) Use of low VOC or water-based solvents in certain processes, where applicable, (water-based grate masking, high pressure blasting);

(d) Use of metal shot blasting and alkaline painting stripping;

(e) Avoid spillage and splashing during handling of solvent, and if spillage, splashing, or leaks occur, they should be repaired or corrected immediately;

(f) Use covers or closed containers for both fresh and waste cleaning solvent;

(g) Avoid using absorbent or porous items, such as rags, bags, etc., for handling the solvent-wetted items; and

(h) Use closed containers to store or dispose of cloth, paper or other material impregnated with VOC.

In addition to these work practices, multi-feed paint lines directly to automatic applicators shall be installed, which reduces the amount of paint lines that need to be cleaned.

D.9.3 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operations), for cold cleaning operations constructed after January 1, 1980, the owner or operator shall:

(a) Equip the cleaner with a cover;

(b) Equip the cleaner with a facility for draining cleaned parts;

(c) Close the degreaser cover whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner;

(d) Drain cleaned parts for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases;

(e) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label summarizing the operation requirements; and

(f) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste solvent or transfer it to another party, in such a manner that greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere.

D.9.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-5]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(a) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), the owner or operator of a cold cleaner degreaser without remote solvent reservoirs constructed after July 1, 1990, shall ensure that the following requirements are met:

(1) Equip the degreaser with a cover. The cover must be designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if:

(A) The solvent volatility is greater than two (2) kiloPascals (fifteen (15) millimeters of mercury or three-tenths (0.3) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F));

(B) The solvent is agitated; or

(C) The solvent is heated.

(2) Equip the degreaser with a facility for draining cleaned articles. If the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), then the drainage facility must be internal such that articles are enclosed under the cover while draining. The drainage facility may be external for applications where an internal type cannot fit into the cleaning system.

(3) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label which lists the operating requirements outlined in subsection (b).

(4) The solvent spray, if used, must be a solid, fluid stream and shall be applied at a pressure which does not cause excessive splashing.

(5) Equip the degreaser with one (1) of the following control devices if the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), or if the solvent is heated to a temperature greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths degrees Celsius (48.9°C) (one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit (120°F)):

(A) A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.

(B) A water cover when solvent is used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.

(C) Other systems of demonstrated equivalent control such as a refrigerated chiller of carbon adsorption. Such systems shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(b) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), the owner or operator of a cold cleaning facility construction of which commenced after July 1, 1990, shall ensure that the following operating requirements are met:

(1) Close the cover whenever articles are not being handled in the degreaser.

(2) Drain cleaned articles for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases.

(3) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and prohibit the disposal or transfer of waste solvent in any manner in which greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent by weight could evaporate.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.9.5 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3)] [326 IAC 8-1-2(a)] [326 IAC 2-2]

Compliance with the VOC content and usage limitations contained in Condition D.9.1(a)(2) shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3) and 326 IAC 8-1-2(a) by preparing or obtaining from the manufacturer the copies of the "as supplied" and "as applied" VOC data sheets. IDEM, OAQ, reserves the authority to determine compliance using Method 24 in conjunction with the analytical procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4.

D.9.6 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-2(a)(7)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-2(a)(7), when volume weighted averaging of the coatings is used to determine compliance with the limitation set in Condition D.9.1(a)(2) for the two (2) plant-wide miscellaneous sealers and adhesives operations, the volume weighted average shall be determined by the following formula where n is the number of coatings (c):

$$\frac{\sum_{c=1}^{c=n} \text{coating c (gal)} \times \text{VOC content of c (lbs/gal, less water)}}{\sum_{c=1}^{c=n} \text{coating c (gal)}}$$

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

There are no specific Compliance Monitoring Requirements applicable to these emission units.

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

D.9.7 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Condition D.9.1, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (6) below. Records maintained for (1) through (6) shall be taken as stated below and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limits and the VOC emission limits established in Condition D.9.1. Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within thirty (30) days of the end of each compliance period.

(1) The VOC content of each coating material less water and solvent used.

(2) The amount of coating material and solvent used on a monthly basis.

(A) Records shall include, but not limited to, purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used.

(B) Solvent usage records shall differentiate between those added to coatings and those used as cleanup solvents.

(3) The volume weighted VOC content of the coatings used for each month; (sealers and adhesives)

(4) The cleanup solvent usage for each month.

(5) The total VOC usage for each month.

(6) The weight of VOCs emitted for each compliance period. (sealers and adhesives)

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

D.9.8 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Conditions D.9.1(a) and (b) shall be submitted 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.10 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Storage Tanks and Gasoline Dispensing

STORAGE TANKS

(cc) Two (2) horizontal, above ground, fixed roof, domed, white, gasoline storage tanks, known as T-505-11 and T-505-12, equipped with Stage I vapor recovery systems, submerged fill pipes and venting as a method of conservation, located in Emission Unit 3 at Building #505, constructed in 1998, storage capacity: 18,938 gallons, each.

(dd) Two (2) horizontal, above ground, fixed roof, domed, white, gasoline storage tanks, known as T-505-21 and T-505-22, equipped with Stage I vapor recovery systems, submerged fill pipes and venting as a method of conservation, to be located in Emission Unit 26 at Building #505, storage capacity: 18,938 gallons, each.

(ee) One (1) horizontal, above ground, fixed roof, domed, white, No. 2 fuel oil storage tank, known as T-505-9, located in Emission Unit 3 at Building #505, constructed in 1998, storage capacity: 19,500 gallons.

(ff) One (1) horizontal, above ground, fixed roof, domed, white, No. 2 fuel oil storage tank, known as T-505-20, to be located in Emission Unit 26 at Building #505, storage capacity: 19,500 gallons.

(gg) One (1) horizontal, above ground, fixed roof, domed, white, waste thinner storage tank, known as T-505-5, located in Emission Unit 3 at Building #505, constructed in 1998, storage capacity: 13,284 gallons.

(hh) One (1) horizontal, above ground, fixed roof, domed, white, waste thinner storage tank, known as T-505-17, to be located in Emission Unit 26 at Building #505, storage capacity: 12,000 gallons.

(ii) One (1) horizontal, above ground, fixed roof, domed, white, thinner supply storage tank, known as T-505-6, located in Emission Unit 3 at Building #505, constructed in 1998, storage capacity: 12,000 gallons.

(jj) One (1) horizontal, above ground, fixed roof, domed, white, thinner supply storage tank, known as T-505-18, to be located in Emission Unit 26 at Building #505, storage capacity: 12,000 gallons.

GASOLINE DISPENSING

Plant #1

(kk) One (1) gasoline dispensing unit located in the Assembly Final Line, known as Emission Unit 12, constructed in 1998, equipped with one (1) natural gas thermal oxidizer, known as Stage II Vapor Recovery System, unless the vehicles are equipped with onboard refueling vapor recovery (ORVR) systems in which case the Stage II Vapor Recovery System need not operate.

Plant #2

(ll) One (1) gasoline dispensing unit located in the Assembly Final Line, known as Emission Unit 23, constructed in 2002, equipped with one (1) natural gas thermal oxidizer, known as Stage II Vapor Recovery System, unless the vehicles are equipped with onboard refueling vapor

recovery (ORVR) systems in which case the Stage II Vapor Recovery System need not operate.

(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.10.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-4-6] [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-4-6 (Gasoline Dispensing Facilities):

(a) The Permittee shall not allow the transfer of gasoline between any transport and any storage tank unless such tank is equipped with the following:

(1) A submerged fill pipe.

(2) Either a pressure relief valve set to release at no less than seven-tenths (0.7) pounds per square inch or an orifice of five-tenths (0.5) inch in diameter.

(3) A vapor balance system connected between the tank and the transport, operating according to manufacturer's specifications. Pursuant to CP 051-5391-00037, issued on August 9, 1996, the Stage I vapor recovery system shall always be in operation when the four (4) gasoline storage tanks, known as T-505-11, T-505-12, T-505-21, and T-505-22, are in operation and the Stage II vapor recovery system shall always be in operation when the gasoline tank filling in the Assembly Shop is in operation, unless the vehicles are equipped with onboard refueling vapor recovery (ORVR) systems in which case the Stage II Vapor Recovery System need not operate.

(b) If the owner or employees of the owner of a gasoline dispensing facility are not present during loading, it shall be the responsibility of the owner or the operator of the transport to make certain the vapor balance system is connected between the transport and the storage tank and is operating according to manufacturer's specifications.

(c) All vapor collection and control systems shall be retested for vapor leakage and blockage, and successfully pass the test, at least every five (5) years or upon major system replacement or modification. A major system modification is considered to be replacing, repairing, or upgrading seventy-five percent (75%) or more of a vapor collection and control system of a facility.

D.10.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-4-9]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-4-9 (Leaks from transports and vapor collection systems, records) the source will operate a vapor control system. The requirements are as follows:

(a) No person shall allow a gasoline transport that is subject to this rule and that has a capacity of two thousand (2,000) gallons or more to be filled or emptied unless the gasoline transport completes the following:

(1) Annual leak detection testing before the end of the twelfth (12th) calendar month following the previous year's test, according to test procedures contained in 40 CFR 63.425 (e), as follows:

(A) Conduct the pressure and vacuum tests for the transport's cargo tank using a time period of five (5) minutes. The initial pressure for the pressure test shall be four hundred sixty (460) millimeters H_2O (eighteen

(18) inches H_2O) gauge. The initial vacuum for the vacuum test shall be one hundred fifty (150) millimeters H_2O (six (6) inches H_2O) gauge. The maximum allowable pressure or vacuum change is twenty-five (25) millimeters H_2O (one (1) inch H_2O) in five (5) minutes.

(B) Conduct the pressure test of the cargo tank's internal vapor valve as follows:

(i) After completing the test under clause (A), use the procedures in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 27 to repressurize the tank to four hundred sixty (460) millimeters H_2O (eighteen (18) inches H_2O) gauge. Close the transport's internal vapor valve or valves, thereby isolating the vapor return line and manifold from the tank.

(ii) Relieve the pressure in the vapor return line to atmospheric pressure, then reseal the line. After five (5) minutes, record the gauge pressure in the vapor return line and manifold. The maximum allowable five (5) minute pressure increase is one hundred thirty (130) millimeters H_2O (five (5) inches H_2O).

(2) Repairs by the gasoline transport owner or operator, if the transport does not meet the criteria of subdivision (1), and retesting to prove compliance with the criteria of subdivision (1).

(b) The annual test data remain valid until the end of the twelfth (12th) calendar month following the test. The owner of the gasoline transport shall be responsible for compliance with subsection (b) and shall provide the owner of the loading facility with the most recent valid modified 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 27 test results upon request. The owner of the loading facility shall take all reasonable steps, including reviewing the test date and tester's signature, to ensure that gasoline transports loading at its facility comply with subsection (a).

(c) The Permittee shall:

(1) Design and operate the applicable system and the gasoline loading equipment in a manner that prevents:

(A) Gauge pressure from exceeding four thousand five hundred (4,500) pascals (eighteen (18) inches of H_2O) and a vacuum from exceeding one thousand five hundred (1,500) pascals (six (6) inches of H_2O) in the gasoline transport;

(B) A reading equal to or greater than twenty-one thousand (21,000) parts per million as propane, from all points on the perimeter of a potential leak source when measured by the method referenced in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 21, or an equivalent procedure approved by the commissioner during loading or unloading operations at gasoline dispensing facilities, bulk plants, and bulk terminals; and

(C) Avoidable visible liquid leaks during loading or unloading operations at gasoline dispensing facilities, bulk plants, and bulk terminals.

(2) Within fifteen (15) days, repair and retest a vapor balance, collection, or control system that exceeds the limits in subdivision (1).

(d) The department may, at any time, monitor a gasoline transport, vapor balance, or vapor

control system to confirm continuing compliance with (a).

(e) If the commissioner allows alternative test procedures, such method shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.

(f) During compliance tests conducted under 326 IAC 3-6 (stack testing), each vapor balance or control system shall be tested applying the standards described in subsection (c)(1)(B). Testers shall use 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 21 to determine if there are any leaks from the hatches and the flanges of the gasoline transports. If any leak is detected, the transport cannot be used for the capacity of the compliance test of the four (4) gasoline storage tanks, known as T-505-11, T-505-12, T-505-21, and T-505-22, and the two (2) gasoline dispensing units, known as Emission Units 12 and 23, if in use. The threshold for leaks shall be ten thousand (10,000) parts per million methane.

D.10.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for the four (4) gasoline storage tanks (T-505-11, T-505-12, T-505-21, and T-505-22), and the two (2) gasoline dispensing units, known as Emission Units 12 and 23, when using Stage II vapor recovery system as the control devices.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.10.4 VOC

In order to comply with Condition D.1.1, the Stage I and Stage II vapor recovery systems for VOC control shall be in operation at all times when gasoline is being stored, transferred, or dispensed. Stage II vapor recovery system is not required to operate in the Assembly Shops if vehicles are equipped with onboard refueling vapor recovery (ORVR) systems.

D.10.5 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) To demonstrate compliance with Condition D.10.2, the Permittee shall perform testing required in Condition D.10.2.

(b) If the commissioner allows alternative test procedures in (c)(1)(B) of Condition D.10.2, such method shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.

(c) During compliance tests conducted under 326 IAC 3-6 (stack testing), each vapor balance or control system shall be tested applying the standards described in (c)(1)(B) of Condition D.10.2. Testers shall use 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 21 to determine if there are any leaks from the hatches and the flanges of the gasoline transports. If any leak is detected, the transport cannot be used for the capacity of the compliance test of the four (4) gasoline storage tanks, known as T-505-11, T-505-12, T-505-21, and T-505-22, and the two (2) gasoline dispensing units, known as Emission Units 12 and 23. The threshold for leaks shall be ten thousand (10,000) parts per million methane.

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

D.10.6 Vapor Recovery System Operation

For the Stage I and Stage II vapor recovery systems in order to document compliance with Condition D.1.1, the Permittee shall perform daily checks of the key operating parameters on days in which the filling of gasoline storage tanks is conducted, including venting for the Stage I and Stage II vapor recovery systems, if in use.

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

D.10.7 Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 8-4-9]

(a) To document compliance with Condition D.1.1, the Permittee shall maintain records at the source of the throughput of gasoline received and dispensed, including purchase orders and invoices necessary to verify the type and amount.

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.10.2, the owner or operator of a vapor balance or vapor control system subject to this section shall maintain records of all certification testing. The records shall identify the following:

(1) The vapor balance, vapor collection, or vapor control system.

(2) The date of the test and, if applicable, retest.

(3) The results of the test and, if applicable, retest.

The records shall be maintained in a legible, readily available condition for at least two (2) years after the date the testing and, if applicable, retesting were completed.

(c) To document compliance with Condition D.10.2, the owner or operator of a gasoline transport subject to this section shall keep a legible copy of the transport's most recent valid annual modified 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 27 test either in the cab of the transport or affixed to the transport trailer. The test record shall identify the following:

(1) The gasoline transport.

(2) The type and date of the test and, if applicable, date of retest.

(3) The test methods, test data, and results certified as true, accurate, and in compliance with this rule by the person who performs the test.

This copy shall be made available immediately upon request to the department and to the owner of the loading facility for inspection and review. The department shall be allowed to make copies of the test results.

(d) To document compliance with Condition D.10.2, the Permittee shall maintain records of the following:

(1) Certification testing required under Condition D.10.2(e), and

(2) Test required under Condition D.10.2(f).

(e) To document compliance with Condition D.10.6, the Permittee shall maintain records of the key operating parameters when the Stage I and Stage II vapor recovery systems are in use.

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

D.10.8 Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60.116b Subpart Kb]

The following record keeping is required for the six (6) storage tanks, known as T-505-5, T-505-6, and T-505-9, in Emission Unit 3, and T-505-17, T-505-18, and T-505-20, in Emission Unit 26:

The Permittee shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel for the life of the source.

SECTION D.11 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Other Particulate Emission Sources

(mm) Metal inert gas (MIG) welding stations, located in the Stamping/Body Shop, approved for construction in 2008, identified as Emission Unit 28, and equipped with wet scrubbers for particulate control.

Insignificant Activities

(d) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment. (326 IAC 6-3-2)

(g) Grinding and machining operations controlled with fabric filters, scrubbers, mist collectors, wet collectors and electrostatic precipitators with a design grain loading of less than or equal to 0.03 grains per actual cubic foot and a gas flow rate less than or equal to 4,000 actual cubic feet per minute, including the following: deburring; buffing; polishing; abrasive blasting; pneumatic conveying; and woodworking operations. (326 IAC 6-3-2)

(h) Other categories with emissions below insignificant thresholds:

Welding operations with PM_{10} emission less than twenty-five (25) pounds per day:

(1) Metal inert gas (MIG) welding stations located in the Stamping / Body Shop, known as Emission Unit 4. (326 IAC 6-3-2)

(2) Metal inert gas (MIG) welding stations located in the Stamping / Body Shop, known as Emission Unit 16, to be equipped with wet scrubbers to control PM. (326 IAC 6-3-2)

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

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

D.11.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rates from the insignificant grinding and machining, the insignificant brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, and welding equipment, and the MIG welding stations (EU 28, EU 4, and EU 16) shall each not exceed the pound per hour emission rate established as E in the following formula:

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

$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

Compliance Determination Requirement

D.11.2 Particulate Control Devices

In order to comply with Condition D.11.1, the particulate control devices for the insignificant grinding and machining process and the insignificant MIG welding stations shall be in operation at all times that the insignificant grinding and machining process and MIG welding stations are in operation.

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

There are no specific Compliance Monitoring Requirements applicable to these activities.

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

There are no specific Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements applicable to these activities.

SECTION E.1

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

Plant #1

(d) One (1) electrodeposition (ED) system, installed in 1998, located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 5a, with dipping as the application method, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) ED tank; and

(2) One (1) ED oven with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #1, (CD-01) for VOC control.

(f) One (1) primer surfacer (guidecoat) system, installed in 1998, located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 5b, equipped with air atomized, electrostatic bells, and high volume low pressure (High Volume Low Pressure) spray guns, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) sealer oven with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-01), for VOC control;

(2) One (1) primer coat oven with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-01), for VOC control;

(3) One (1) primer coat booth, with one (1) carbon adsorption system, known as CAPSB, and one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Booth Thermal Oxidizer (CD-02) (located in Emission Unit 5c), for VOC control;

(4) One (1) PVC undercoat booth, equipped with dry filters to control PM overspray. Dry filters are only in place when the fan operates; and

(5) One (1) anti-chip booth, equipped with wet scrubber to control PM overspray.

(h) One (1) topcoat system, known as Topcoat A, installed in 1998, approved for modification in 2008, located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 5c, equipped with air atomized and electrostatic bells and electrostatic spray guns, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) topcoat oven, known as Topcoat Oven A;

(2) One (1) topcoat booth, known as Topcoat Booth A, with one (1) carbon adsorption system, known as CATCCC controlling the Clearcoat Auto Zone and one (1) natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO), known as the oven RTO controlling the "Heated Flash Zone" and the Clearcoat Auto Zone for VOC control. The VOC control devices are used to the extent necessary to comply with the applicable requirements of this permit; and

(3) One (1) blackout/cavity wax booth, equipped with a wet scrubber to control PM overspray when using blackout and dry filters to control PM overspray when using wax.

(i) One (1) topcoat system, known as Topcoat B, installed in 2000, approved for modification in 2008, located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 5c, equipped with air atomized electrostatic bells, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) topcoat oven, known as Topcoat Oven B; and

(2) One (1) topcoat booth, known as Topcoat Booth B, with one (1) carbon adsorption system, known as CATCB controlling the Clearcoat Auto Zone and one (1) natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO), known as the oven RTO controlling the "Heated Flash Zone" and the Clearcoat Auto Zone for VOC control. The VOC control devices are used to the extent necessary to comply with the applicable requirements of this permit.

(l) One (1) interior parts (I/P) system, installed in 1998, located in the Plastic Painting Operations, known as Emission Unit 6b, equipped with high volume low pressure spray guns (HVLP), wet scrubbers to control PM overspray.

(m) One (1) primer booth and oven unit, installed in 1999, located in the Plastic Painting Operation of Bumper and Exterior Parts, known as Emission Unit 14, equipped with high volume low pressure spray guns (HVLP), wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) bumper primer; and

(2) One (1) bumper primer oven.

(n) One (1) topcoat booth and oven unit, installed in 1999, located in the Plastic Painting Operation of Bumper and Exterior Parts, known as Emission Unit 15, equipped with high volume low pressure (HVLP) and electrostatic spray guns, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) bumper topcoat booth; and

(2) One (1) bumper topcoat oven.

(r) One (1) fuel tank coating unit, installed in 1998, located in Miscellaneous Metal Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 9a, equipped with automatic spray applicators and dry filters to control PM overspray.

(s) One (1) wax booth, installed in 1998, known as Emission Unit 9c, equipped with manual and automatic spray applicators and wet scrubbers to control PM overspray.

(v) One (1) paint hospital (spot repair), installed in 1998, known as Emission Unit 11, equipped with manual spray applicators and dry filters to control PM overspray.

(w) One (1) touch-up paint booth, installed in 1998, known as Emission Unit 13, equipped with manual spray applicators and dry filters to control PM overspray.

Significant Activities

Plant #1

(y) One (1) plant-wide miscellaneous sealers and adhesives operation, known as Emission Unit 8, constructed in 1998, used plant-wide uncontrolled except at the Sealer Oven located in Emission Unit 5b, equipped with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-01), for VOC control.

(z) One (1) plant-wide miscellaneous process cleaning operation, known as Emission Unit 10, constructed in 1998 (includes the use of cleaners and solvents that are insignificant activities).

Plant #2

(e) One (1) electrodeposition (ED) system, installed in 2002, located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 17a, with dipping as the application method and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) ED tank; and

(2) One (1) ED oven with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-06), for VOC control.

(g) One (1) primer surfacer (guidecoat) system, installed in 2002, located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 17b, equipped with air atomized electrostatic bells, and high volume low pressure spray guns (HVLP), wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) sealer oven with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-06), for VOC control;

(2) One (1) primer oven with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-06), for VOC control;

(3) One (1) primer coat booth, with one (1) carbon adsorption system, known as CAPSB2, and one (1) regenerative thermal oxidizer known as Booth Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-06), for VOC control;

(4) One (1) PVC undercoat booth, equipped with dry filters to control PM overspray. Dry filters are only in place when the fan operates; and

(5) One (1) anti-chip booth, equipped with dry filters to control PM overspray.

(j) One (1) topcoat system, known as Topcoat A, installed in 2002, located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 17c, equipped with air atomized electrostatic bells and electrostatic spray guns, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) topcoat oven, known as Topcoat Oven A, with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #3 (CD-07), for VOC control;

(2) One (1) topcoat booth, known as Topcoat Booth A, with one (1) carbon adsorption system, known as CATCCC1, for VOC control of clearcoats, and one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Booth Thermal Oxidizer #3 (CD-07), for VOC control; and

(3) One (1) blackout/cavity wax booth, equipped with a wet scrubber to control PM overspray when using blackout and dry filters to control PM overspray when using wax.

(o) Two (2) interior parts (I/P) painting systems:

(1) One (1) interior parts (I/P) painting plastic bumper system, installed in 2002, located in the Plastic Painting Operation, known as Emission Unit 18, equipped with one (1) interior parts (I/P) spray booth, one (1) interior parts (I/P) oven, air atomized spray guns and dry filters to control PM overspray; and

(2) One (1) I/P painting system for coating plastic automotive parts, approved for construction in 2008, identified as Emission Unit 27, equipped with one (1) spray booth,

one (1) drying oven, air atomized spray guns, and using a water wall to control particulate emissions.

(p) One (1) plastic slushmolding and monofoaming process, installed in 2002, and one (1) headliner process to be installed, known as Emission Unit 19.

(q) Two (2) primer, topcoat, and clearcoat systems, known as A and B, installed in 2002, located in the Plastic Painting Operation of Bumper and Exterior Parts, known as Emission Unit 24, equipped with high volume low pressure (HVLP) and electrostatic spray guns, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray and consists of the following:

(1) Two (2) spray booths, known as Bumper Booth A and B; and

(2) One (1) bumper oven, known as Bumper Oven A & B.

(t) One (1) axle coating unit, installed in 2002, located in Miscellaneous Metal Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 25a, equipped with brushed applicators.

(u) One (1) small parts ED system, installed in 2002, located in Miscellaneous Metal Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 25b, equipped with one (1) small parts ED oven with one (1) natural gas-fired, thermal oxidizer, known as Thermal Oxidizer (CD-11), for VOC control, and dip application.

(x) One (1) paint hospital (spot repair), installed in 2002, known as Emission Unit 22, equipped with manual spray applicators and dry filters to control PM overspray.

(aa) One (1) plant-wide miscellaneous sealers and adhesives operation, known as Emission Unit 20, constructed in 2002, used plant-wide uncontrolled except at the Sealer Oven located in Emission Unit 17b, equipped with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer, known as Oven Thermal Oxidizer #1 (CD-06) for VOC control.

(bb) One (1) plant-wide miscellaneous process cleaning operation, known as Emission Unit 21, constructed in 2002 (includes the use of cleaners and solvents that are insignificant activities).

(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 IIII [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.3101, 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 Table 2 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart IIII in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart IIII.

E.1.2 Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart IIII]

The Permittee which engages in automobiles and light duty trucks production shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart IIII, as follows:

E.1.3 Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MMMM]

The Permittee which engages in surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart IIII, in order to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MMMM.

E.1.4 Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PPPP]

The Permittee which engages in surface coating of plastic parts and products shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart IIII, in order to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PPPP.

§ 63.3080 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for facilities which surface coat new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies or body parts for new automobiles or new light-duty trucks. This subpart also establishes NESHAP for facilities which surface coat new other motor vehicle bodies or body parts for new other motor vehicles which you choose to include in your affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c). This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations.

§ 63.3081 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, the source category to which this subpart applies is automobile and light-duty truck surface coating.

(b) You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a new, reconstructed, or existing affected source, as defined in §63.3082, that, except as noted in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, is located at a facility which applies topcoat to new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies or body parts for new automobiles or new light-duty trucks, and that is a major source, is located at a major source, or is part of a major source of emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a new, reconstructed, or existing affected source, as defined in §63.3082, in which you choose to include, pursuant to §63.3082(c), any coating operations which apply coatings to new other motor vehicle bodies or body parts for new other motor vehicles; parts intended for use in new automobiles, new light-duty trucks, or new other motor vehicles; or aftermarket repair or replacement parts for automobiles, light-duty trucks, or other motor vehicles; and the affected source is located at a facility 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.

(1) You are not subject to this subpart if you meet all of the criteria of paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) Your coating operation is located at a plastic or composites molding facility;

(ii) All of the body parts topcoated at your facility for use in new automobiles or new light-duty trucks were fabricated (molded, stamped, formed, etc.) at your facility or at another plastic or composites molding facility which you own or operate, and none of the new vehicles in which these body parts are used are assembled at your facility; and

(iii) You do not topcoat all of the body parts for any single new automobile or new light-duty truck at your facility.

(2) [Reserved]

(c) This subpart does not apply to surface coating, surface preparation, or cleaning activities that meet the criteria of paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) Surface coating subject to any other NESHAP in this part as of June 25, 2004 except as provided in §63.3082(c).

(2) Surface coating that occurs during research or laboratory activities or that is part of janitorial, building, and facility maintenance operations, including maintenance spray booths used for painting production equipment, furniture, signage, etc., for use within the plant.

[57 FR 61992, Dec. 29, 1992, as amended at 72 FR 20233, Apr. 24, 2007]

§ 63.3082 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

(a) This subpart applies to each new, reconstructed, and existing affected source.

(b) The affected source is the collection of all of the items listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section that are used for surface coating of new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies, or body parts for new automobiles or new light-duty trucks:

(1) All coating operations as defined in §63.3176.

(2) All storage containers and mixing vessels in which coatings, thinners, and cleaning materials are stored or mixed.

(3) All manual and automated equipment and containers used for conveying coatings, thinners, and cleaning materials.

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

(c) In addition, you may choose to include in your affected source, and thereby make subject to the requirements of this subpart, any coating operations, as defined in §63.3176, which would otherwise be subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products (subpart MMMM of this part) or the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (subpart PPPP of this part) which apply coatings to new other motor vehicle bodies or body parts for new other motor vehicles, parts intended for use in new automobiles, new light-duty trucks, or new other motor vehicles, or aftermarket repair or replacement parts for automobiles, light-duty trucks, or other motor vehicles.

(d) For all coating operations which you choose to add to your affected source pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section:

(1) All associated storage containers and mixing vessels in which coatings, thinners, and cleaning materials are stored or mixed; manual and automated equipment and containers used for conveying coatings, thinners, and cleaning materials; and storage containers and manual and automated equipment and containers used for conveying waste materials are also included in your affected source and are subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(2) All cleaning and purging of equipment associated with the added surface coating operations is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(3) You must identify and describe all additions to the affected source made pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section in the initial notification required in §63.3110(b).

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

§ 63.3083 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

The date by which you must comply with this subpart is called the compliance date. The compliance date for each type of affected source is specified in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section. The compliance date begins the initial compliance period during which you conduct the initial compliance demonstrations described in §§63.3150, 63.3160, and 63.3170.

(b) For an existing affected source, the compliance date is April 26, 2007.

(d) You must meet the notification requirements in §63.3110 according to the dates specified in that section and in subpart A of this part. Some of the notifications must be submitted before the compliance dates described in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section.

Emission Limitations

§ 63.3091 What emission limits must I meet for an existing affected source?

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, you must limit combined organic HAP emissions to the atmosphere from electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c) to no more than 0.072 kg/liter (0.60 lb/gal) of coating solids deposited during each month, determined according to the requirements in §63.3161.

(b) If you meet the operating limits of §63.3092(a) or (b), you must either meet the emission limits of paragraph (a) of this section or limit combined organic HAP emissions to the atmosphere from primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c) to no more than 0.132 kg/liter (1.10 lb/gal) of coating solids deposited during each month, determined according to the requirements in §63.3171. If you do not have an electrodeposition primer system, you must limit combined organic HAP emissions to the atmosphere from primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c) to no more than 0.132 kg/liter (1.10 lb/gal) of coating solids deposited during each month, determined according to the requirements in §63.3171.

(c) You must limit average organic HAP emissions from all adhesive and sealer materials other than materials used as components of glass bonding systems to no more than 0.010 kg/kg (lb/lb) of adhesive and sealer material used during each month.

(d) You must limit average organic HAP emissions from all deadener materials to no more than 0.010 kg/kg (lb/lb) of deadener material used during each month.

(e) For coatings and thinners used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c):

(1) Adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems are subject to and must be included in your demonstration of compliance for paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) Deadener materials are subject to and must be included in your demonstration of compliance for paragraph (d) of this section.

(3) All other coatings and thinners are subject to and must be included in your demonstration of compliance for paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section.

(f) If your facility has multiple paint lines (*e.g.,* two or more totally distinct paint lines each serving a distinct assembly line, or a facility with two or more paint lines sharing the same paint kitchen or mix room), then for the operations addressed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section:

(1) You may choose to use a single grouping under paragraph (a) of this section for all of your electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations.

(2) You may choose to use a single grouping under paragraph (b) of this section for all of your primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations, as long as each of your electrodeposition primer systems meets the operating limits of §63.3092(a) or (b).

(3) You may choose to use one or more groupings under paragraph (a) of this section for the electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations from one or more of your paint lines; and one or more groupings under paragraph (b) of this section for the primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations from the remainder of your paint lines, as long as each electrodeposition primer system associated with each paint line you include in a grouping under paragraph (b) of this section meets the operating limits of §63.3092(a) or (b). For example, if your facility has three paint lines, you may choose to use one grouping under paragraph (a) of this section for two of the paint lines and a separate grouping under paragraph (b) of this section for the third paint line, as long as the electrodeposition primer system associated with the paint line you include in the grouping under paragraph (b) of this section meets the operating limits of §63.3092(a) or (b). Alternatively, you may choose to use one grouping for two of the paint lines and a separate grouping of the same type for the third paint line. Again, each electrodeposition primer system associated with each paint line you include in a grouping under paragraph (b) of this section must meet the operating limits of §63.3092(a) or (b).

(4) You may choose to consider the electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations from each of your paint lines as a separate grouping under either paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this section. The electrodeposition primer system associated with each paint line you choose to consider in a grouping under paragraph (b) of this section must meet the operating limits of §63.3092(a) or (b). For example, if your facility has two paint lines, you may choose to use the grouping under paragraph (a) of this section for one paint line and the grouping under paragraph (b) of this section for the other paint line.

§ 63.3092 How must I control emissions from my electrodeposition primer system if I want to comply with the combined primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive emission limit?

If your electrodeposition primer system meets the requirements of either paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, you may choose to comply with the emission limits of §63.3090(b) or §63.3091(b) instead of the emission limits of §63.3090(a) or §63.3091(a).

(a) Each individual material added to the electrodeposition primer system contains no more than:

(1) 1.0 percent by weight of any organic HAP; and

(2) 0.10 percent by weight of any organic HAP which is an Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)-defined carcinogen as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4).

(b) Emissions from all bake ovens used to cure electrodeposition primers must be captured and ducted to a control device having a destruction or removal efficiency of at least 95 percent.

§ 63.3093 What operating limits must I meet?

(a) You are not required to meet any operating limits for any coating operation(s) without add-on controls.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, for any controlled coating operation(s), you must meet the operating limits specified in Table 1 to this subpart. These operating limits apply to the emission capture and add-on control systems on the coating operation(s) for which you use this option, and you

must establish the operating limits during the performance test according to the requirements in §63.3167. You must meet the operating limits at all times after you establish them.

(c) If you choose to meet the emission limitations of §63.3092(b) and the emission limits of §63.3090(b) or §63.3091(b), then except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, you must operate the capture system and add-on control device used to capture and control emissions from your electrodeposition primer bake oven(s) so that they meet the operating limits specified in Table 1 to this subpart.

(d) If you use an add-on control device other than those listed in Table 1 to this subpart, or wish to monitor an alternative parameter and comply with a different operating limit, you must apply to the Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under §63.8(f).

§ 63.3094 What work practice standards must I meet?

(a) [Reserved]

(b) You must develop and implement a work practice plan to minimize organic HAP emissions from the storage, mixing, and conveying of coatings, thinners, and cleaning materials used in, and waste materials generated by, all coating operations for which emission limits are established under §63.3090(a) through (d) or §63.3091(a) through (d). The plan must specify practices and procedures to ensure that, at a minimum, the elements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section are implemented.

(1) All organic-HAP-containing coatings, thinners, cleaning materials, and waste materials must be stored in closed containers.

(2) The risk of spills of organic-HAP-containing coatings, thinners, cleaning materials, and waste materials must be minimized.

(3) Organic-HAP-containing coatings, thinners, cleaning materials, and waste materials must be conveyed from one location to another in closed containers or pipes.

(4) Mixing vessels, other than day tanks equipped with continuous agitation systems, which contain organic-HAP-containing coatings and other materials must be closed except when adding to, removing, or mixing the contents.

(5) Emissions of organic HAP must be minimized during cleaning of storage, mixing, and conveying equipment.

(c) You must develop and implement a work practice plan to minimize organic HAP emissions from cleaning and from purging of equipment associated with all coating operations for which emission limits are established under §63.3090(a) through (d) or §63.3091(a) through (d).

(1) The plan shall, at a minimum, address each of the operations listed in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (viii) of this section in which you use organic-HAP-containing materials or in which there is a potential for emission of organic HAP.

(i) The plan must address vehicle body wipe emissions through one or more of the techniques listed in paragraphs (c)(1)(i)(A) through (E) of this section, or an approved alternative.

(A) Use of solvent-moistened wipes.

(B) Keeping solvent containers closed when not in use.

(C) Keeping wipe disposal/recovery containers closed when not in use.

(D) Use of tack-wipes.

(E) Use of solvents containing less than 1 percent organic HAP by weight.

(ii) The plan must address coating line purging emissions through one or more of the techniques listed in paragraphs (c)(1)(ii)(A) through (D) of this section, or an approved alternative.

(A) Air/solvent push-out.

(B) Capture and reclaim or recovery of purge materials (excluding applicator nozzles/tips).

(C) Block painting to the maximum extent feasible.

(D) Use of low-HAP or no-HAP solvents for purge.

(iii) The plan must address emissions from flushing of coating systems through one or more of the techniques listed in paragraphs (c)(1)(iii)(A) through (D) of this section, or an approved alternative.

(A) Keeping solvent tanks closed.

(B) Recovering and recycling solvents.

(C) Keeping recovered/recycled solvent tanks closed.

(D) Use of low-HAP or no-HAP solvents.

(iv) The plan must address emissions from cleaning of spray booth grates through one or more of the techniques listed in paragraphs (c)(1)(iv)(A) through (E) of this section, or an approved alternative.

(A) Controlled burn-off.

(B) Rinsing with high-pressure water (in place).

(C) Rinsing with high-pressure water (off line).

(D) Use of spray-on masking or other type of liquid masking.

(E) Use of low-HAP or no-HAP content cleaners.

(v) The plan must address emissions from cleaning of spray booth walls through one or more of the techniques listed in paragraphs (c)(1)(v)(A) through (E) of this section, or an approved alternative.

(A) Use of masking materials (contact paper, plastic sheet, or other similar type of material).

(B) Use of spray-on masking.

(C) Use of rags and manual wipes instead of spray application when cleaning walls.

(D) Use of low-HAP or no-HAP content cleaners.

(E) Controlled access to cleaning solvents.

(vi) The plan must address emissions from cleaning of spray booth equipment through one or more of the techniques listed in paragraphs (c)(1)(vi)(A) through (E) of this section, or an approved alternative.

(A) Use of covers on equipment (disposable or reusable).

(B) Use of parts cleaners (off-line submersion cleaning).

(C) Use of spray-on masking or other protective coatings.

(D) Use of low-HAP or no-HAP content cleaners.

(E) Controlled access to cleaning solvents.

(vii) The plan must address emissions from cleaning of external spray booth areas through one or more of the techniques listed in paragraphs (c)(1)(vii)(A) through (F) of this section, or an approved alternative.

(A) Use of removable floor coverings (paper, foil, plastic, or similar type of material).

(B) Use of manual and/or mechanical scrubbers, rags, or wipes instead of spray application.

(C) Use of shoe cleaners to eliminate coating track-out from spray booths.

(D) Use of booties or shoe wraps.

(E) Use of low-HAP or no-HAP content cleaners.

(F) Controlled access to cleaning solvents.

(viii) The plan must address emissions from housekeeping measures not addressed in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section through one or more of the techniques listed in paragraphs (c)(1)(viii)(A) through (C) of this section, or an approved alternative.

(A) Keeping solvent-laden articles (cloths, paper, plastic, rags, wipes, and similar items) in covered containers when not in use.

(B) Storing new and used solvents in closed containers.

(C) Transferring of solvents in a manner to minimize the risk of spills.

(2) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (viii) of this section, if the type of coatings used in any facility with surface coating operations subject to the requirements of this section are of such a nature that the need for one or more of the practices specified under paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (viii) is eliminated, then the plan may include approved alternative or equivalent measures that are applicable or necessary during cleaning of storage, conveying, and application equipment.

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

(e) The work practice plans developed in accordance with paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section are not required to be incorporated in your title V permit. Any revisions to the work practice plans developed in accordance with paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section do not constitute revisions to your title V permit.

(f) Copies of the current work practice plans developed in accordance with paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, as well as plans developed within the preceding 5 years must be available on-site for inspection and copying by the permitting authority.

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.3100 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations in §§63.3090 and 63.3091 at all times, as determined on a monthly basis.

(b) The coating operations must be in compliance with the operating limits for emission capture systems and add-on control devices required by §63.3093 at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(c) You must be in compliance with the work practice standards in §63.3094 at all times.

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

(e) You must maintain a log detailing the operation and maintenance of the emission capture systems, add-on control devices, and continuous parameter monitoring systems (CPMS) during the period between the compliance date specified for your affected source in §63.3083 and the date when the initial emission capture system and add-on control device performance tests have been completed, as specified in §63.3160.

(f) If your affected source uses emission capture systems and add-on control devices, you must develop a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (SSMP) according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(3). The SSMP must address startup, shutdown, and corrective actions in the event of a malfunction of the emission capture system or the add-on control devices.

[69 FR 22623, April 26, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20464, Apr. 20, 2006]

§ 63.3101 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

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

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.3110 What notifications must I submit?

(a) *General.* You must submit the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(f)(4), and 63.9(b) through (e) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified in those sections, except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) For an existing affected source, you must submit the Initial Notification no later than 1 year after April 26, 2004. Existing sources that have previously submitted notifications of applicability of this rule pursuant to §112(j) of the CAA are not required to submit an Initial Notification under §63.9(b) except to identify and describe all additions to the affected source made pursuant to §63.3082(c). If you elect to include the surface coating of new other motor vehicle bodies, body parts for new other motor vehicles, parts for new other motor vehicles, or aftermarket repair or replacement parts for other motor vehicles in your affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c) and your affected source has an initial startup before February 20, 2007, then you must submit an Initial Notification of this election no later than 120 days after initial startup or February 20, 2007, whichever is later.

(c) *Notification of compliance status.* If you have an existing source, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status required by §63.9(h) no later than 30 days following the end of the initial compliance period described in §63.3160. If you have a new source, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status required by §63.9(h) no later than 60 days after the first day of the first full month following completion of all applicable performance tests. The Notification of Compliance Status must contain the information specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (12) of this section and in §63.9(h).

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

(3) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. The reporting period is the initial compliance period described in §63.3160 that applies to your affected source.

(4) Identification of the compliance option specified in §63.3090(a) or (b) or §63.3091(a) or (b) that you used for electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for

adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c) in the affected source during the initial compliance period.

(5) Statement of whether or not the affected source achieved the emission limitations for the initial compliance period.

(6) If you had a deviation, include the information in paragraphs (c)(6)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) A description and statement of the cause of the deviation.

(ii) If you failed to meet any of the applicable emission limits in §63.3090 or §63.3091, include all the calculations you used to determine the applicable emission rate or applicable average organic HAP content for the emission limit(s) that you failed to meet. You do not need to submit information provided by the materials suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports.

(7) All data and calculations used to determine the monthly average mass of organic HAP emitted per volume of applied coating solids from:

(i) The combined primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c) if you were eligible for and chose to comply with the emission limits of §63.3090(b) or §63.3091(b); or

(ii) The combined electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c).

(8) All data and calculations used to determine compliance with the separate limits for electrodeposition primer in §63.3092(a) or (b) if you were eligible for and chose to comply with the emission limits of §63.3090(b) or §63.3091(b).

(9) All data and calculations used to determine the monthly mass average HAP content of materials subject to the emission limits of §63.3090(c) or (d) or the emission limits of §63.3091(c) or (d).

(10) All data and calculations used to determine the transfer efficiency for primer-surfacer and topcoat coatings, and for all coatings, except for deadener and for adhesive and sealer that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c).

(11) You must include the information specified in paragraphs (c)(11)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) For each emission capture system, a summary of the data and copies of the calculations supporting the determination that the emission capture system is a permanent total enclosure (PTE) or a measurement of the emission capture system efficiency. Include a description of the procedure followed for measuring capture efficiency, summaries of any capture efficiency tests conducted, and any calculations supporting the capture efficiency determination. If you use the data quality objective (DQO) or lower confidence limit (LCL) approach, you must also include the statistical calculations to show you meet the DQO or LCL criteria in appendix A to subpart KK of this part. You do not need to submit complete test reports.

(ii) A summary of the results of each add-on control device performance test. You do not need to submit complete test reports unless requested.

(iii) A list of each emission capture system's and add-on control device's operating limits and a summary of the data used to calculate those limits.

(12) A statement of whether or not you developed and implemented the work practice plans required by §63.3094(b) and (c).

[69 FR 22623, Apr. 26, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 76927, Dec. 22, 2006]

§ 63.3120 What reports must I submit?

(a) *Semiannual compliance reports.* You must submit semiannual compliance reports for each affected source according to the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (9) of this section. The semiannual compliance reporting requirements may be satisfied by reports required under other parts of the CAA, as specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(1) *Dates.* Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must prepare and submit each semiannual compliance report according to the dates specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) The first semiannual compliance report must cover the first semiannual reporting period which begins the day after the end of the initial compliance period described in §63.3160 that applies to your affected source and ends on June 30 or December 31, whichever occurs first following the end of the initial compliance period.

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

(iii) Each semiannual compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(iv) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the date specified in paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section.

(2) *Inclusion with title V report.* If you have obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, you must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If you submit a semiannual compliance report pursuant to this section along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the semiannual compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice in this subpart, its submission shall be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a semiannual compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation you may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permitting authority.

(3) *General requirements.* The semiannual compliance report must contain the information specified in paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section, and the information specified in paragraphs (a)(4) through (9) and (c)(1) of this section that are applicable to your affected source.

(i) Company name and address.

(ii) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

(iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. The reporting period is the 6-month period ending on June 30 or December 31.

(iv) Identification of the compliance option specified in §63.3090(b) or §63.3091(b) that you used for electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c) in the affected source during the initial compliance period.

(4) *No deviations.* If there were no deviations from the emission limitations, operating limits, or work practices in §§63.3090, 63.3091, 63.3092, 63.3093, and 63.3094 that apply to you, the semiannual compliance report must include a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations during the reporting period. If you used control devices to comply with the emission limits, and there were no periods during which the CPMS were out of control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the semiannual compliance report must include a statement that there were no periods during which the CPMS were out of control during the reporting period.

(5) *Deviations: adhesive, sealer, and deadener.* If there was a deviation from the applicable emission limits in §63.3090(c) and (d) or §63.3091(c) and (d), the semiannual compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) The beginning and ending dates of each month during which the monthly average organic HAP content exceeded the applicable emission limit in §63.3090(c) and (d) or §63.3091(c) and (d).

(ii) The volume and organic HAP content of each material used that is subject to the applicable organic HAP content limit.

(iii) The calculation used to determine the average monthly organic HAP content for the month in which the deviation occurred.

(iv) The reason for the deviation.

(*6) Deviations: combined electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer and glass bonding adhesive, or combined primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c).* If there was a deviation from the applicable emission limits in §63.3090(a) or (b) or §63.3091(a) or (b), the semiannual compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(6)(i) through (xiv) of this section.

(i) The beginning and ending dates of each month during which the monthly organic HAP emission rate from combined electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c) exceeded the applicable emission limit in §63.3090(a) or §63.3091(a); or the monthly organic HAP emission rate from combined primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c) exceeded the applicable emission limit in §63.3090(b) or §63.3091(b).

(ii) The calculation used to determine the monthly organic HAP emission rate in accordance with §63.3161 or §63.3171. You do not need to submit the background data supporting these calculations, for example information provided by materials suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports.

(iii) The date and time that any malfunctions of the capture system or add-on control devices used to control emissions from these operations started and stopped.

(iv) A brief description of the CPMS.

(v) The date of the latest CPMS certification or audit.

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

(vii) The date and time period that each CPMS was out of control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

(viii) The date and time period of each deviation from an operating limit in Table 1 to this subpart; date and time period of each bypass of an add-on control device; and whether each deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.

(ix) A summary of the total duration and the percent of the total source operating time of the deviations from each operating limit in Table 1 to this subpart and the bypass of each add-on control device during the semiannual reporting period.

(x) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations from each operating limit in Table 1 to this subpart and bypasses of each add-on control device during the semiannual reporting period into those that were due to startup, shutdown, control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(xi) A summary of the total duration and the percent of the total source operating time of the downtime for each CPMS during the semiannual reporting period.

(xii) A description of any changes in the CPMS, coating operation, emission capture system, or add-on control devices since the last semiannual reporting period.

(xiii) For each deviation from the work practice standards, a description of the deviation, the date and time period of the deviation, and the actions you took to correct the deviation.

(xiv) A statement of the cause of each deviation.

(7) *Deviations: separate electrodeposition primer organic HAP content limit.* If you used the separate electrodeposition primer organic HAP content limits in §63.3092(a), and there was a deviation from these limits, the semiannual compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(7)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Identification of each material used that deviated from the emission limit, and the dates and time periods each was used.

(ii) The determination of mass fraction of each organic HAP for each material identified in paragraph (a)(7)(i) of this section. You do not need to submit background data supporting this calculation, for example, information provided by material suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports.

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

(8) *Deviations: separate electrodeposition primer bake oven capture and control limitations.* If you used the separate electrodeposition primer bake oven capture and control limitations in §63.3092(b), and there was a deviation from these limitations, the semiannual compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(8)(i) through (xii) of this section.

(i) The beginning and ending dates of each month during which there was a deviation from the separate electrodeposition primer bake oven capture and control limitations in §63.3092(b).

(ii) The date and time that any malfunctions of the capture systems or control devices used to control emissions from the electrodeposition primer bake oven started and stopped.

(iii) A brief description of the CPMS.

(iv) The date of the latest CPMS certification or audit.

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

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

(vii) The date and time period of each deviation from an operating limit in Table 1 to this subpart; date and time period of each bypass of an add-on control device; and whether each deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.

(viii) A summary of the total duration and the percent of the total source operating time of the deviations from each operating limit in Table 1 to this subpart and the bypasses of each add-on control device during the semiannual reporting period.

(ix) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations from each operating limit in Table 1 to this subpart and bypasses of each add-on control device during the semiannual reporting period into those that were due to startup, shutdown, control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(x) A summary of the total duration and the percent of the total source operating time of the downtime for each CPMS during the semiannual reporting period.

(xi) A description of any changes in the CPMS, coating operation, emission capture system, or add-on control devices since the last semiannual reporting period.

(xii) A statement of the cause of each deviation.

(9) *Deviations: work practice plans.* If there was a deviation from an applicable work practice plan developed in accordance with §63.3094(b) or (c), the semiannual compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(9)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) The time period during which each deviation occurred.

(ii) The nature of each deviation.

(iii) The corrective action(s) taken to bring the applicable work practices into compliance with the work practice plan.

(b) *Performance test reports.* If you use add-on control devices, you must submit reports of performance test results for emission capture systems and add-on control devices no later than 60 days after completing the tests as specified in §63.10(d)(2). You must submit reports of transfer efficiency tests no later than 60 days after completing the tests as specified in §63.10(d)(2).

(c) *Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports.* If you used add-on control devices and you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the semiannual reporting period, you must submit the reports specified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If your actions were consistent with your SSMP, you must include the information specified in §63.10(d) in the semiannual compliance report required by paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) If your actions were not consistent with your SSMP, you must submit an immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report as described in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) You must describe the actions taken during the event in a report delivered by facsimile, telephone, or other means to the Administrator within 2 working days after starting actions that are inconsistent with the plan.

(ii) You must submit a letter to the Administrator within 7 working days after the end of the event, unless you have made alternative arrangements with the Administrator as specified in §63.10(d)(5)(ii). The letter must contain the information specified in §63.10(d)(5)(ii).

§ 63.3130 What records must I keep?

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

(a) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, and the documentation supporting each notification and report.

(b) A current copy of information provided by materials suppliers or manufacturers, such as manufacturer's formulation data, or test data used to determine the mass fraction of organic HAP, the density and the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating, the mass fraction of organic HAP and the density for each thinner, and the mass fraction of organic HAP for each cleaning material. If you conducted testing to determine mass fraction of organic HAP, density, or volume fraction of coating solids, you must keep a copy of the complete test report. If you use information provided to you by the manufacturer or supplier of the material that was based on testing, you must keep the summary sheet of results provided to you by the manufacturer or supplier. If you use the results of an analysis conducted by an outside testing lab, you must keep a copy of the test report. You are not required to obtain the test report or other supporting documentation from the manufacturer or supplier.

(c) For each month, the records specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) For each coating used for electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations and for each coating, except for deadener and for adhesive and sealer that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c), a record of the volume used in each month, the mass fraction organic HAP content, the density, and the volume fraction of solids.

(2) For each thinner used for electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations and for each thinner, except for thinner used for deadener and for adhesive and sealer that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c), a record of the volume used in each month, the mass fraction organic HAP content, and the density.

(3) For each deadener material and for each adhesive and sealer material, a record of the mass used in each month and the mass organic HAP content.

(4) A record of the calculation of the organic HAP emission rate for electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c) for each month if subject to the emission limit of §63.3090(a) or §63.3091(a). This record must include all raw data, algorithms, and intermediate calculations. If the guidelines presented in the “Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations,” EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22), are used, you must keep records of all data input to this protocol. If these data are maintained as electronic files, the electronic files, as well as any paper copies must be maintained. These data must be provided to the permitting authority on request on paper, and in (if calculations are done electronically) electronic form.

(5) A record of the calculation of the organic HAP emission rate for primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c) for each month if subject to the emission limit of §63.3090(b) or §63.3091(b), and a record of the weight fraction of each organic HAP in each material added to the electrodeposition primer system if subject to the limitations of §63.3092(a).

This record must include all raw data, algorithms, and intermediate calculations. If the guidelines presented in the "Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations," EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22), are used, you must keep records of all data input to this protocol. If these data are maintained as electronic files, the electronic files, as well as any paper copies must be maintained. These data must be provided to the permitting authority on request on paper, and in (if calculations are done electronically) electronic form.

(6) A record, for each month, of the calculation of the average monthly mass organic HAP content of:

(i) Sealers and adhesives; and

(ii) Deadeners.

(d) A record of the name and volume of each cleaning material used during each month.

(e) A record of the mass fraction of organic HAP for each cleaning material used during each month.

(f) A record of the density for each cleaning material used during each month.

(g) A record of the date, time, and duration of each deviation, and for each deviation, a record of whether the deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(h) The records required by §63.6(e)(3)(iii) through (v) related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(i) For each capture system that is a PTE, the data and documentation you used to support a determination that the capture system meets the criteria in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for a PTE and has a capture efficiency of 100 percent, as specified in §63.3165(a).

(j) For each capture system that is not a PTE, the data and documentation you used to determine capture efficiency according to the requirements specified in §§63.3164 and 63.3165(b) through (g), including the records specified in paragraphs (j)(1) through (4) of this section that apply to you.

(1) *Records for a liquid-to-uncaptured-gas protocol using a temporary total enclosure or building enclosure.* Records of the mass of total volatile hydrocarbon (TVH), as measured by Method 204A or F of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51, for each material used in the coating operation, and the total TVH for all materials used during each capture efficiency test run, including a copy of the test report. Records of the mass of TVH emissions not captured by the capture system that exited the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during each capture efficiency test run, as measured by Method 204D or E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51, including a copy of the test report. Records documenting that the enclosure used for the capture efficiency test met the criteria in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for either a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure.

(2) *Records for a gas-to-gas protocol using a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure.* Records of the mass of TVH emissions captured by the emission capture system, as measured by Method 204B or C of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51, at the inlet to the add-on control device, including a copy of the test report. Records of the mass of TVH emissions not captured by the capture system that exited the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during each capture efficiency test run, as measured by Method 204D or E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51, including a copy of the test report. Records documenting that the enclosure used for the capture efficiency test met the criteria in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for either a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure.

(3) *Records for panel tests.* Records needed to document a capture efficiency determination using a panel test as described in §63.3165(e) and (g), including a copy of the test report and calculations performed to convert the panel test results to percent capture efficiency values.

(4) *Records for an alternative protocol.* Records needed to document a capture efficiency determination using an alternative method or protocol, as specified in §63.3165(f), if applicable.

(k) The records specified in paragraphs (k)(1) and (2) of this section for each add-on control device organic HAP destruction or removal efficiency determination as specified in §63.3166.

(1) Records of each add-on control device performance test conducted according to §§63.3164 and 63.3166.

(2) Records of the coating operation conditions during the add-on control device performance test showing that the performance test was conducted under representative operating conditions.

(l) Records of the data and calculations you used to establish the emission capture and add-on control device operating limits as specified in §63.3167 and to document compliance with the operating limits as specified in Table 1 to this subpart.

(m) Records of the data and calculations you used to determine the transfer efficiency for primer-surfacer and topcoat coatings and for all coatings, except for deadener and for adhesive and sealer that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c).

(n) A record of the work practice plans required by §63.3094(b) and (c) and documentation that you are implementing the plans on a continuous basis. Appropriate documentation may include operational and maintenance records, records of documented inspections, and records of internal audits.

(o) For each add-on control device and for each continuous parameter monitoring system, a copy of the equipment operating instructions must be maintained on-site for the life of the equipment in a location readily available to plant operators and inspectors. You may prepare your own equipment operating instructions, or they may be provided to you by the equipment supplier or other third party.

[69 FR 22623, Apr. 26, 2004, as amended at 72 FR 20233, Apr. 24, 2007]

§ 63.3131 In what form and for how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to §63.10(b)(1). Where appropriate, the records may be maintained as electronic spreadsheets or as a database.

(b) Except as provided in §63.3130(o), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, as specified in §63.10(b)(1).

(c) Except as provided in §63.3130(o), you must keep each record on site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record according to §63.10(b)(1). You may keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

Compliance Requirements for Adhesive, Sealer, and Deadener

§ 63.3150 By what date must I conduct the initial compliance demonstration?

You must complete the initial compliance demonstration for the initial compliance period according to the requirements of §63.3151. The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in §63.3083 and ends on the last day of the month following the compliance date. If the compliance date occurs on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period extends through the end of that month plus the next month. You must determine the mass average organic HAP content of the materials used each month for each group of materials for which an emission limitation is established in §63.3090(c) and (d) or §63.3091(c) and (d). The initial compliance demonstration includes the calculations according to §63.3151 and supporting documentation showing that during the initial compliance period, the mass average organic HAP content for each group of materials was equal to or less than the applicable emission limits in §63.3090(c) and (d) or §63.3091(c) and (d).

§ 63.3151 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations?

You must separately calculate the mass average organic HAP content of the materials used during the initial compliance period for each group of materials for which an emission limit is established in §63.3090(c) and (d) or §63.3091(c) and (d). If every individual material used within a group of materials meets the emission limit for that group of materials, you may demonstrate compliance with that emission limit by documenting the name and the organic HAP content of each material used during the initial compliance period. If any individual material used within a group of materials exceeds the emission limit for that group of materials, you must determine the mass average organic HAP content according to the procedures of paragraph (d) of this section.

(a) *Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each material used.* You must determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each material used during the compliance period by using one of the options in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) *Method 311 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 63).* You may use Method 311 for determining the mass fraction of organic HAP. Use the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section when performing a Method 311 test.

(i) Count each organic HAP that is measured to be present at 0.1 percent by mass or more for OSHA-defined carcinogens, as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4), and at 1.0 percent by mass or more for other compounds. For example, if toluene (not an OSHA carcinogen) is measured to be 0.5 percent of the material by mass, you do not have to count it. Express the mass fraction of each organic HAP you count as a value truncated to four places after the decimal point (*e.g.,* 0.3791).

(ii) Calculate the total mass fraction of organic HAP in the test material by adding up the individual organic HAP mass fractions and truncating the result to three places after the decimal point (*e.g.,* 0.7638 truncates to 0.763).

(2) *Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60).* For coatings, you may use Method 24 to determine the mass fraction of nonaqueous volatile matter and use that value as a substitute for mass fraction of organic HAP.

(3) *Alternative method.* You may use an alternative test method for determining the mass fraction of organic HAP once the Administrator has approved it. You must follow the procedure in §63.7(f) to submit an alternative test method for approval.

(4) *Information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material.* You may rely on information other than that generated by the test methods specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section, such as manufacturer's formulation data, if it represents each organic HAP that is present at 0.1 percent by mass or more for OSHA-defined carcinogens, as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4), and at 1.0 percent by mass or more for other compounds. For example, if toluene (not an OSHA carcinogen) is 0.5 percent of the material by mass, you do not have to count it. If there is a disagreement between such information and results of a test conducted according to paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section, then the test method results will take precedence, unless after consultation, the facility demonstrates to the satisfaction of the enforcement authority that the facility's data are correct.

(5) *Solvent blends.* Solvent blends may be listed as single components for some materials in data provided by manufacturers or suppliers. Solvent blends may contain organic HAP which must be counted toward the total organic HAP mass fraction of the materials. When neither test data nor manufacturer's data for solvent blends are available, you may use the default values for the mass fraction of organic HAP in the solvent blends listed in Table 3 or 4 to this subpart. If you use the tables, you must use the values in Table 3 for all solvent blends that match Table 3 entries, and you may only use Table 4 if the solvent blends in the materials you use do not match any of the solvent blends in Table 3 and you only know whether the blend is aliphatic or aromatic. However, if the results of a Method 311 test indicate higher values than those listed on Table 3 or 4 to this subpart, the Method 311 results will take precedence,

unless after consultation, the facility demonstrates to the satisfaction of the enforcement authority that the data from Table 3 or 4 are correct.

(b) *Determine the density of each material used.* Determine the density of each material used during the compliance period from test results using ASTM Method D1475–98 (Reapproved 2003), "Standard Test Method for Density of Liquid Coatings, Inks, and Related Products" (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or for powder coatings, test method A or test method B of ASTM Method D5965–02, "Standard Test Methods for Specific Gravity of Coating Powders," (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material. If there is disagreement between ASTM Method D1475–98 (Reapproved 2003) test results or ASTM Method D5965–02, test method A or test method B test results and the supplier's or manufacturer's information, the test results will take precedence unless after consultation, the facility demonstrates to the satisfaction of the enforcement authority that the facility's data are correct.

(c) *Determine the volume of each material used.* Determine the volume (liters) of each material used during each month by measurement or usage records.

(d) *Determine the mass average organic HAP content for each group of materials.* Determine the mass average organic HAP content of the materials used during the initial compliance period for each group of materials for which an emission limit is established in §63.3090(c) and (d) or §63.3091(c) and (d), using Equations 1 and 2 of this section.

(1) Calculate the mass average organic HAP content of adhesive and sealer materials other than components of the glass bonding system used in the initial compliance period using Equation 1 of this section:

$$C_{avg,as} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{r} \left(Vol_{as,j}\right)\left(D_{as,j}\right)\left(W_{as,j}\right)}{\sum_{j=1}^{r} \left(Vol_{as,j}\right)\left(D_{as,j}\right)} \qquad (Eq.\ 1)$$

Where:

$C_{avg,as}$= Mass average organic HAP content of adhesives and sealer materials used, kg/kg.

$Vol_{as,j}$= Volume of adhesive or sealer material, j, used, liters.

$D_{as,j}$= Density of adhesive or sealer material, j, used, kg per liter.

$W_{as,j}$= Mass fraction of organic HAP in adhesive or sealer material, j, kg/kg.

r = Number of adhesive and sealer materials used.

(2) Calculate the mass average organic HAP content of deadener materials used in the initial compliance period using Equation 2 of this section:

$$C_{avg,d} = \frac{\sum_{m=1}^{s} \left(Vol_{d,m}\right)\left(D_{d,m}\right)\left(W_{d,m}\right)}{\sum_{m=1}^{s} \left(Vol_{d,m}\right)\left(D_{d,m}\right)} \qquad (Eq.\ 2)$$

Where:

$C_{avg,d}$= Mass average organic HAP content of deadener material used, kg/kg.

$Vol_{d,m}$= Volume of deadener material, m, used, liters.

$D_{d,m}$= Density of deadener material, m, used, kg per liter.

$W_{d,m}$= Mass fraction of organic HAP in deadener material, m, kg/kg.

s = Number of deadener materials used.

(e) *Compliance demonstration.* The mass average organic HAP content for the compliance period must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.3090(c) and (d) or §63.3091(c) and (d). You must keep all records as required by §§63.3130 and 63.3131. As part of the Notification of Compliance Status required by §63.3110, you must submit a statement that the coating operations were in compliance with the emission limitations during the initial compliance period because the mass average organic HAP content was less than or equal to the applicable emission limits in §63.3090(c) and (d) or §63.3091(c) and (d), determined according to this section.

§ 63.3152 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations?

(a) To demonstrate continuous compliance, the mass average organic HAP content for each compliance period, determined according to §63.3151(a) through (d), must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.3090(c) and (d) or §63.3091(c) and (d). A compliance period consists of 1 month. Each month after the end of the initial compliance period described in §63.3150 is a compliance period consisting of that month.

(b) If the mass average organic HAP emission content for any compliance period exceeds the applicable emission limit in §63.3090(c) and (d) or §63.3091(c) and (d), this is a deviation from the emission limitations for that compliance period and must be reported as specified in §§63.3110(c)(6) and 63.3120(a)(5).

(c) You must maintain records as specified in §§63.3130 and 63.3131.

Compliance Requirements for the Combined Electrodeposition Primer, Primer-Surfacer, Topcoat, Final Repair, Glass Bonding Primer, and Glass Bonding Adhesive Emission Limitations

§ 63.3160 By what date must I conduct performance tests and other initial compliance demonstrations?

(b) *Existing affected sources.* For an existing affected source, you must meet the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) All emission capture systems, add-on control devices, and CPMS must be installed and operating no later than the applicable compliance date specified in §63.3083. You must conduct a performance test of each capture system and add-on control device according to the procedures in §§63.3164 through 63.3166 and establish the operating limits required by §63.3093 no later than the compliance date specified in §63.3083.

(2) You must develop and begin implementing the work practice plans required by §63.3094(b) and (c) no later than the compliance date specified in §63.3083.

(3) You must complete the initial compliance demonstration for the initial compliance period according to the requirements of §63.3161. The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in §63.3083 and ends on the last day of the month following the compliance date. If the compliance date occurs on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period extends through the end of that month plus the next month. You must determine the mass of organic HAP emissions and volume of coating solids deposited during the initial compliance period. The initial

compliance demonstration includes the results of emission capture system and add-on control device performance tests conducted according to §§63.3164 through 63.3166; supporting documentation showing that during the initial compliance period the organic HAP emission rate was equal to or less than the emission limits in §63.3091(a); the operating limits established during the performance tests and the results of the continuous parameter monitoring required by §63.3168; and documentation of whether you developed and implemented the work practice plans required by §63.3094(b) and (c).

(c) You are not required to conduct an initial performance test to determine capture efficiency or destruction efficiency of a capture system or control device if you receive approval to use the results of a performance test that has been previously conducted on that capture system (either a previous stack test or a previous panel test) or control device. You are not required to conduct an initial test to determine transfer efficiency if you receive approval to use the results of a test that has been previously conducted. Any such previous tests must meet the conditions described in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The previous test must have been conducted using the methods and conditions specified in this subpart.

(2) Either no process or equipment changes have been made since the previous test was performed or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

(3) Either the required operating parameters were established in the previous test or sufficient data were collected in the previous test to establish the required operating parameters.

§ 63.3161 How do I demonstrate initial compliance?

(a) You must meet all of the requirements of this section to demonstrate initial compliance. To demonstrate initial compliance, the organic HAP emissions from the combined electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c) must meet the applicable emission limitation in §63.3090(a) or §63.3091(a).

(b) *Compliance with operating limits.* Except as provided in §63.3160(a)(4), you must establish and demonstrate continuous compliance during the initial compliance period with the operating limits required by §63.3093, using the procedures specified in §§63.3167 and 63.3168.

(c) *Compliance with work practice requirements.* You must develop, implement, and document your implementation of the work practice plans required by §63.3094(b) and (c) during the initial compliance period, as specified in §63.3130.

(d) *Compliance with emission limits.* You must follow the procedures in paragraphs (e) through (o) of this section to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit in §63.3090(a) or §63.3091(a). You may also use the guidelines presented in “Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations,” EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22) in making this demonstration.

(e) *Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP, density, and volume used.* Follow the procedures specified in §63.3151(a) through (c) to determine the mass fraction of organic HAP and the density and volume of each coating and thinner used during each month. For electrodeposition primer operations, the mass fraction of organic HAP, density, and volume used must be determined for each material added to the tank or system during each month.

(f) *Determine the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating.* You must determine the volume fraction of coating solids (liter of coating solids per liter of coating) for each coating used during the compliance period by a test or by information provided by the supplier or the manufacturer of the material,

as specified in paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section. For electrodeposition primer operations, the volume fraction of solids must be determined for each material added to the tank or system during each month. If test results obtained according to paragraph (f)(1) of this section do not agree with the information obtained under paragraph (f)(2) of this section, the test results will take precedence unless, after consultation, the facility demonstrates to the satisfaction of the enforcement authority that the facility's data are correct.

(1) *ASTM Method D2697–86 (Reapproved 1998) or ASTM Method D6093–97 (Reapproved 2003).* You may use ASTM Method D2697–86 (Reapproved 1998), "Standard Test Method for Volume Nonvolatile Matter in Clear or Pigmented Coatings" (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or ASTM Method D6093–97 (Reapproved 2003), "Standard Test Method for Percent Volume Nonvolatile Matter in Clear or Pigmented Coatings Using a Helium Gas Pycnometer" (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), to determine the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating. Divide the nonvolatile volume percent obtained with the methods by 100 to calculate volume fraction of coating solids.

(2) *Information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material.* You may obtain the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating from the supplier or manufacturer.

(g) *Determine the transfer efficiency for each coating.* You must determine the transfer efficiency for each primer-surfacer and topcoat coating, and for all coatings, except for deadener and for adhesive and sealer that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c) using ASTM Method D5066–91 (Reapproved 2001), "Standard Test Method for Determination of the Transfer Efficiency Under Production Conditions for Spray Application of Automotive Paints-Weight Basis" (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or the guidelines presented in "Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations," EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22). You may conduct transfer efficiency testing on representative coatings and for representative spray booths as described in "Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations," EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22). You may assume 100 percent transfer efficiency for electrodeposition primer coatings, glass bonding primers, and glass bonding adhesives. For final repair coatings, you may assume 40 percent transfer efficiency for air atomized spray and 55 percent transfer efficiency for electrostatic spray and high volume, low pressure spray. For blackout, chip resistant edge primer, interior color, in-line repair, lower body anti-chip coatings, or underbody anti-chip coatings, you may assume 40 percent transfer efficiency for air atomized spray, 55 percent transfer efficiency for electrostatic spray and high volume-low pressure spray, and 80 percent transfer efficiency for airless spray.

(h) *Calculate the total mass of organic HAP emissions before add-on controls.* Calculate the total mass of organic HAP emissions before consideration of add-on controls from all coatings and thinners used during each month in the combined electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c) using Equation 1 of this section:

$$H_{BC} = A + B \qquad (Eq.\ 1)$$

Where:

H_{BC}= Total mass of organic HAP emissions before consideration of add-on controls during the month, kg.

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

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

m = Number of different coatings used during the month.

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

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

Where:

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

$Vol_{t,j}$= Total volume of thinner, j, used during the month, liters.

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

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

n = Number of different thinners used during the month.

(i) *Calculate the organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation.* Determine the mass of organic HAP emissions reduced for each controlled coating operation during each month. The emission reduction determination quantifies the total organic HAP emissions captured by the emission capture system and destroyed or removed by the add-on control device. Use the procedures in paragraph (j) of this section to calculate the mass of organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation using an emission capture system and add-on control device other than a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances. For each controlled coating operation using a solvent recovery system for which you conduct a liquid-liquid material balance, use the procedures in paragraph (k) of this section to calculate the organic HAP emission reduction.

(j) *Calculate the organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation not using liquid-liquid material balances.* For each controlled coating operation using an emission capture system and add-on control device other than a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances, calculate the mass of organic HAP emission reduction for the controlled coating operation, excluding all periods of time in which a deviation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, from an operating limit or from any CPMS requirement for the capture system or control device serving the controlled coating operation occurred, during the month using Equation 2 of this section. The calculation of mass of organic HAP emission reduction for the controlled coating operation

during the month applies the emission capture system efficiency and add-on control device efficiency to the mass of organic HAP contained in the coatings and thinners that are used in the coating operation served by the emission capture system and add-on control device during each month. Except as provided in paragraph (p) of this section, for any period of time in which a deviation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, from an operating limit or from any CPMS requirement of the capture system or control device serving the controlled coating operation occurred, you must assume zero efficiency for the emission capture system and add-on control device. Equation 2 of this section treats the materials used during such a deviation as if they were used on an uncontrolled coating operation for the time period of the deviation.

$$H_{Cn} = \left(A_C + B_C - A_{unc} - B_{unc}\right)\left(\frac{CE}{100} \times \frac{DRE}{100}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 2)$$

Where:

H_{Cn}= Mass of organic HAP emission reduction, excluding all periods of time in which a deviation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, from an operating limit or from any CPMS requirement for the capture system or control device serving the controlled coating operation occurred, for the controlled coating operation during the month, kg.

A_C= Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 2A of this section.

B_C= Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 2B of this section.

A_{unc}= Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used during all periods of time in which a deviation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, from an operating limit or from any CPMS requirement for the capture system or control device serving the controlled coating operation occurred for the controlled coating operation during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 2C of this section.

B_{unc}= Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners used during all periods of time in which a deviation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, from an operating limit or from any CPMS requirement for the capture system or control device serving the controlled coating operation occurred for the controlled coating operation during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 2D of this section.

CE = Capture efficiency of the emission capture system vented to the add-on control device, percent. Use the test methods and procedures specified in §§63.3164 and 63.3165 to measure and record capture efficiency.

DRE = Organic HAP destruction or removal efficiency of the add-on control device, percent. Use the test methods and procedures in §§63.3164 and 63.3166 to measure and record the organic HAP destruction or removal efficiency.

(1) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the controlled coating operation, kg, using Equation 2A of this section.

$$A_c = \sum_{i=1}^{m}\left(Vol_{ci}\right)\left(D_{ci}\right)\left(W_{ci}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 2A)$$

Where:

A_C= Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg.

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

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

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

m = Number of different coatings used.

(2) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the thinners used in the controlled coating operation, kg, using Equation 2B of this section.

$$B_c = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(Vol_{t,j}\right)\left(D_{t,j}\right)\left(W_{t,j}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 2B)$$

Where:

B_C= Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg.

$Vol_{t,j}$= Total volume of thinner, j, used during the month, liters.

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

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

n = Number of different thinners used.

(3) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the controlled coating operation during deviations specified in §63.3163(c) and (d), using Equation 2C of this section:

$$A_{unc} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(VOLD_i\right)\left(D_i\right)\left(W_i\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 2C)$$

Where:

A_{unc}= Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used during all periods of time in which a deviation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, from an operating limit or from any CPMS requirement for the capture system or control device serving the controlled coating operation occurred for the controlled coating operation during the month, kg.

$VOLD_i$= Total volume of coating, i, used in the controlled coating operation during deviations, liters.

D_i= Density of coating, i, kg per liter.

W_i= Mass fraction of organic HAP in coating, i, kg organic HAP per kg coating.

m = Number of different coatings.

(4) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the thinners used in the controlled coating operation during deviations specified in §63.3163(c) and (d), using Equation 2D of this section:

$$B_{unc} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (VOLD_j)(D_j)(W_j) \qquad (Eq.\ 2D)$$

Where:

B_{unc}= Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners used during all periods of time in which a deviation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, from an operating limit or from any CPMS requirement for the capture system or control device serving the controlled coating operation occurred for the controlled coating operation during the month, kg.

$VOLD_j$= Total volume of thinner, j, used in the controlled coating operation during deviations, liters.

D_j= Density of thinner, j, kg per liter.

W_h= Mass fraction of organic HAP in thinner, j, kg organic HAP per kg coating.

n = Number of different thinners.

(k) *Calculate the organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation using liquid-liquid material balances.* For each controlled coating operation using a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances, calculate the mass of organic HAP emission reduction for the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system using a liquid-liquid material balance during the month by applying the volatile organic matter collection and recovery efficiency to the mass of organic HAP contained in the coatings and thinners used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during each month. Perform a liquid-liquid material balance for each month as specified in paragraphs (k)(1) through (6) of this section. Calculate the mass of organic HAP emission reduction by the solvent recovery system as specified in paragraph (k)(7) of this section.

(1) For each solvent recovery system, install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications, a device that indicates the cumulative amount of volatile organic matter recovered by the solvent recovery system each month. The device must be initially certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within ±2.0 percent of the mass of volatile organic matter recovered.

(2) For each solvent recovery system, determine the mass of volatile organic matter recovered for the month, kg, based on measurement with the device required in paragraph (k)(1) of this section.

(3) Determine the mass fraction of volatile organic matter for each coating and thinner used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg volatile organic matter per kg coating. You may determine the volatile organic matter mass fraction using Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or an EPA approved alternative method, or you may use information provided by the manufacturer or supplier of the coating. In the event of any inconsistency between information provided by the manufacturer or supplier and the results of Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or an approved alternative method, the test method results will govern unless after consultation, the facility demonstrates to the satisfaction of the enforcement authority that the facility's data are correct.

(4) Determine the density of each coating and thinner used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg per liter, according to §63.3151(b).

(5) Measure the volume of each coating and thinner used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, liters.

(6) Each month, calculate the solvent recovery system's volatile organic matter collection and recovery efficiency, using Equation 3 of this section:

$$R_v = 100 \frac{M_{VR}}{\sum_{i=1}^{m} Vol_i D_i WV_{c,i} + \sum_{j=1}^{n} Vol_j D_j WV_{t,j}} \qquad (Eq.\ 3)$$

Where:

R_V= Volatile organic matter collection and recovery efficiency of the solvent recovery system during the month, percent.

M_{VR}= Mass of volatile organic matter recovered by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg.

Vol_i= Volume of coating, i, used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, liters.

D_i= Density of coating, i, kg per liter.

$WV_{c,i}$= Mass fraction of volatile organic matter for coating, i, kg volatile organic matter per kg coating.

Vol_j= Volume of thinner, j, used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, liters.

D_j= Density of thinner, j, kg per liter.

$WV_{t,j}$= Mass fraction of volatile organic matter for thinner, j, kg volatile organic matter per kg thinner.

m = Number of different coatings used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month.

n = Number of different thinners used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month.

(7) Calculate the mass of organic HAP emission reduction for the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, using Equation 4 of this section:

$$H_{CSR} = (A_{CSR} + B_{CSR})\left(\frac{R_V}{100}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 4)$$

Where:

H_{CSR}= Mass of organic HAP emission reduction for the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system using a liquid-liquid material balance during the month, kg.

A_{CSR}= Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, calculated using Equation 4A of this section.

B_{CSR}= Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, calculated using Equation 4B of this section.

R_V= Volatile organic matter collection and recovery efficiency of the solvent recovery system, percent, from Equation 3 of this section.

(i) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, using Equation 4A of this section.

$$A_{CSR} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(Vol_{c,i}\right)\left(D_{c,i}\right)\left(W_{c,i}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 4A)$$

Where:

A_{CSR}= Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg.

$Vol_{c,i}$= Total volume of coating, i, used during the month in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, liters.

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

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

m = Number of different coatings used.

(ii) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the thinners used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, using Equation 4B of this section.

$$B_{CSR} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(Vol_{t,j}\right)\left(D_{t,j}\right)\left(W_{t,j}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 4B)$$

Where:

B_{CSR}= Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg.

$Vol_{t,j}$= Total volume of thinner, j, used during the month in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, liters.

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

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

n = Number of different thinners used.

(l) *Calculate the total volume of coating solids deposited.* Determine the total volume of coating solids deposited, liters, in the combined electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c) using Equation 5 of this section:

$$V_{sdep} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(Vol_{c,i}\right)\left(V_{s,i}\right)\left(TE_{c,i}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 5)$$

Where:

V_{sdep}= Total volume of coating solids deposited during the month, liters.

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

$V_{s,i}$= Volume fraction of coating solids for coating, i, liter solids per liter coating, determined according to §63.3161(f).

$TE_{c,i}$= Transfer efficiency of coating, i, determined according to §63.3161(g), expressed as a decimal, for example 60 percent must be expressed as 0.60.

M = Number of coatings used during the month.

(m) *Calculate the mass of organic HAP emissions for each month.* Determine the mass of organic HAP emissions, kg, during each month, using Equation 6 of this section.

$$H_{HAP} = H_{BC} - \sum_{i=1}^{q} \left(H_{Cn,i}\right) - \sum_{j=1}^{r} \left(H_{CSR,j}\right) - \sum_{k=1}^{q} \sum_{m=1}^{S_k} \left(H_{DEV,k,m}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 6)$$

Where:

H_{HAP}= Total mass of organic HAP emissions for the month, kg.

H_{BC}= Total mass of organic HAP emissions before add-on controls from all the coatings and thinners used during the month, kg, determined according to paragraph (h) of this section.

$H_{Cn,i}$= Total mass of organic HAP emission reduction for controlled coating operation, i, not using a liquid-liquid material balance, excluding all periods of time in which a deviation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, from an operating limit or from any CPMS requirement for the capture system or control device serving the controlled coating operation occurred, for the controlled coating operation during the month, from Equation 2 of this section.

$H_{CSR,j}$= Total mass of organic HAP emission reduction for coating operation, j, controlled by a solvent recovery system using a liquid-liquid material balance, during the month, kg, from Equation 4 of this section.

$H_{DEV,k,m}$= Mass of organic HAP emission reduction, based on the capture system and control device efficiency approved under paragraph (p) of this section for period of deviation, m, for controlled coating operation, k, kg, as determined using Equation 8 of this section.

q = Number of controlled coating operations not using a liquid-liquid material balance.

r = Number of coating operations controlled by a solvent recovery system using a liquid-liquid material balance.

S_k= Number of periods of deviation in the month for which non-zero capture and control device efficiencies have been approved for controlled coating operation, k.

(n) *Calculate the organic HAP emission rate for the month.* Determine the organic HAP emission rate for the month, kg organic HAP per liter coating solids deposited, using Equation 7 of this section:

$$H_{rate} = \left(H_{HAP}\right) / \left(V_{sdep}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 7)$$

Where:

H_{rate}= Organic HAP emission rate for the month compliance period, kg organic HAP per liter coating solids deposited.

H_{HAP}= Mass of organic HAP emissions for the month, kg, determined according to Equation 6 of this section.

V_{sdep}= Total volume of coating solids deposited during the month, liters, from Equation 5 of this section.

(o) *Compliance demonstration.* To demonstrate initial compliance, the organic HAP emissions from the combined electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c) must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limitation in §63.3090(a) or §63.3091(a). You must keep all records as required by §§63.3130 and 63.3131. As part of the Notification of Compliance Status required by §63.3110, you must submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the initial compliance period because the organic HAP emission rate was less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.3090(a) or §63.3091(a) and you achieved the operating limits required by §63.3093 and the work practice standards required by §63.3094.

(p) You may request approval from the Administrator to use non-zero capture efficiencies and add-on control device efficiencies for any period of time in which a deviation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, from an operating limit or from any CPMS requirement for the capture system or add-on control device serving a controlled coating operation occurred.

(1) If you have manually collected parameter data indicating that a capture system or add-on control device was operating normally during a CPMS malfunction, a CPMS out-of-control period, or associated repair, then these data may be used to support and document your request to use the normal capture efficiency or add-on control device efficiency for that period of deviation.

(2) If you have data indicating the actual performance of a capture system or add-on control device (*e.g.,* capture efficiency measured at a reduced flow rate or add-on control device efficiency measured at a reduced thermal oxidizer temperature) during a deviation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, from an operating limit or from any CPMS requirement for the capture system or add-on control device serving a controlled coating operation, then these data may be used to support and document your request to use these values for that period of deviation.

(3) The organic HAP emission reduction achieved during each period of deviation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, from an operating limit or from any CPMS requirement for the capture system or add-on control device serving a controlled coating operation for which the Administrator has approved the use of non-zero capture efficiency and add-on control device efficiency values is calculated using Equation 8 of this section.

$$H_{DEV} = \left(A_{DEV} + B_{DEV}\right)\left(\frac{CE_{DEV}}{100}\right)\left(\frac{DRE_{DEV}}{100}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 8)$$

Where:

H_{DEV}= Mass of organic HAP emission reduction achieved during a period of deviation for the controlled coating operation, kg.

A_{DEV}= Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the controlled coating operation during the period of deviation, kg, as calculated in Equation 8A of this section.

B_{DEV}= Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners used in the controlled coating operation during the period of deviation, kg, as calculated in Equation 8B of this section.

CE_{DEV}= Capture efficiency of the emission capture system vented to the add-on control device, approved for the period of deviation, percent.

DRE_{DEV}= Organic HAP destruction or removal efficiency of the add-on control device approved for the period of deviation, percent.

(4) Calculate the total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the controlled coating operation during the period of deviation using equation 8A of this section:

$$A_{DEV} = \sum_{i=i}^{m} \left(VOL_{CDEV,i}\right)\left(D_{c,i}\right)\left(W_{c,i}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 8A)$$

Where:

A_{DEV}= Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the controlled coating operation during the period of deviation, kg.

$VOL_{CDEV,i}$= total volume of coating, i, used in the controlled coating operation during the period of deviation, liters.

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

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

m = Number of different coatings used.

(5) Calculate the total mass of organic HAP in the thinners used in the controlled coating operation during the period of deviation using equation 8B of this section:

$$BDEV = \sum_{j=i}^{n} \left(VOL_{TDEV,j}\right)\left(D_{t,j}\right)\left(W_{t,j}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 8B)$$

Where:

B_{DEV}= Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners used in the controlled coating operation during the period of deviation, kg.

$VOL_{TDEV,j}$= Total volume of thinner, j, used in the controlled coating operation during the period of deviation, liters.

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

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

n = Number of different thinners used.

[69 FR 22623, Apr. 26, 2004, as amended at 72 FR 20233, Apr. 24, 2007]

§ 63.3162 [Reserved]

§ 63.3163 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations?

(a) To demonstrate continuous compliance with the applicable emission limit in §63.3090(a) or §63.3091(a), the organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period, determined according to the procedures in §63.3161, must be equal to or less than the applicable emission limit in §63.3090(a) or §63.3091(a). A compliance period consists of 1 month. Each month after the end of the initial compliance period described in §63.3160 is a compliance period consisting of that month. You must perform the calculations in §63.3161 on a monthly basis.

(b) If the organic HAP emission rate for any 1 month compliance period exceeded the applicable emission limit in §63.3090(a) or §63.3091(a), this is a deviation from the emission limitation for that compliance period and must be reported as specified in §§63.3110(c)(6) and 63.3120(a)(6).

(c) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each operating limit required by §63.3093 that applies to you, as specified in Table 1 to this subpart.

(1) If an operating parameter is out of the allowed range specified in Table 1 to this subpart, this is a deviation from the operating limit that must be reported as specified in §§63.3110(c)(6) and 63.3120(a)(6).

(2) If an operating parameter deviates from the operating limit specified in Table 1 to this subpart, then you must assume that the emission capture system and add-on control device were achieving zero efficiency during the time period of the deviation except as provided in §63.3161(p).

(d) You must meet the requirements for bypass lines in §63.3168(b) for control devices other than solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances. If any bypass line is opened and emissions are diverted to the atmosphere when the coating operation is running, this is a deviation that must be reported as specified in §63.3110(c)(6) and 63.3120(a)(6). For the purposes of completing the compliance calculations specified in §63.3161(k), you must assume that the emission capture system and add-on control device were achieving zero efficiency during the time period of the deviation.

(e) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with the work practice standards in §63.3094. If you did not develop a work practice plan, if you did not implement the plan, or if you did not keep the records required by §63.3130(n), this is a deviation from the work practice standards that must be reported as specified in §§63.3110(c)(6) and 63.3120(a)(6).

(f) If there were no deviations from the emission limitations, submit a statement as part of the semiannual compliance report that you were in compliance with the emission limitations during the reporting period because the organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period was less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.3090(a) or §63.3091(a), and you achieved the operating limits required by §63.3093 and the work practice standards required by §63.3094 during each compliance period.

(g) [Reserved]

(h) Consistent with §§63.6(e) and 63.7(e)(1), deviations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the emission capture system, add-on control device, or coating operation that may affect emission capture or control device efficiency are not violations if you demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction that you were operating in accordance with §63.6(e)(1). The Administrator will determine whether deviations that occur during a period you identify as a startup, shutdown, or malfunction are violations according to the provisions in §63.6(e).

(i) [Reserved]

(j) You must maintain records as specified in §§63.3130 and 63.3131.

[69 FR 22623, April 26, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20464, Apr. 20, 2006]

§ 63.3164 What are the general requirements for performance tests?

(a) You must conduct each performance test required by §63.3160 according to the requirements in §63.7(e)(1) and under the conditions in this section unless you obtain a waiver of the performance test according to the provisions in §63.7(h).

(1) *Representative coating operation operating conditions.* You must conduct the performance test under representative operating conditions for the coating operation. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, and during periods of nonoperation do not constitute representative conditions. You must record the process information that is necessary to document operating conditions during the test and explain why the conditions represent normal operation.

(2) *Representative emission capture system and add-on control device operating conditions.* You must conduct the performance test when the emission capture system and add-on control device are operating at a representative flow rate, and the add-on control device is operating at a representative inlet

concentration. You must record information that is necessary to document emission capture system and add-on control device operating conditions during the test and explain why the conditions represent normal operation.

(b) You must conduct each performance test of an emission capture system according to the requirements in §63.3165. You must conduct each performance test of an add-on control device according to the requirements in §63.3166.

§ 63.3165 How do I determine the emission capture system efficiency?

You must use the procedures and test methods in this section to determine capture efficiency as part of the performance test required by §63.3160. For purposes of this subpart, a spray booth air seal is not considered a natural draft opening in a PTE or a temporary total enclosure provided you demonstrate that the direction of air movement across the interface between the spray booth air seal and the spray booth is into the spray booth. For purposes of this subpart, a bake oven air seal is not considered a natural draft opening in a PTE or a temporary total enclosure provided you demonstrate that the direction of air movement across the interface between the bake oven air seal and the bake oven is into the bake oven. You may use lightweight strips of fabric or paper, or smoke tubes to make such demonstrations as part of showing that your capture system is a PTE or conducting a capture efficiency test using a temporary total enclosure. You cannot count air flowing from a spray booth air seal into a spray booth as air flowing through a natural draft opening into a PTE or into a temporary total enclosure unless you elect to treat that spray booth air seal as a natural draft opening. You cannot count air flowing from a bake oven air seal into a bake oven as air flowing through a natural draft opening into a PTE or into a temporary total enclosure unless you elect to treat that bake oven air seal as a natural draft opening.

(a) *Assuming 100 percent capture efficiency.* You may assume the capture system efficiency is 100 percent if both of the conditions in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section are met:

(1) The capture system meets the criteria in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for a PTE and directs all the exhaust gases from the enclosure to an add-on control device.

(2) All coatings and thinners used in the coating operation are applied within the capture system, and coating solvent flash-off and coating curing and drying occurs within the capture system. For example, this criterion is not met if parts enter the open shop environment when being moved between a spray booth and a curing oven.

(b) *Measuring capture efficiency.* If the capture system does not meet both of the criteria in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section, then you must use one of the five procedures described in paragraphs (c) through (g) of this section to measure capture efficiency. The capture efficiency measurements use TVH capture efficiency as a surrogate for organic HAP capture efficiency. For the protocols in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, the capture efficiency measurement must consist of three test runs. Each test run must be at least 3 hours duration or the length of a production run, whichever is longer, up to 8 hours. For the purposes of this test, a production run means the time required for a single part to go from the beginning to the end of production, which includes surface preparation activities and drying or curing time.

(c) *Liquid-to-uncaptured-gas protocol using a temporary total enclosure or building enclosure.* The liquid-to-uncaptured-gas protocol compares the mass of liquid TVH in materials used in the coating operation to the mass of TVH emissions not captured by the emission capture system. Use a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure and the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section to measure emission capture system efficiency using the liquid-to-uncaptured-gas protocol.

(1) Either use a building enclosure or construct an enclosure around the coating operation where coatings and thinners are applied, and all areas where emissions from these applied coatings and thinners subsequently occur, such as flash-off, curing, and drying areas. The areas of the coating operation where capture devices collect emissions for routing to an add-on control device, such as the entrance and exit areas of an oven or spray booth, must also be inside the enclosure. The enclosure must meet the applicable definition of a temporary total enclosure or building enclosure in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51.

(2) Use Method 204A or F of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 to determine the mass fraction of TVH liquid input from each coating and thinner used in the coating operation during each capture efficiency test run. To make the determination, substitute TVH for each occurrence of the term volatile organic compounds (VOC) in the methods.

(3) Use Equation 1 of this section to calculate the total mass of TVH liquid input from all the coatings and thinners used in the coating operation during each capture efficiency test run.

$$TVH_{used} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (TVH_i)(Vol_i)(D_i) \qquad (Eq.\ 1)$$

Where:

TVH_i= Mass fraction of TVH in coating or thinner, i, used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run, kg TVH per kg material.

Vol_i= Total volume of coating or thinner, i, used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run, liters.

D_i= Density of coating or thinner, i, kg material per liter material.

n = Number of different coatings and thinners used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run.

(4) Use Method 204D or E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 to measure the total mass, kg, of TVH emissions that are not captured by the emission capture system; they are measured as they exit the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during each capture efficiency test run. To make the measurement, substitute TVH for each occurrence of the term VOC in the methods.

(i) Use Method 204D if the enclosure is a temporary total enclosure.

(ii) Use Method 204E if the enclosure is a building enclosure. During the capture efficiency measurement, all organic compound emitting operations inside the building enclosure, other than the coating operation for which capture efficiency is being determined, must be shut down, but all fans and blowers must be operating normally.

(5) For each capture efficiency test run, determine the percent capture efficiency of the emission capture system using Equation 2 of this section:

$$CE = \frac{(TVH_{used} - TVH_{uncaptured})}{TVH_{used}} \times 100 \qquad (Eq.\ 2)$$

Where:

CE = Capture efficiency of the emission capture system vented to the add-on control device, percent.

TVH_{used}= Total mass of TVH liquid input used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run, kg.

$TVH_{uncaptured}$= Total mass of TVH that is not captured by the emission capture system and that exits from the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during the capture efficiency test run, kg.

(6) Determine the capture efficiency of the emission capture system as the average of the capture efficiencies measured in the three test runs.

(d) *Gas-to-gas protocol using a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure.* The gas-to-gas protocol compares the mass of TVH emissions captured by the emission capture system to the mass of TVH emissions not captured. Use a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure and the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section to measure emission capture system efficiency using the gas-to-gas protocol.

(1) Either use a building enclosure or construct an enclosure around the coating operation where coatings and thinners are applied, and all areas where emissions from these applied coatings and thinners subsequently occur, such as flash-off, curing, and drying areas. The areas of the coating operation where capture devices collect emissions generated by the coating operation for routing to an add-on control device, such as the entrance and exit areas of an oven or a spray booth, must also be inside the enclosure. The enclosure must meet the applicable definition of a temporary total enclosure or building enclosure in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51.

(2) Use Method 204B or C of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 to measure the total mass, kg, of TVH emissions captured by the emission capture system during each capture efficiency test run as measured at the inlet to the add-on control device. To make the measurement, substitute TVH for each occurrence of the term VOC in the methods.

(i) The sampling points for the Method 204B or C measurement must be upstream from the add-on control device and must represent total emissions routed from the capture system and entering the add-on control device.

(ii) If multiple emission streams from the capture system enter the add-on control device without a single common duct, then the emissions entering the add-on control device must be simultaneously or sequentially measured in each duct, and the total emissions entering the add-on control device must be determined.

(3) Use Method 204D or E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 to measure the total mass, kg, of TVH emissions that are not captured by the emission capture system; they are measured as they exit the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during each capture efficiency test run. To make the measurement, substitute TVH for each occurrence of the term VOC in the methods.

(i) Use Method 204D if the enclosure is a temporary total enclosure.

(ii) Use Method 204E if the enclosure is a building enclosure. During the capture efficiency measurement, all organic compound emitting operations inside the building enclosure, other than the coating operation for which capture efficiency is being determined, must be shut down, but all fans and blowers must be operating normally.

(4) For each capture efficiency test run, determine the percent capture efficiency of the emission capture system using Equation 3 of this section:

$$CE = \frac{TVH_{captured}}{\left(TVH_{captured} + TVH_{uncaptured}\right)} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

CE = Capture efficiency of the emission capture system vented to the add-on control device, percent.

$TVH_{captured}$= Total mass of TVH captured by the emission capture system as measured at the inlet to the add-on control device during the emission capture efficiency test run, kg.

$TVH_{uncaptured}$= Total mass of TVH that is not captured by the emission capture system and that exits from the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during the capture efficiency test run, kg.

(5) Determine the capture efficiency of the emission capture system as the average of the capture efficiencies measured in the three test runs.

(e) *Panel testing to determine the capture efficiency of flash-off or bake oven emissions.* You may conduct panel testing to determine the capture efficiency of flash-off or bake oven emissions using ASTM Method D5087–02, "Standard Test Method for Determining Amount of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Released from Solventborne Automotive Coatings and Available for Removal in a VOC Control Device (Abatement)" (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), ASTM Method D6266–00a, "Test Method for Determining the Amount of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Released from Waterborne Automotive Coatings and Available for Removal in a VOC Control Device (Abatement)" (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or the guidelines presented in "Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations," EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22). You may conduct panel testing on representative coatings as described in "Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations," EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22). The results of these panel testing procedures are in units of mass of VOC per volume of coating solids deposited and must be converted to a percent value for use in this subpart. If you panel test representative coatings, then you may convert the panel test result for each representative coating either to a unique percent capture efficiency for each coating grouped with that representative coating by using coating specific values for the volume of coating solids deposited per volume of coating used, mass of VOC per volume of coating, volume fraction solids, transfer efficiency, density and mass fraction VOC in Equations 4 through 6 of this section; or to a composite percent capture efficiency for the group of coatings by using composite values for the group of coatings for the volume of coating solids deposited per volume of coating used and for the mass of VOC per volume of coating, and average values for the group of coatings for volume fraction solids, transfer efficiency, density and mass fraction VOC in Equations 4 through 6 of this section. If you panel test each coating, then you must convert the panel test result for each coating to a unique percent capture efficiency for that coating by using coating specific values for the volume of coating solids deposited per volume of coating used, mass of VOC per volume of coating, volume fraction solids, transfer efficiency, density, and mass fraction VOC in Equations 4 through 6 of this section. Panel test results expressed in units of mass of VOC per volume of coating solids deposited must be converted to percent capture efficiency using Equation 4 of this section. (An alternative for using panel test results expressed in units of mass of VOC per mass of coating solids deposited is presented in paragraph (e)(3) of this section.)

$$CE_i = (P_{v,i})(V_{sdep,i})(100)/(VOC_i) \qquad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:

CE_i= Capture efficiency for coating, i, or for the group of coatings, including coating, i, for the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted, percent.

$P_{v,i}$= Panel test result for coating, i, or for the coating representing coating, i, in the panel test, kg of VOC per liter of coating solids deposited.

$V_{sdep,i}$= Volume of coating solids deposited per volume of coating used for coating, i, or composite volume of coating solids deposited per volume of coating used for the group of coatings including coating, i, in the spray booth(s) preceding the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted, liter of coating solids deposited per liter of coating used, from Equation 5 of this section.

VOC_i= Mass of VOC per volume of coating for coating, i, or composite mass of VOC per volume of coating for the group of coatings including coating, i, kg per liter, from Equation 6 of this section.

(1) Calculate the volume of coating solids deposited per volume of coating used for coating, i, or the composite volume of coating solids deposited per volume of coating used for the group of coatings including coating, i, used during the month in the spray booth(s) preceding the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted using Equation 5 of this section:

$$V_{sdep,i} = \left(V_{s,i}\right)\left(TE_{c,i}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 5)$$

Where:

$V_{sdep,i}$= Volume of coating solids deposited per volume of coating used for coating, i, or composite volume of coating solids deposited per volume of coating used for the group of coatings including coating, i, in the spray booth(s) preceding the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted, liter of coating solids deposited per liter of coating used.

$V_{s,i}$= Volume fraction of coating solids for coating, i, or average volume fraction of coating solids for the group of coatings including coating, i, liter coating solids per liter coating, determined according to §63.3161(f).

$TE_{c,i}$= Transfer efficiency of coating, i, or average transfer efficiency for the group of coatings including coating, i, in the spray booth(s) for the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted determined according to §63.3161(g), expressed as a decimal, for example 60 percent must be expressed as 0.60. (Transfer efficiency also may be determined by testing representative coatings. The same coating groupings may be appropriate for both transfer efficiency testing and panel testing. In this case, all of the coatings in a panel test grouping would have the same transfer efficiency.)

(2) Calculate the mass of VOC per volume of coating for coating, i, or the composite mass of VOC per volume of coating for the group of coatings including coating, i, used during the month in the spray booth(s) preceding the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted, kg, using Equation 6 of this section:

$$VOC_i = \left(D_{c,i}\right)\left(Wvoc_{c,i}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 6)$$

Where:

VOC_i= Mass of VOC per volume of coating for coating, i, or composite mass of VOC per volume of coating for the group of coatings including coating, i, used during the month in the spray booth(s) preceding the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted, kg VOC per liter coating.

$D_{c,i}$= Density of coating, i, or average density of the group of coatings, including coating, i, kg coating per liter coating, density determined according to §63.3151(b).

$Wvoc_{c,i}$= Mass fraction of VOC in coating, i, or average mass fraction of VOC for the group of coatings, including coating, i, kg VOC per kg coating, determined by Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60) or the guidelines for combining analytical VOC content and formulation solvent content presented in Section 9 of “Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations,” EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22).

(3) As an alternative, you may choose to express the results of your panel tests in units of mass of VOC per mass of coating solids deposited and convert such results to a percent using Equation 7 of this section. If you panel test representative coatings, then you may convert the panel test result for each representative coating either to a unique percent capture efficiency for each coating grouped with that representative coating by using coating specific values for the mass of coating solids deposited per mass of coating used, mass fraction VOC, transfer efficiency, and mass fraction solids in Equations 7 and 8 of this section; or to a composite percent capture efficiency for the group of coatings by using composite

values for the group of coatings for the mass of coating solids deposited per mass of coating used and average values for the mass of VOC per volume of coating, average values for the group of coatings for mass fraction VOC, transfer efficiency, and mass fraction solids in Equations 7 and 8 of this section. If you panel test each coating, then you must convert the panel test result for each coating to a unique percent capture efficiency for that coating by using coating specific values for the mass of coating solids deposited per mass of coating used, mass fraction VOC, transfer efficiency, and mass fraction solids in Equations 7 and 8 of this section. Panel test results expressed in units of mass of VOC per mass of coating solids deposited must be converted to percent capture efficiency using Equation 7 of this section:

$$CE_i = (P_{m,i})(W_{sdep,i})(100)/(Wvoc_{c,i}) \qquad \text{(Eq. 7)}$$

Where:

CE_i= Capture efficiency for coating, i, or for the group of coatings including coating, i, for the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted, percent.

$P_{m,i}$= Panel test result for coating, i, or for the coating representing coating, i, in the panel test, kg of VOC per kg of coating solids deposited.

$W_{sdep,i}$= Mass of coating solids deposited per mass of coating used for coating, i, or composite mass of coating solids deposited per mass of coating used for the group of coatings, including coating, i, in the spray booth(s) preceding the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted, kg of solids deposited per kg of coating used, from Equation 8 of this section.

$Wvoc_{c,i}$= Mass fraction of VOC in coating, i, or average mass fraction of VOC for the group of coatings, including coating, i, kg VOC per kg coating, determined by Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60) or the guidelines for combining analytical VOC content and formulation solvent content presented in Section 9 of “Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations,” EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22).

(4) Calculate the mass of coating solids deposited per mass of coating used for each coating or the composite mass of coating solids deposited per mass of coating used for each group of coatings used during the month in the spray booth(s) preceding the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted using Equation 8 of this section:

$$W_{sdep,i} = (W_{s,i})(TE_{c,i}) \qquad \text{(Eq. 8)}$$

Where:

$W_{sdep,i}$= Mass of coating solids deposited per mass of coating used for coating, i, or composite mass of coating solids deposited per mass of coating used for the group of coatings including coating, i, in the spray booth(s) preceding the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted, kg coating solids deposited per kg coating used.

$W_{s,i}$= Mass fraction of coating solids for coating, i, or average mass fraction of coating solids for the group of coatings including coating, i, kg coating solids per kg coating, determined by Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60) or the guidelines for combining analytical VOC content and formulation solvent content presented in “Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations,” EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22).

$TE_{c,i}$= Transfer efficiency of coating, i, or average transfer efficiency for the group of coatings including coating, i, in the spray booth(s) for the flash-off area or bake oven for which the panel test is conducted determined according to §63.3161(g), expressed as a decimal, for example 60 percent must be expressed

as 0.60. (Transfer efficiency also may be determined by testing representative coatings. The same coating groupings may be appropriate used for both transfer efficiency testing and panel testing. In this case, all of the coatings in a panel test grouping would have the same transfer efficiency.)

(f) *Alternative capture efficiency procedure.* As an alternative to the procedures specified in paragraphs (c) through (e) and (g) of this section, you may determine capture efficiency using any other capture efficiency protocol and test methods that satisfy the criteria of either the DQO or LCL approach as described in appendix A to subpart KK of this part.

(g) *Panel testing to determine the capture efficiency of spray booth emissions from solvent-borne coatings.* You may conduct panel testing to determine the capture efficiency of spray booth emissions from solvent-borne coatings using the procedure in appendix A to this subpart.

[69 FR 22623, Apr. 26, 2004, as amended at 72 FR 20234, Apr. 24, 2007]

§ 63.3166 How do I determine the add-on control device emission destruction or removal efficiency?

You must use the procedures and test methods in this section to determine the add-on control device emission destruction or removal efficiency as part of the performance test required by §63.3160. You must conduct three test runs as specified in §63.7(e)(3), and each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(a) For all types of add-on control devices, use the test methods specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Use Method 1 or 1A of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, to select sampling sites and velocity traverse points.

(2) Use Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, to measure gas volumetric flow rate.

(3) Use Method 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, for gas analysis to determine dry molecular weight. The ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10–1981, “Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses [Part 10, Instruments and Apparatus]” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), may be used as an alternative to Method 3B.

(4) Use Method 4 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 to determine stack gas moisture.

(5) Methods for determining gas volumetric flow rate, dry molecular weight, and stack gas moisture must be performed, as applicable, during each test run.

(b) Measure total gaseous organic mass emissions as carbon at the inlet and outlet of the add-on control device simultaneously, using either Method 25 or 25A of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section. You must use the same method for both the inlet and outlet measurements.

(1) Use Method 25 if the add-on control device is an oxidizer and you expect the total gaseous organic concentration as carbon to be more than 50 parts per million by volume (ppmv) at the control device outlet.

(2) Use Method 25A if the add-on control device is an oxidizer and you expect the total gaseous organic concentration as carbon to be 50 ppmv or less at the control device outlet.

(3) Use Method 25A if the add-control device is not an oxidizer.

(c) If two or more add-on control devices are used for the same emission stream, then you must measure emissions at the outlet of each device. For example, if one add-on control device is a concentrator with an outlet for the high-volume, dilute stream that has been treated by the concentrator, and a second add-on control device is an oxidizer with an outlet for the low-volume, concentrated stream that is treated with the

oxidizer, you must measure emissions at the outlet of the oxidizer and the high volume dilute stream outlet of the concentrator.

(d) For each test run, determine the total gaseous organic emissions mass flow rates for the inlet and the outlet of the add-on control device, using Equation 1 of this section. If there is more than one inlet or outlet to the add-on control device, you must calculate the total gaseous organic mass flow rate using Equation 1 of this section for each inlet and each outlet and then total all of the inlet emissions and total all of the outlet emissions.

$$M_f = Q_{sd} C_c (12)(0.0416)(10^{-6}) \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

M_f= Total gaseous organic emissions mass flow rate, kg per hour (kg/h).

C_c= Concentration of organic compounds as carbon in the vent gas, as determined by Method 25 or Method 25A, ppmv, dry basis.

Q_{sd}= Volumetric flow rate of gases entering or exiting the add-on control device, as determined by Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G, dry standard cubic meters per hour (dscm/h).

0.0416 = Conversion factor for molar volume, kg-moles per cubic meter (mol/m^3) (@ 293 Kelvin (K) and 760 millimeters of mercury (mmHg)).

(e) For each test run, determine the add-on control device organic emissions destruction or removal efficiency using Equation 2 of this section:

$$DRE = \frac{M_{fi} - M_{fo}}{M_{fi}}(100) \qquad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

DRE = Organic emissions destruction or removal efficiency of the add-on control device, percent.

M_{fi}= Total gaseous organic emissions mass flow rate at the inlet(s) to the add-on control device, using Equation 1 of this section, kg/h.

M_{fo}= Total gaseous organic emissions mass flow rate at the outlet(s) of the add-on control device, using Equation 1 of this section, kg/h.

(f) Determine the emission destruction or removal efficiency of the add-on control device as the average of the efficiencies determined in the three test runs and calculated in Equation 2 of this section.

§ 63.3167 How do I establish the add-on control device operating limits during the performance test?

During the performance test required by §63.3160 and described in §§63.3164 and 63.3166, you must establish the operating limits required by §63.3093 according to this section, unless you have received approval for alternative monitoring and operating limits under §63.8(f) as specified in §63.3093.

(a) *Thermal oxidizers* . If your add-on control device is a thermal oxidizer, establish the operating limit according to paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) During the performance test, you must monitor and record the combustion temperature at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs. You must monitor the temperature in the firebox of the thermal oxidizer or immediately downstream of the firebox before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

(2) Use all valid data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average combustion temperature maintained during the performance test. This average combustion temperature is the minimum 3-hour average operating limit for your thermal oxidizer.

(3) As an alternative, if the latest operating permit issued before April 26, 2007, for the thermal oxidizer at your facility contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements for the combustion temperature that are consistent with the requirements for thermal oxidizers in 40 CFR 60.395(c), then you may set the minimum operating limit for the combustion temperature for each such thermal oxidizer at your affected source at 28 degrees Celsius (50 degrees Fahrenheit) below the average combustion temperature during the performance test of that thermal oxidizer. If you do not have an operating permit for the thermal oxidizer at your facility and the latest construction permit issued before April 26, 2007, for the thermal oxidizer at your facility contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements for the combustion temperature that are consistent with the requirements for thermal oxidizers in 40 CFR 60.395(c), then you may set the minimum operating limit for the combustion temperature for each such thermal oxidizer at your affected source at 28 degrees Celsius (50 degrees Fahrenheit) below the average combustion temperature during the performance test of that thermal oxidizer. If you use 28 degrees Celsius (50 degrees Fahrenheit) below the combustion temperature maintained during the performance test as the minimum operating limit for a thermal oxidizer, then you must keep the combustion temperature set point on that thermal oxidizer no lower than 14 degrees Celsius (25 degrees Fahrenheit) below the lower of that set point during the performance test for that thermal oxidizer and the average combustion temperature maintained during the performance test for that thermal oxidizer.

(f) *Emission capture systems.* For each capture device that is not part of a PTE that meets the criteria of §63.3165(a) and that is not capturing emissions from a downdraft spray booth or from a flash-off area or bake oven associated with a downdraft spray booth, establish an operating limit for either the gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure, as specified in paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section. The operating limit for a PTE is specified in Table 1 to this subpart.

(1) During the capture efficiency determination required by §63.3160 and described in §§63.3164 and 63.3165, you must monitor and record either the gas volumetric flow rate or the duct static pressure for each separate capture device in your emission capture system at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs at a point in the duct between the capture device and the add-on control device inlet.

(2) Calculate and record the average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure for the three test runs for each capture device, using all valid data. This average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure is the minimum operating limit for that specific capture device.

[69 FR 22623, Apr. 26, 2004, as amended at 72 FR 20235, Apr. 24, 2007]

§ 63.3168 What are the requirements for continuous parameter monitoring system installation, operation, and maintenance?

(a) *General.* You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS specified in paragraphs (c), (e), (f), and (g) of this section according to paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section. You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS specified in paragraphs (b) and (d) of this section according to paragraphs (a)(3) through (5) of this section.

(1) The CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period. You must have a minimum of four equally-spaced successive cycles of CPMS operation in 1 hour.

(2) You must determine the average of all recorded readings for each successive 3-hour period of the emission capture system and add-on control device operation.

(3) You must record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check of the CPMS.

(4) You must maintain the CPMS at all times and have available necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.

(5) You must operate the CPMS and collect emission capture system and add-on control device parameter data at all times that a controlled coating operation is operating, except during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, if applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments).

(6) You must not use emission capture system or add-on control device parameter data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, out-of-control periods, or required quality assurance or control activities when calculating data averages. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in calculating the data averages for determining compliance with the emission capture system and add-on control device operating limits.

(7) A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the CPMS to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. Any period for which the monitoring system is out of control and data are not available for required calculations is a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(b) *Capture system bypass line.* You must meet the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section for each emission capture system that contains bypass lines that could divert emissions away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere.

(1) You must monitor or secure the valve or closure mechanism controlling the bypass line in a nondiverting position in such a way that the valve or closure mechanism cannot be opened without creating a record that the valve was opened. The method used to monitor or secure the valve or closure mechanism must meet one of the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) *Flow control position indicator.* Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a flow control position indicator that takes a reading at least once every 15 minutes and provides a record indicating whether the emissions are directed to the add-on control device or diverted from the add-on control device. The time of occurrence and flow control position must be recorded, as well as every time the flow direction is changed. The flow control position indicator must be installed at the entrance to any bypass line that could divert the emissions away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere.

(ii) *Car-seal or lock-and-key valve closures.* Secure any bypass line valve in the closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration. You must visually inspect the seal or closure mechanism at least once every month to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position, and the emissions are not diverted away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere.

(iii) *Valve closure monitoring.* Ensure that any bypass line valve is in the closed (nondiverting) position through monitoring of valve position at least once every 15 minutes. You must inspect the monitoring system at least once every month to verify that the monitor will indicate valve position.

(iv) *Automatic shutdown system.* Use an automatic shutdown system in which the coating operation is stopped when flow is diverted by the bypass line away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere when the coating operation is running. You must inspect the automatic shutdown system at least once every month to verify that it will detect diversions of flow and shut down the coating operation.

(2) If any bypass line is opened, you must include a description of why the bypass line was opened and the length of time it remained open in the semiannual compliance reports required in §63.3120.

(c) *Thermal oxidizers and catalytic oxidizers.* If you are using a thermal oxidizer or catalytic oxidizer as an add-on control device (including those used to treat desorbed concentrate streams from concentrators or carbon adsorbers), you must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) For a thermal oxidizer, install a gas temperature monitor in the firebox of the thermal oxidizer or in the duct immediately downstream of the firebox before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

(3) For all thermal oxidizers and catalytic oxidizers, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) and (c)(3)(i) through (vii) of this section for each gas temperature monitoring device.

(i) Locate the temperature sensor in a position that provides a representative temperature.

(ii) Use a temperature sensor with a measurement sensitivity of 4 degrees Fahrenheit or 0.75 percent of the temperature value, whichever is larger.

(iii) Shield the temperature sensor system from electromagnetic interference and chemical contaminants.

(iv) If a gas temperature chart recorder is used, it must have a measurement sensitivity in the minor division of at least 20 degrees Fahrenheit.

(v) Perform an electronic calibration at least semiannually according to the procedures in the manufacturer's owners manual. Following the electronic calibration, you must conduct a temperature sensor validation check in which a second or redundant temperature sensor placed nearby the process temperature sensor must yield a reading within 30 degrees Fahrenheit of the process temperature sensor reading.

(vi) Conduct calibration and validation checks any time the sensor exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating temperature range or install a new temperature sensor.

(vii) At least monthly, inspect components for integrity and electrical connections for continuity, oxidation, and galvanic corrosion.

(g) *Emission capture systems.* The capture system monitoring system must comply with the applicable requirements in paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) For each flow measurement device, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) and (g)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Locate a flow sensor in a position that provides a representative flow measurement in the duct from each capture device in the emission capture system to the add-on control device.

(ii) Reduce swirling flow or abnormal velocity distributions due to upstream and downstream disturbances.

(iii) Conduct a flow sensor calibration check at least semiannually.

(iv) At least monthly, inspect components for integrity, electrical connections for continuity, and mechanical connections for leakage.

(2) For each pressure drop measurement device, you must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) and (g)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section.

(i) Locate the pressure tap(s) in a position that provides a representative measurement of the pressure drop across each opening you are monitoring.

(ii) Minimize or eliminate pulsating pressure, vibration, and internal and external corrosion.

(iii) Check pressure tap pluggage daily.

(iv) Using an inclined manometer with a measurement sensitivity of 0.0002 inch water, check gauge calibration quarterly and transducer calibration monthly.

(v) Conduct calibration checks any time the sensor exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating pressure range or install a new pressure sensor.

(vi) At least monthly, inspect components for integrity, electrical connections for continuity, and mechanical connections for leakage.

§ 63.3169 What are the requirements for a capture system or add-on control device which is not taken into account when demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limitations?

You may have capture systems or add-on control devices which you choose not to take into account when demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limitations. For any such capture system or add-on control device, you are not required to comply with the requirements of §§63.3093, 63.3100, 63.3110, 63.3120, 63.3130, 63.3131, and 63.3160 through 63.3168 with regard to notification, reporting, recordkeeping, performance tests, monitoring, operating parameters, capture efficiency, add-on control device efficiency, destruction efficiency, or removal efficiency. If, at a later date, you decide to take any such capture system or add-on control device into account when demonstrating compliance with the emission limitations, then at that time you must comply with the requirements of §§63.3093, 63.3100, 63.3110, 63.3120, 63.3130, 63.3131, and 63.3160 through 63.3168 with regard to notification, recordkeeping, performance tests, monitoring, operating parameters, capture efficiency, add-on control device efficiency, destruction efficiency, and removal efficiency, as applicable, for that capture system or add-on control device.

[72 FR 20235, Apr. 24, 2007]

Compliance Requirements for the Combined Primer-Surfacer, Topcoat, Final Repair, Glass Bonding Primer, and Glass Bonding Adhesive Emission Limitations and the Separate Electrodeposition Primer Emission Limitations

§ 63.3170 By what date must I conduct performance tests and other initial compliance demonstrations?

(b) *Existing affected sources.* For an existing affected source, you must meet the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of §63.3160.

§ 63.3171 How do I demonstrate initial compliance?

(a) You must meet all of the requirements of this section to demonstrate initial compliance. To demonstrate initial compliance, the organic HAP emissions from the combined primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c) must meet the applicable emission limitation in §63.3090(b) or §63.3091(b); and the organic HAP emissions from the electrodeposition primer operation must meet the applicable emissions limitations in §63.3092(a) or (b).

(b) *Compliance with operating limits.* Except as provided in §63.3160(a)(4), you must establish and demonstrate continuous compliance during the initial compliance period with the operating limits required by §63.3093, using the procedures specified in §§63.3167 and 63.3168.

(c) *Compliance with work practice requirements.* You must develop, implement, and document your implementation of the work practice plans required by §63.3094(b) and (c) during the initial compliance period, as specified in §63.3130.

(d) *Compliance with emission limits.* You must follow the procedures in §63.3161(e) through (n), excluding materials used in electrodeposition primer operations, to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit in §63.3090(b) or §63.3091(b). You must follow the procedures in paragraph (e) of this section to demonstrate compliance with the emission limit in §63.3092(a), or paragraphs (f) through (g) of this section to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations in §63.3092(b).

(e) *Determine the mass fraction of each organic HAP in each material used in the electrodeposition primer operation.* You must determine the mass fraction of each organic HAP for each material used in the electrodeposition primer operation during the compliance period by using one of the options in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) *Method 311 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 63).* You may use Method 311 for determining the mass fraction of each organic HAP.

(2) *Alternative method.* You may use an alternative test method for determining the mass fraction of organic HAP once the Administrator has approved it. You must follow the procedure in §63.7(f) to submit an alternative test method for approval.

(3) *Information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material.* You may rely on information other than that generated by the test methods specified in paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section, such as manufacturer's formulation data, if it represents each organic HAP that is present at 0.1 percent by mass or more for OSHA-defined carcinogens, as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4), and at 1.0 percent by mass or more for other compounds. If there is a disagreement between such information and results of a test conducted according to paragraph (e)(1) or (2) of this section, then the test method results will take precedence unless after consultation, the facility demonstrates to the satisfaction of the enforcement authority that the facility's data are correct.

(f) *Capture of electrodeposition bake oven emissions.* You must show that the electrodeposition bake oven meets the criteria in sections 5.3 through 5.5 of Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 and directs all of the exhaust gases from the bake oven to an add-on control device. For purposes of this showing, an electrodeposition bake oven air seal is not considered a natural draft opening provided you demonstrate that the direction of air movement across the interface between the bake oven air seal and the bake oven is into the bake oven. You may use lightweight strips of fabric or paper, or smoke tubes to make such demonstrations. You cannot count air flowing from an electrodeposition bake oven air seal into an electrodeposition bake oven as air flowing through a natural draft opening unless you elect to treat that electrodeposition bake oven air seal as a natural draft opening.

(g) *Control of electrodeposition bake oven emissions.* Determine the efficiency of each control device on each electrodeposition bake oven using the procedures in §§63.3164 and 63.3166.

(h) *Compliance demonstration.* To demonstrate initial compliance, the organic HAP emissions from the combined primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c) must meet the applicable emission limitation in §63.3090(b) or §63.3091(b); the organic HAP emissions from the electrodeposition primer operation must meet the applicable emissions limitations in §63.3092(a) or (b). You must keep all records as required by §§63.3130 and 63.3131. As part of the Notification of Compliance Status required by §63.3110, you must submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the initial compliance period because the organic HAP emission rate from the combined primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations plus all coatings and thinners, except for deadener materials and for adhesive and sealer materials that are not components of glass bonding systems, used in coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c) was less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.3090(b) or §63.3091(b), and the organic HAP emissions from the electrodeposition primer operation met the applicable emissions limitations in §63.3092(a) or (b), and you achieved the operating limits required by §63.3093 and the work practice standards required by §63.3094.

[69 FR 22623, Apr. 26, 2004, as amended at 72 FR 20235, Apr. 24, 2007]

§ 63.3172 [Reserved]

§ 63.3173 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations?

(a) To demonstrate continuous compliance with the applicable emission limit in §63.3090(b) or §63.3091(b), the organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period determined according to the procedures in §63.3171 must be equal to or less than the applicable emission limit in §63.3090(b) or §63.3091(b). A compliance period consists of 1 month. Each month after the end of the initial compliance period described in §63.3170 is a compliance period consisting of that month. You must perform the calculations in §63.3171 on a monthly basis.

(b) If the organic HAP emission rate for any 1 month compliance period exceeded the applicable emission limit in §63.3090(b) or §63.3091(b), this is a deviation from the emission limitation for that compliance period and must be reported as specified in §§63.3110(c)(6) and 63.3120(a)(6).

(c) You must meet the requirements of §63.3163(c) through (j).

§ 63.3174 What are the requirements for a capture system or add-on control device which is not taken into account when demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limitations?

You may have capture systems or add-on control devices which you choose not to take into account when demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limitations. For any such capture system or add-on control device, you are not required to comply with the requirements of §§63.3093, 63.3100, 63.3110, 63.3120, 63.3130, 63.3131, and 63.3160 through 63.3168 with regard to notification, reporting, recordkeeping, performance tests, monitoring, operating parameters, capture efficiency, add-on control device efficiency, destruction efficiency, or removal efficiency. If, at a later date, you decide to take any such capture system or add-on control device into account when demonstrating compliance with the emission limitations, then at that time you must comply with the requirements of §§63.3093, 63.3100, 63.3110, 63.3120, 63.3130, 63.3131, and 63.3160 through 63.3168 with regard to notification, reporting, recordkeeping, performance tests, monitoring, operating parameters, capture efficiency, add-on control device efficiency, destruction efficiency, and removal efficiency, as applicable, for that capture system or add-on control device.

[72 FR 20236, Apr. 24, 2007]

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.3175 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by us, EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the EPA Administrator and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the work practice standards in §63.3094 under §63.6(g).

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90.

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

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

§ 63.3176 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the CAA, in the General Provisions of this part, and in this section as follows:

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

Add-on control device efficiency means the ratio of the emissions collected or destroyed by an add-on air pollution control device to the total emissions that are introduced into the control device, expressed as a percentage.

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

Adhesive and sealer material means adhesives, sealers and thinners added to adhesives or sealers.

Anti-chip coating means a specialty type of coating designed to reduce stone chipping damage. Anti-chip coating may be applied to broad areas of the vehicle or to selected vehicle surfaces that are most vulnerable to impingement by stones and other road debris. Anti-chip coating is typically applied after the *electrodeposition primer* and before the *topcoat.* Anti-chip coating is a type of *primer-surfacer.*

Automobile means a motor vehicle designed to carry up to eight passengers, excluding vans, sport utility vehicles, and motor vehicles designed primarily to transport light loads of property. See also *Light-duty truck* .

Automobile and light-duty truck assembly plant means a facility which assembles automobiles or light-duty trucks, including coating facilities and processes.

Bake oven air seal means an entry or entry vestibule to or an exit or exit vestibule from a bake oven which isolates the bake oven from the area immediately preceding (for an entry or entry vestibule) or immediately following (for an exit or exit vestibule) the bake oven. No significant VOC generating activity takes place in a bake oven air seal. Fresh air is supplied into a bake oven air seal and is then directed in part into the bake oven and in part into the area immediately preceding or immediately following the bake oven. All types of bake ovens, including ovens associated with spray booths and electrodeposition primer bake ovens, may have bake oven air seals.

Basecoat/clearcoat means a topcoat system applied to exterior and selected interior vehicle surfaces primarily to provide an aesthetically pleasing appearance and acceptable durability performance. It consists of a layer of pigmented basecoat color coating, followed directly by a layer of a clear or semitransparent coating. It may include multiple layers of color coats or tinted clear materials.

Blackout coating means a type of specialty coating applied on selected vehicle surfaces (including areas of the engine compartment visible through the grill, and window and pillar trim) to provide a cosmetic appearance. Typically black or dark gray color. Blackout coating may be included in either the primer-surfacer or topcoat operations.

Body part means exterior parts such as hoods, fenders, doors, roof, quarter panels, decklids, tail gates, and cargo beds. Body parts were traditionally made of sheet metal, but now are also made of plastic. Bumpers, fascia, and cladding are not body parts.

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

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

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

Catalytic oxidizer means a device for oxidizing pollutants or waste materials via flame and heat incorporating a catalyst to aid the combustion at lower operating temperature.

Chip resistant edge primer means an *anti-chip coating* applied to the leading edge of parts such as the hood or roof.

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

Coating means a material applied to a substrate for decorative, protective, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, sealants, caulks, inks, adhesives, primers, deadeners, and maskants. Decorative, protective, or functional materials that consist only of protective oils for metal, acids, bases, or any combination of these substances are not considered coatings for the purposes of this subpart.

Coating operation means equipment used to apply coating to a substrate (coating application) and to dry or cure the coating after application. A single coating operation always includes at least the point at which a coating is applied and all subsequent points in the affected source where organic HAP emissions from that coating occur. There may be multiple coating operations in an affected source. Coating application with hand-held nonrefillable aerosol containers, touchup bottles, touchup markers, marking pens, or pinstriping equipment is not a coating operation for the purposes of this subpart. The application of temporary materials such as protective oils and “travel waxes” that are designed to be removed from the vehicle before it is delivered to a retail purchaser is not a coating operation for the purposes of this subpart.

Coating solids means the nonvolatile portion of the coating.

Container means a receptacle, such as a can, vessel, tote, or tank, in which coatings, solvents or cleaning materials are held, stored, mixed, or carried.

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

Controlled coating operation means a *coating operation* from which some or all of the organic HAP emissions are routed through a *capture system* and an *add-on control device* which are taken into account when demonstrating compliance with an emission limitation in this subpart.

Day tank means tank with agitation and pumping system used for mixing and continuous circulation of coatings from the paint storage area to the spray booth area of the paint shop.

Deadener means a specialty coating applied to selected vehicle surfaces primarily for the purpose of reducing the sound of road noise in the passenger compartment.

Deadener material means deadener and thinner added to deadener.

Deposited solids means the coating solids which remain on the substrate or object being painted.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard; fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or fails to meet any emission limit or operating limit or work practice standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart. A deviation is not always a violation.

Electrodeposition primer or electrocoating primer means a process of applying a protective, corrosion-resistant waterborne primer on exterior and interior surfaces that provides thorough coverage of recessed areas. It is a dip coating method that uses an electrical field to apply or deposit the conductive coating onto the part. The object being painted acts as an electrode that is oppositely charged from the particles of paint in the dip tank. Also referred to as E-Coat, Uni-Prime, and ELPO Primer.

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

Final repair means the operations performed and coating(s) applied to completely-assembled motor vehicles or to parts that are not yet on a completely assembled motor vehicle to correct damage or imperfections in the coating. The curing of the coatings applied in these operations is accomplished at a lower temperature than that used for curing primer-surfacer and topcoat. This lower temperature cure avoids the need to send parts that are not yet on a completely assembled vehicle through the same type of curing process used for primer-surfacer and topcoat and is necessary to protect heat sensitive components on completely assembled motor vehicles.

Flash-off area means the portion of a coating process between the coating application station and the next coating application station or drying oven where solvent begins to evaporate from the coated vehicle.

Glass bonding adhesive means an adhesive used to bond windshield or other glass to an automobile or light-duty truck body.

Glass bonding primer means a primer applied to windshield or other glass, or to body openings to prepare the glass or body openings for the application of glass bonding adhesive, or the installation of adhesive bonded glass.

Guide coat means *Primer-surfacer* .

In-line repair means the operation performed and coating(s) applied to correct damage or imperfections in the topcoat on parts that are not yet on a completely assembled motor vehicle. The curing of the coatingspplied in these operations is accomplished at essentially the same temperature as that used for curing the previously applied topcoat. Also referred to as high bake repair or high bake reprocess. In-line repair is considered part of the topcoat operation.

Light-duty truck means vans, sport utility vehicles, and motor vehicles designed primarily to transport light loads of property with gross vehicle weight rating of 8,500 lbs or less.

Lower body anti-chip coating means an *anti-chip coating* applied to lower body surfaces such as rocker panels, valence panels, lower portions of doors, or lower portions of fenders.

Manufacturer's formulation data means data on a material (such as a coating) that are supplied by the material manufacturer based on knowledge of the ingredients used to manufacture that material, rather than based on testing of the material with the test methods specified in §§63.3151 and 63.3161. Manufacturer's formulation data may include, but are not limited to, information on density, organic HAP content, volatile organic matter content, and coating solids content.

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

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

Organic HAP content means the mass of organic HAP per mass of coating material.

Other motor vehicle means a self-propelled vehicle designed for transporting persons or property on a street or highway that has a gross vehicle weight rating over 8,500 pounds. You may choose to make the coating of other motor vehicles subject to this subpart pursuant to §63.3082(c).

Other motor vehicle assembly plant means a facility which assembles other motor vehicles, including coating facilities and processes.

Paint line means a set of coating operations which includes a topcoat operation and, if present, includes electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, final repair, glass bonding primer and glass bonding adhesive operations in which the same new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies, or body parts for new automobiles, or new light-duty trucks are coated. The most typical paint line consists of a set of electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, and glass bonding adhesive operations in which the same new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies are coated.

Paint shop means the collection of all areas at the facility in which new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies, or body parts for new automobiles or new light-duty trucks are phosphated and coated (including application, flash-off, drying and curing of electrodeposition primer, primer-surfacer, topcoat, final repair, glass bonding primer, glass bonding adhesive, deadener, adhesives and sealers); all coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c); all areas at the facility in which substrates or equipment are cleaned relating to the coating of new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies, the coating of body parts for new automobiles or new light-duty trucks, or coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c); and all areas at the facility used for storage, mixing, conveying and waste handling of coatings, thinners and cleaning materials related to the coating of new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies, the coating of body parts for new automobiles or new light-duty trucks, or coating operations added to the affected source pursuant to §63.3082(c). If there is no application of topcoat to new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies, or body parts for new automobiles or new light-duty trucks at the facility, then for purposes of this subpart the facility does not have a paint shop.

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

Plastic or composites molding facility means a facility where the purchase cost of capital equipment used for plastic or composites molding, including presses, tooling, and associated material processing and handling equipment, is greater than the purchase cost of capital equipment used for the surface coating of new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies or body parts for new automobiles or new light-duty trucks.

Primer-surfacer means an intermediate protective coating applied on the *electrodeposition primer* and under the *topcoat.* Primer-surfacer provides adhesion, protection, and appearance properties to the total finish. Primer-surfacer may also be called *guide coat* or *surfacer. Anti-chip coating* is a type of primer-surfacer.

Purge/clean operation means the process of flushing paint out and cleaning the spray lines when changing colors or to remove undesired material. It includes use of air and solvents to clean the lines.

Purge capture means the capture of purge solvent and materials into a closed collection system immediately after purging the system. It is used to prevent the release of organic HAP emissions and includes the disposal of the captured purge material.

Purge material means the coating and associated cleaning solvent materials expelled from the spray system during the process of cleaning the spray lines and applicators when color-changing or to maintain the cleanliness of the spray system.

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

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

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

Sealer means a high solids, high viscosity material, generally, but not always, applied in the paint shop after the body has received an electrodeposition primer coating. The primary purpose of sealers is to fill body joints completely so that there is no intrusion of water, gases or corrosive materials into the passenger area of the body compartment. Also referred to as sealants.

Spray booth means a ventilated structure housing automatic and/or manual spray application equipment for coating operations. Includes facilities for the capture and entrapment of particulate overspray.

Spray booth air seal means an entry or entry vestibule to or exit or exit vestibule from a spray booth which isolates the spray booth from the area immediately preceding (for an entry or entry vestibule) or immediately following (for an exit or exit vestibule) the spray booth. No coating application or other VOC generating activity takes place in a spray booth air seal. Fresh air is supplied into a spray booth air seal and is then directed in part into the spray booth and in part into the area immediately preceding or immediately following the spray booth.

Startup, initial means the first time equipment is used in a facility to produce a salable product.

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

Surfacer means *Primer-surfacer* .

Tack-wipe means solvent impregnated cloth used to remove dust from surfaces prior to application of coatings.

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

Thermal oxidizer means a device for oxidizing air pollutants or waste materials via flame and heat.

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

Topcoat means the final coating system applied to provide the final color and/or a protective finish. The topcoat may be a monocoat color or basecoat/clearcoat system. In-line repair and two-tone are part of topcoat.

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

Touchup bottle means a coating container with a volume of 0.25 liter or less used with a brush or other non-atomizing applicator.

Transfer efficiency means the ratio of the amount of coating solids deposited onto the surface of the object to the total amount of coating solids sprayed while applying the coating to the object.

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

Underbody anti-chip coating means an *anti-chip coating* applied to the underbody or wheel wells primarily for the purpose of protecting these areas of the vehicle from stone chipping.

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

Volume fraction of coating solids means the ratio of the volume of coating solids (also known as volume of nonvolatiles) to the volume of coating; liters of coating solids per liter of coating.

[69 FR 22623, Apr. 26, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 76927, Dec. 22, 2006; 72 FR 20236, Apr. 24, 2007]

Table 1 to Subpart IIII of Part 63—Operating Limits for Capture Systems and Add-On Control Devices

If you are required to comply with operating limits by §63.3093, you must comply with the applicable operating limits in the following table

For the following device . . .	You must meet the following operating limit . . .	And you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the operating limit by
1. Thermal oxidizer	a. The average combustion temperature in any 3-hour period must not fall below the combustion temperature limit established according to §63.3167(a)	i. Collecting the combustion temperature data according to §63.3168(c); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average combustion temperature at or above temperature limit.
	b. The temperature of the carbon bed after completing each regeneration and any cooling cycle must not exceed the carbon bed temperature limit established according to §63.3167(c)	i. Measuring the temperature of the carbon bed after completing each regeneration and any cooling cycle according to §63.3168(d); and ii. Operating the carbon beds such that each carbon bed is not returned to service until completing each regeneration and any cooling cycle until the recorded temperature of the carbon bed is at or below the temperature limit.
6. Emission capture system that is a PTE	a. The direction of the air flow at all times must be into the enclosure; and either b. The average facial velocity of air through all natural draft openings in the enclosure must be at least 200 feet per minute; or c. The pressure drop across the enclosure must be at least 0.007 inch water, as established in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51	i. Collecting the direction of air flow, and either the facial velocity of air through all natural draft openings according to §63.3168(g)(1) or the pressure drop across the enclosure according to §63.3168(g)(2); and ii. Maintaining the facial velocity of air flow through all natural draft openings

For the following device . . .	You must meet the following operating limit . . .	And you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the operating limit by
		or the pressure drop at or above the facial velocity limit or pressure drop limit, and maintaining the direction of air flow into the enclosure at all times.
7. Emission capture system that is not a PTE	a. The average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure in each duct between a capture device and add-on control device inlet in any 3-hour period must not fall below the average volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure limit established for that capture device according to §63.3167(f). This applies only to capture devices that are not part of a PTE that meets the criteria of §63.3165(a) and that are not capturing emissions from a downdraft spray booth or from a flashoff area or bake oven associated with a downdraft spray booth	i. Collecting the gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure for each capture device according to §63.3168(g); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure for each capture device at or above the gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure limit.

[69 FR 22623, Apr. 26, 2004, as amended at 72 FR 20236, Apr. 24, 2007]

Table 2 to Subpart IIII of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart IIII of Part 63

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

table

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart IIII	Explanation
§63.1(a)(1)–(12)	General Applicability	Yes	
§63.1(b)(1)–(3)	Initial Applicability Determination	Yes	Applicability to subpart IIII is also specified in §63.3081.
§63.1(c)(1)	Applicability After Standard Established	Yes	
§63.1(c)(2)	Applicability of Permit Program for Area Sources	No	Area sources are not subject to subpart IIII.
§63.1(c)(5)	Extensions and Notifications	Yes	
§63.1(e)	Applicability of Permit Program Before Relevant Standard is Set	Yes	
§63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional definitions are specified in §63.3176.
§63.3(a)–(c)	Units and Abbreviations	Yes	
§63.4(a)(1)–(5)	Prohibited Activities	Yes	
§63.4(b)–(c)	Circumvention/Fragmentation	Yes	
§63.5(a)	Preconstruction Review Applicability	Yes	

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart IIII	Explanation
§63.5(b)(1)–(6)	Requirements for Existing, Newly Constructed, and Reconstructed Sources	Yes	
§63.5(d)	Application for Approval of Construction/Reconstruction	Yes	
§63.5(e)	Approval of Construction/Reconstruction	Yes	
§63.5(f)	Approval of Construction/Reconstruction Based on Prior State Review	Yes	
§63.6(a)	Compliance With Standards and Maintenance Requirements—Applicability	Yes	
§63.6(b)(1)–(7)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Sources	Yes	Section 63.3083 specifies the compliance dates.
§63.6(c)(1)–(5)	Compliance Dates for Existing Sources	Yes	Section 63.3083 specifies the compliance dates.
§63.6(e)(1)–(2)	Operation and Maintenance	Yes	
§63.6(e)(3)	SSMP	Yes	Only sources using an add-on control device to comply with the standard must complete SSMP.
§63.6(f)(1)	Compliance Except During Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction	Yes	Applies only to sources using an add-on control device to comply with the standards.
§63.6(f)(2)–(3)	Methods for Determining Compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Use of an Alternative Standard	Yes.	
§63.6(h)	Compliance With Opacity/Visible Emission Standards	No	Subpart IIII does not establish opacity standards and does not require continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS).
§63.6(i)	Extension of Compliance	Yes.	
63.6(j)	Presidential Compliance Exemption	Yes.	
§63.7(a)(1)	Performance Test Requirements—Applicability	Yes	Applies to all affected sources. Additional requirements for performance testing are specified in §§63.3164 and 63.3166.
§63.7(a)(2)	Performance Test Requirements—Dates	Yes	Applies only to performance tests for capture system and control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standards. Section

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart IIII	Explanation
			63.3160 specifies the schedule for performance test requirements that are earlier than those specified in §63.7(a)(2).
§63.7(a)(3)	Performance Tests Required By the Administrator	Yes.	
§63.7(b)–(e)	Performance Test Requirements—Notification, Quality Assurance, Facilities Necessary for Safe Testing Conditions During Test	Yes	Applies only to performance tests for capture system and add-on control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standards.
§63.7(f)	Performance Test Requirements—Use of Alternative Test Method	Yes	Applies to all test methods except those used to determine capture system efficiency.
§63.7(g)–(h)	Performance Test Requirements—Data Analysis, Recordkeeping, Reporting, Waiver of Test	Yes	Applies only to performance tests for capture system and add-on control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standards.
§63.8(a)(1)–(3)	Monitoring Requirements—Applicability	Yes	Applies only to monitoring of capture system and add-on control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standards. Additional requirements for monitoring are specified in §63.3168.
§63.8(a)(4)	Additional Monitoring Requirements	No	Subpart IIII does not have monitoring requirements for flares.
§63.8(b)	Conduct of Monitoring	Yes	
63.8(c)(1)–(3)	Continuous Monitoring Systems (CMS) Operation and Maintenance	Yes	Applies only to monitoring of capture system and add-on control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standards. Additional requirements for CMS operations and maintenance are specified in §63.3168.
§63.8(c)(4)	CMS	No	Section 63.3168 specifies the requirements for the operation of CMS for capture systems and add-on control devices at sources using these to comply with the standards.
§63.89(c)(5)	COMS	No	Subpart IIII does not have opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.8(c)(6)	CMS Requirements	No	Section 63.3168 specifies the requirements for monitoring systems for capture systems and add-on control devices at sources using

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart IIII	Explanation
			these to comply with the standards.
§63.8(c)(7)	CMS Out-of-Control Periods	No	
§63.8(c)(8)	CMS Out-of-Control Periods Reporting	No	Section 63.3120 requires reporting of CMS out-of-control periods.
§63.8(d)–(e)	Quality Control Program and CMS Performance Evaluation	No	Subpart IIII does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Use of an Alternative Monitoring Method	Yes.	
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test	No	Subpart IIII does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§63.8(g)(1)–(5)	Data Reduction	No	Sections 63.3167 and 63.3168 specify monitoring data reduction.
§63.9(a)–(d)	Notification Requirements	Yes.	
§63.9(e)	Notification of Performance Test	Yes	Applies only to capture system and add-on control device performance tests at sources using these to comply with the standards.
§63.9(f)	Notification of Visible Emissions/Opacity Test	No	Subpart IIII does not have opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.9(g)(1)–(3)	Additional Notifications When Using CMS	No	Subpart IIII does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§63.9(h)	Notification of Compliance Status	Yes	Section 63.3110 specifies the dates for submitting the notification of compliance status.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines	Yes	
§63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information	Yes.	
§63.10(a)	Recordkeeping/Reporting—Applicability and General Information	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(1)	General Recordkeeping Requirements	Yes	Additional requirements are specified in §§63.3130 and 63.3131.
§63.10(b)(2)(i)–(v)	Recordkeeping Relevant to Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Periods and CMS	Yes	Requirements for startup, shutdown, and malfunction records only apply to capture systems and add-on control devices used to comply with the standards.
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)–		Yes.	

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart IIII	Explanation
(xi)			
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Records	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)		No	Subpart IIII does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)		Yes.	
§63.10(b)(3)	Recordkeeping Requirements for Applicability Determinations	Yes.	
§63.10(c)(1)–(6)	Additional Recordkeeping Requirements for Sources with CMS	Yes.	
§63.10(c)(7)–(8)		No	The same records are required in §63.3120(a)(6).
§63.10(c)(9)–(15)		Yes	
§63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements	Yes	Additional requirements are specified in §63.3120.
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of Performance Test Results	Yes	Additional requirements are specified in §63.3120(b).
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting Opacity or Visible Emissions Observations	No	Subpart IIII does not require opacity or visible emissions observations.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports for Sources With Compliance Extensions	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(5)	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Reports	Yes	Applies only to capture systems and add-on control devices used to comply with the standards.
§63.10(e)(1)–(2)	Additional CMS Reports	No	Subpart IIII does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§63.10(e)(3)	Excess Emissions/CMS Performance Reports	No	Section 63.3120(b) specifies the contents of periodic compliance reports.
§63.10(e)(4)	COMS Data Reports	No	Subpart IIII does not specify requirements for opacity or COMS.
§63.10(f)	Recordkeeping/Reporting Waiver	Yes	
§63.11	Control Device Requirements/Flares	No	Subpart IIII does not specify use of flares for compliance.
§63.12	State Authority and Delegations	Yes.	
§63.13	Addresses	Yes.	

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart IIII	Explanation
§63.14	Incorporation by Reference	Yes.	
§63.15	Availability of Information/Confidentiality	Yes.	

Table 3 to Subpart IIII of Part 63—Default Organic HAP Mass Fraction for Solvents and Solvent Blends

You may use the mass fraction values in the following table for solvent blends for which you do not have test data or manufacturer's formulation data

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

[b] *E.g.* , Mineral Spirits 135, Mineral Spirits 150 EC, Naphtha, Mixed Hydrocarbon, Aliphatic Hydrocarbon, Aliphatic Naphtha, Naphthol Spirits, Petroleum Spirits, Petroleum Oil, Petroleum Naphtha, Solvent Naphtha, Solvent Blend.

[c] *E.g.* , Medium-flash Naphtha, High-flash Naphtha, Aromatic Naphtha, Light Aromatic Naphtha, Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Light Aromatic Solvent.

Appendix A to Subpart IIII of Part 63—Determination of Capture Efficiency of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Spray Booth Emissions From Solvent-borne Coatings Using Panel Testing

1.0 Applicability, Principle, and Summary of Procedure.

1.1 Applicability.

This procedure applies to the determination of capture efficiency of automobile and light-duty truck spray booth emissions from solvent-borne coatings using panel testing. This procedure can be used to determine capture efficiency for partially controlled spray booths (*e.g.,* automated spray zones controlled and manual spray zones not controlled) and for fully controlled spray booths.

1.2 Principle.

1.2.1 The volatile organic compounds (VOC) associated with the coating solids deposited on a part (or panel) in a controlled spray booth zone (or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones) partition themselves between the VOC that volatilize in the controlled spray booth zone (principally between the spray gun and the part) and the VOC that remain on the part (or panel) when the part (or panel) leaves the controlled spray booth zone. For solvent-borne coatings essentially all of the VOC associated with the coating solids deposited on a part (or panel) in a controlled spray booth zone that volatilize in the controlled spray booth zone pass through the waterwash and are exhausted from the controlled spray booth zone to the control device.

1.2.2 The VOC associated with the overspray coating solids in a controlled spray booth zone partition themselves between the VOC that volatilize in the controlled spray booth zone and the VOC that are still tied to the overspray coating solids when the overspray coating solids hit the waterwash. For solvent-borne coatings almost all of the VOC associated with the overspray coating solids that volatilize in the controlled spray booth zone pass through the waterwash and are exhausted from the controlled spray booth zone to the control device. The exact fate of the VOC still tied to the overspray coating solids when

the overspray coating solids hit the waterwash is unknown. This procedure assumes that none of the VOC still tied to the overspray coating solids when the overspray coating solids hit the waterwash are captured and delivered to the control device. Much of this VOC may become entrained in the water along with the overspray coating solids. Most of the VOC that become entrained in the water along with the overspray coating solids leave the water, but the point at which this VOC leave the water is unknown. Some of the VOC still tied to the overspray coating solids when the overspray coating solids hit the waterwash may pass through the waterwash and be exhausted from the controlled spray booth zone to the control device.

1.2.3 This procedure assumes that the portion of the VOC associated with the overspray coating solids in a controlled spray booth zone that volatilizes in the controlled spray booth zone, passes through the waterwash and is exhausted from the controlled spray booth zone to the control device is equal to the portion of the VOC associated with the coating solids deposited on a part (or panel) in that controlled spray booth zone that volatilizes in the controlled spray booth zone, passes through the waterwash, and is exhausted from the controlled spray booth zone to the control device. This assumption is equivalent to treating all of the coating solids sprayed in the controlled spray booth zone as if they are deposited coating solids (*i.e.,* assuming 100 percent transfer efficiency) for purposes of using a panel test to determine spray booth capture efficiency.

1.2.4 This is a conservative (low) assumption for the portion of the VOC associated with the overspray coating solids in a controlled spray booth zone that volatilizes in the controlled spray booth zone. Thus, this assumption results in an underestimate of conservative capture efficiency. The overspray coating solids have more travel time and distance from the spray gun to the waterwash than the deposited coating solids have between the spray gun and the part (or panel). Therefore, the portion of the VOC associated with the overspray coating solids in a controlled spray booth zone that volatilizes in the controlled spray booth zone should be greater than the portion of the VOC associated with the coating solids deposited on a part (or panel) in that controlled spray booth zone that volatilizes in that controlled spray booth zone.

1.3 Summary of Procedure.

1.3.1 A panel test is performed to determine the mass of VOC that remains on the panel when the panel leaves a controlled spray booth zone. The total mass of VOC associated with the coating solids deposited on the panel is calculated.

1.3.2 The percent of the total VOC associated with the coating solids deposited on the panel in the controlled spray booth zone that remains on the panel when the panel leaves the controlled section of the spray booth is then calculated from the ratio of the two previously determined masses. The percent of the total VOC associated with the coating solids deposited on the panel in the controlled spray booth zone that is captured and delivered to the control device equals 100 minus this percentage. (The mass of VOC associated with the coating solids deposited on the panel which is volatilized and captured in the controlled spray booth zone equals the difference between the total mass of VOC associated with the coating solids deposited on the panel and the mass of VOC remaining with the coating solids deposited on the panel when the panel leaves the controlled spray booth zone.)

1.3.3 The percent of the total VOC associated with the coating sprayed in the controlled spray booth zone that is captured and delivered to the control device is assumed to be equal to the percent of the total VOC associated with the coating solids deposited on the panel in the controlled spray booth zone that is captured and delivered to the control device. The percent of the total VOC associated with the coating sprayed in the entire spray booth that is captured and delivered to the control device can be calculated by multiplying the percent of the total VOC associated with the coating sprayed in the controlled spray booth zone that is captured and delivered to the control device by the fraction of coating sprayed in the spray booth that is sprayed in the controlled spray booth zone.

2.0 Procedure.

2.1 You may conduct panel testing to determine the capture efficiency of spray booth emissions. You must follow the instructions and calculations in this appendix A, and use the panel testing procedures in ASTM Method D5087–02, “Standard Test Method for Determining Amount of Volatile Organic Compound

(VOC) Released from Solventborne Automotive Coatings and Available for Removal in a VOC Control Device (Abatement)" (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or the guidelines presented in "Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations," EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22). You must weigh panels at the points described in section 2.5 of this appendix A and perform calculations as described in sections 3 and 4 of this appendix A. You may conduct panel tests on the production paint line in your facility or in a laboratory simulation of the production paint line in your facility.

2.2 You may conduct panel testing on representative coatings as described in "Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations," EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22). If you panel test representative coatings, then you may calculate either a unique percent capture efficiency value for each coating grouped with that representative coating, or a composite percent capture efficiency value for the group of coatings. If you panel test each coating, then you must convert the panel test result for each coating to a unique percent capture efficiency value for that coating.

2.3 Identification of Controlled Spray Booth Zones.

You must identify each controlled spray booth zone or each group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones to be tested. (For example, a controlled bell zone immediately followed by a controlled robotic zone.) Separate panel tests are required for non-contiguous controlled spray booth zones. The flash zone between the last basecoat zone and the first clearcoat zone makes these zones non-contiguous.

2.4 Where to Apply Coating to the Panel.

If you are conducting a panel test for a single controlled spray booth zone, then you must apply coating to the panel only in that controlled spray booth zone. If you are conducting a panel test for a group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones, then you must apply coating to the panel only in that group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones.

2.5 How to Process and When to Weigh the Panel.

The instructions in this section pertain to panel testing of coating, i, or of the coating representing the group of coatings that includes coating, i.

2.5.1 You must weigh the blank panel. (Same as in bake oven panel test.) The mass of the blank panel is represented by $W_{blank,i}$(grams).

2.5.2 Apply coating, i, or the coating representing coating, i, to the panel in the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested (in plant test), or in a simulation of the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested (laboratory test).

2.5.3 Remove and weigh the wet panel as soon as the wet panel leaves the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested. (Different than bake oven panel test.) This weighing must be conducted quickly to avoid further evaporation of VOC. The mass of the wet panel is represented by $W_{wet,i}$(grams).

2.5.4 Return the wet panel to the point in the coating process or simulation of the coating process where it was removed for weighing.

2.5.5 Allow the panel to travel through the rest of the coating process in the plant or laboratory simulation of the coating process. You must not apply any more coating to the panel after it leaves the controlled spray booth zone (or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones) being tested. The rest of the coating process or simulation of the coating process consists of:

2.5.5.1 All of the spray booth zone(s) or simulation of all of the spray booth zone(s) located after the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested and before the bake oven where the coating applied to the panel is cured,

2.5.5.2 All of the flash-off area(s) or simulation of all of the flash-off area(s) located after the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested and before the bake oven where the coating applied to the panel is cured, and

2.5.5.3 The bake oven or simulation of the bake oven where the coating applied to the panel is cured.

2.5.6 After the panel exits the bake oven, you must cool and weigh the baked panel. (Same as in bake oven panel test.) The mass of the baked panel is represented by $W_{baked,i}$(grams).

3.0 Panel Calculations.

The instructions in this section pertain to panel testing of coating, i, or of the coating representing the group of coatings that includes coating, i.

3.1 The mass of coating solids (from coating, i, or from the coating representing coating, i, in the panel test) deposited on the panel equals the mass of the baked panel minus the mass of the blank panel as shown in Equation A–1.

$$W_{sdep,i} = W_{baked,i} - W_{blank,i} \qquad \text{(Eq. A-1)}$$

Where:

$W_{sdep,i}$= Mass of coating solids (from coating, i, or from the coating representing coating, i, in the panel test) deposited on the panel, grams.

3.2 The mass of VOC (from coating, i, or from the coating representing coating, i, in the panel test) remaining on the wet panel when the wet panel leaves the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested equals the mass of the wet panel when the wet panel leaves the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested minus the mass of the baked panel as shown in Equation A–2.

$$W_{rem,i} = W_{wet,i} - W_{baked,i} \qquad \text{(Eq. A-2)}$$

Where:

$W_{rem,i}$= Mass of VOC (from coating, i, or from the coating representing coating, i, in the panel test) remaining on the wet panel when the wet panel leaves the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested, grams.

3.3 Calculate the mass of VOC (from coating, i, or from the coating representing coating, i, in the panel test) remaining on the wet panel when the wet panel leaves the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested per mass of coating solids deposited on the panel as shown in Equation A–3.

$$P_{m,i} = \left(W_{rem,i}\right)/\left(W_{sdep,i}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. A-3)}$$

Where:

$P_{m,i}$= Mass of VOC (from coating, i, or from the coating representing coating, i, in the panel test) remaining on the wet panel when the wet panel leaves the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous

controlled spray booth zones being tested per mass of coating solids deposited on the panel, grams of VOC remaining per gram of coating solids deposited.

$W_{rem,i}$= Mass of VOC (from coating, i, or from the coating representing coating, i, in the panel test) remaining on the wet panel when the wet panel leaves the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested, grams.

$W_{sdep,i}$= Mass of coating solids (from coating, i, or from the coating representing coating, i, in the panel test) deposited on the panel, grams.

4.0 Converting Panel Result to Percent Capture.

The instructions in this section pertain to panel testing of for coating, i, or of the coating representing the group of coatings that includes coating, i.

4.1 If you panel test representative coatings, then you may convert the panel test result for each representative coating from section 3.3 of this appendix A either to a unique percent capture efficiency value for each coating grouped with that representative coating by using coating specific values for the mass fraction coating solids and mass fraction VOC in section 4.2 of this appendix A, or to a composite percent capture efficiency value for the group of coatings by using the average values for the group of coatings for mass fraction coating solids and mass fraction VOC in section 4.2 of this appendix A. If you panel test each coating, then you must convert the panel test result for each coating to a unique percent capture efficiency value by using coating specific values for the mass fraction coating solids and mass fraction VOC in section 4.2 of this appendix A. The mass fraction of VOC in the coating and the mass fraction of solids in the coating must be determined by Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60) or by following the guidelines for combining analytical VOC content and formulation solvent content presented in "Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations," EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22).

4.2 The percent of VOC for coating, i, or composite percent of VOC for the group of coatings including coating, i, associated with the coating solids deposited on the panel that remains on the wet panel when the wet panel leaves the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested is calculated using Equation A–4.

$$Pvoc_{pan,i} = \left(P_{m,i}\right)\left(W_{s,i}\right)(100)/\left(Wvoc_{c,i}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ A\text{-}4)$$

Where:

$Pvoc_{pan,i}$= Percent of VOC for coating, i, or composite percent of VOC for the group of coatings including coating, i, associated with the coating solids deposited on the panel that remains on the wet panel when the wet panel leaves the controlled spray booth zone (or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones) being tested, percent.

$P_{m,i}$= Mass of VOC (from coating, i, or from the coating representing coating, i, in the panel test) remaining on the wet panel when the wet panel leaves the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested per mass of coating solids deposited on the panel, grams of VOC remaining per gram of coating solids deposited.

$W_{s,i}$= Mass fraction of coating solids for coating, i, or average mass fraction of coating solids for the group of coatings including coating, i, grams coating solids per gram coating, determined by Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60) or by following the guidelines for combining analytical VOC content and formulation solvent content presented in "Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations," EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22).

$Wvoc_{c,i}$= Mass fraction of VOC in coating, i, or average mass fraction of VOC for the group of coatings including coating, i, grams VOC per grams coating, determined by Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60) or the guidelines for combining analytical VOC content and formulation solvent content presented in "Protocol for Determining Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations," EPA–450/3–88–018 (Docket ID No. OAR–2002–0093 and Docket ID No. A–2001–22).

4.3 The percent of VOC for coating, i, or composite percent of VOC for the group of coatings including coating, i, associated with the coating sprayed in the controlled spray booth zone (or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones) being tested that is captured in the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested, $CE_{zone,i}$(percent), is calculated using Equation A–5.

$$CE_{zone,i} = 100 - Pvoc_{pan,i} \qquad (Eq.\ A\text{-}5)$$

Where:

$CE_{zone,i}$= Capture efficiency for coating, i, or for the group of coatings including coating, i, in the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested as a percentage of the VOC in the coating, i, or of the group of coatings including coating, i, sprayed in the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested, percent.

4.4 Calculate the percent of VOC for coating, i, or composite percent of VOC for the group of coatings including coating, i, associated with the entire volume of coating, i, or with the total volume of all of the coatings grouped with coating, i, sprayed in the entire spray booth that is captured in the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested, using Equation A–6. The volume of coating, i, or of the group of coatings including coating, i, sprayed in the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested, and the volume of coating, i, or of the group of coatings including coating, i, sprayed in the entire spray booth may be determined from gun on times and fluid flow rates or from direct measurements of coating usage.

$$CE_i = \left(CE_{zone,i}\right)\left(V_{zone,i}\right)/\left(V_{booth,i}\right) \qquad S(Eq.\ A\text{-}6)$$

Where:

CE_i= Capture efficiency for coating, i, or for the group of coatings including coating, i, in the controlled spray booth zone (or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones) being tested as a percentage of the VOC in the coating, i, or of the group of coatings including coating, i, sprayed in the entire spray booth in which the controlled spray booth zone (or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones) being tested, percent.

$V_{zone,i}$= Volume of coating, i, or of the group of coatings including coating, i, sprayed in the controlled spray booth zone or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones being tested, liters.

$V_{booth,i}$= Volume of coating, i, or of the group of coatings including coating, i, sprayed in the entire spray booth containing the controlled spray booth zone (or group of contiguous controlled spray booth zones) being tested, liters.

4.5 If you conduct multiple panel tests for the same coating or same group of coatings in the same spray booth (either because the coating or group of coatings is controlled in non-contiguous zones of the spray booth, or because you choose to conduct separate panel tests for contiguous controlled spray booth zones), then you may add the result from section 4.4 for each such panel test to get the total capture efficiency for the coating or group of coatings over all of the controlled zones in the spray booth for the coating or group of coatings.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
CERTIFICATION

Source Name: Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
Source Address: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Mailing Address: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Part 70 Permit No.: T 051-11646-00037

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
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
Phone: 317-233-0178
Fax: 317-233-6865

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT

Source Name: Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
Source Address: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Mailing Address: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Part 70 Permit No.: T 051-11646-00037

This form consists of 2 pages **Page 1 of 2**

☐ This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12)
- The Permittee must notify the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), within four (**4**) business hours (1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-0178, ask for Compliance Section); and
- 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: Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
Source Address: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Mailing Address: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Part 70 Permit No.: T 051-11646-00037

☐ Natural Gas Only
☐ 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: Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
Source Address: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Mailing Address: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Part 70 Permit No.: T 051-11646-00037
Entire Source: Plant #1 and Plant #2, excluding Emission Unit 27
Parameter: VOC Emissions
Limit: Shall not exceed 3,309 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, total, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR: _____

Month	VOC Emissions (tons)	VOC Emissions (tons)	VOC Emissions (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

☐ No deviation occurred in this month.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this month.

Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title/Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification by a responsible official to complete this report.

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
Source Address: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Mailing Address: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Part 70 Permit No.: T 051-11646-00037
Facilities: Six (6) Powerhouse Boilers (Emission Unit 2)
Parameter: No. 2 Fuel Oil Throughput
Limit: Shall not exceed 1,069,283 gallons of No. 2 fuel oil per twelve (12) consecutive month period, total, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR: _____

Month	No. 2 Fuel Oil Throughput (gallons)	No. 2 Fuel Oil Throughput (gallons)	No. 2 Fuel Oil Throughput (gallons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

☐ No deviation occurred in this month.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this month.

Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title/Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification by a responsible official to complete this report.

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name:	Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
Source Address:	4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Mailing Address:	4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Part 70 Permit No.:	T 051-11646-00037
Facilities:	Natural gas and No. 2 Fuel Oil Combustion (non-process significant and insignificant, boilers and non-boilers, Emission Units 1 and 2)
Parameter:	PM Emissions
Limit:	Shall not exceed 36.6 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. PM emissions (tons per year) = Plant-wide natural gas usage (MMCF/yr) * appropriate AP-42 emission factors + plant-wide No. 2 fuel oil usage (kgals/yr) * appropriate AP-42 emission factors

YEAR: _____

Month	PM Emissions (tons)	PM Emissions (tons)	PM Emissions (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

☐ No deviation occurred in this month.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this month.

Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title/Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification by a responsible official to complete this report.

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name:	Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
Source Address:	4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Mailing Address:	4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Part 70 Permit No.:	T 051-11646-00037
Facilities:	Natural gas and No. 2 Fuel Oil Combustion (significant and insignificant, boilers and non-boilers, Emission Units 1 and 2)
Parameter:	NO_X Emissions
Limit:	Shall not exceed 565 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. NO_X emissions (tons per year) = Plant-wide natural gas usage (MMCF/yr) * appropriate AP-42 emission factors + plant-wide No. 2 fuel oil usage (kgals/yr) * appropriate AP-42 emission factors

YEAR: _____

Month	NO_X Emissions (tons)	NO_X Emissions (tons)	NO_X Emissions (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

☐ No deviation occurred in this month.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this month.

Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title/Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification by a responsible official to complete this report.

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name:	Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
Source Address:	4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Mailing Address:	4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Part 70 Permit No.:	T 051-11646-00037
Facilities:	Natural gas Combustion (non-process significant and insignificant, boilers and non-boilers, Emission Units 1 and 2)
Parameter:	SO_2 Emissions
Limit:	Shall not exceed 4 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. SO_2 emissions (tons per year) = Plant-wide natural gas usage (MMCF/yr) * appropriate AP-42 emission factors

YEAR: _____

Month	SO_2 Emissions (tons)	SO_2 Emissions (tons)	SO_2 Emissions (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

☐ No deviation occurred in this month.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this month.

Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title/Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification by a responsible official to complete this report.

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name:	Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
Source Address:	4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Mailing Address:	4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Part 70 Permit No.:	T 051-11646-00037
Facilities:	Natural gas and No. 2 Fuel Oil Combustion (non-process significant and insignificant, boilers and non-boilers, Emission Units 1 and 2)
Parameter:	CO Emissions
Limit:	Shall not exceed 200 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. CO emissions (tons per year) = Plant-wide natural gas usage (MMCF/yr) * appropriate AP-42 emission factors + plant-wide fuel oil usage (kgals/yr) * appropriate AP-42 emission factors

YEAR: _____

Month	CO Emissions (tons)	CO Emissions (tons)	CO Emissions (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

☐ No deviation occurred in this month.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this month.

Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title/Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification by a responsible official to complete this report.

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name:	Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
Source Address:	4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Mailing Address:	4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Part 70 Permit No.:	T 051-11646-00037
Facilities:	Plant-wide Plastic Parts Painting Operation (Emission Units 6b, 14, 15, 18, and 24)
Parameter:	VOC Emissions
Limit:	Shall not exceed 535 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, total, with compliance determined at the end of each month

YEAR: _____

Month	VOC Emissions (tons)	VOC Emissions (tons)	VOC Emissions (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

☐ No deviation occurred in this month.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this month.

Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title/Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification by a responsible official to complete this report.

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
Source Address: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Mailing Address: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Part 70 Permit No.: T 051-11646-00037
Facilities: Plant-wide Miscellaneous Sealers and Adhesives (Emission Units 8 and 20)
Parameter: VOC Emissions
Limit: Shall not exceed 280 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, total, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR: _____

Month	VOC Emissions (tons)	VOC Emissions (tons)	VOC Emissions (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

☐ No deviation occurred in this month.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this month.

Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title/Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification by a responsible official to complete this report.

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name:	Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
Source Address:	4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Mailing Address:	4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Part 70 Permit No.:	T 051-11646-00037
Facilities:	Plant-wide Miscellaneous Sealers and Adhesives Operations (Emission Units 8 and 20)
Parameter:	Volume Weighted Average VOC Usage
Limits:	Shall not exceed 3.5 pounds of VOC per gallon of coating less water.

YEAR: _____

Volume Weighted Average VOC Usage (pounds of VOC per gallon of coating less water)	Volume Weighted Average VOC Usage (pounds of VOC per gallon of coating less water)	Volume Weighted Average VOC Usage (pounds of VOC per gallon of coating less water)
First Month of Quarter	Second Month of Quarter	Third Month of Quarter

☐ No deviation occurred in this month.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this month.

Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title/Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification by a responsible official to complete this report.

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name:	Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
Source Address:	4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Mailing Address:	4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Part 70 Permit No.:	T 051-11646-00037
Facilities:	Miscellaneous Cleaning Operations (Emission Units 10 and 21)
Parameter:	VOC usage after subtracting the amount recovered, recycled, shipped off site, or reused
Limit:	Shall not exceed 836.3 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, total, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR: _____

Month	VOC usage after subtracting the amount recovered, recycled, shipped off site, or reused (tons)	VOC usage after subtracting the amount recovered, recycled, shipped off site, or reused (tons)	VOC usage after subtracting the amount recovered, recycled, shipped off site, or reused (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

☐ No deviation occurred in this month.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this month.

Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title/Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification by a responsible official to complete this report.

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
Source Address: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Mailing Address: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Part 70 Permit No.: T 051-11646-00037
Facilities: Paint Hospitals (Emission Units 11 and 22)
Parameter: VOC Emissions
Limits: Shall not exceed a total of 0.73 tons of VOC per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR: _____

Month	VOC Emissions (tons)	VOC Emissions (tons)	VOC Emissions (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

☐ No deviation occurred in this month.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this month.

Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title/Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification by a responsible official to complete this report.

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

Part 70 Usage Report

Source Name: Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
Source Address: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Mailing Address: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Part 70 Permit No.: T 051-11646-00037
Facilities: Repair Operations (Emission Units 11, 13, and 22)
Parameter: Daily Weighted Average VOC Usage
Limits: Shall not exceed 4.8 pounds of VOC per gallon (0.58 kilograms per liter) of coating less water.

Month: _____ **Year:** _____

Day	Daily Weighted Average VOC Usage for Emission Unit 11 (lbs/gal)	Daily Weighted Average VOC Usage for Emission Unit 13 (lbs/gal)	Daily Weighted Average VOC Usage for Emission Unit 22 (lbs/gal)	**Day**	Daily Weighted Average VOC Usage for Emission Unit 11 (lbs/gal)	Daily Weighted Average VOC Usage for Emission Unit 13 (lbs/gal)	Daily Weighted Average VOC Usage for Emission Unit 22 (lbs/gal)
1				**17**			
2				**18**			
3				**19**			
4				**20**			
5				**21**			
6				**22**			
7				**23**			
8				**24**			
9				**25**			
10				**26**			
11				**27**			
12				**28**			
13				**29**			
14				**30**			
15				**31**			
16				**no. of devia-tions**			

☐ No deviation occurred in this month.
☐ Deviation/s occurred in this month.
Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____
Title/Position: _____
Signature: _____
Date: _____
Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification by a responsible official to complete this report.

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

Part 70 Usage Report

Source Name: Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
Source Address: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Mailing Address: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Part 70 Permit No.: T 051-11646-00037
Facilities: Plant 1 and 2 Plastic Bumper Primer Surface Coating Operations (Emission Units 14 and 24)
Parameter: Actual VOC Content
Limits: Plastic Bumper Primer, 50.3 pounds of VOC/gallon of applied coating solids

Year: _____

Operation	Permit Limit for VOC (pounds of VOC/gallon applied coating solids)	Month: _____ Actual VOC Content (pounds of VOC/gallon applied coating solids)	Month: _____ Actual VOC Content (pounds of VOC/gallon applied coating solids)	Month: _____ Actual VOC Content (pounds of VOC/gallon applied coating solids)
Plants 1 and 2	50.3			
Plants 1 and 2	50.3			
Plants 1 and 2	50.3			

☐ No deviation occurred in this month.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this month.

Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____
Title/Position: _____
Signature: _____
Date: _____
Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification by a responsible official to complete this report.

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

Part 70 Usage Report

Source Name: Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
Source Address: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Mailing Address: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Part 70 Permit No.: T 051-11646-00037
Facilities: Surface Coating Operations (Emission Units 5a, 5b, 5c, 6b, 15, 17a, 17b, 17c, 18, and 25b)
Parameter: Actual VOC Content
Limits: For ED (ED), 0.23 pounds of VOC/gallon of applied coating solids;
For Primer Surfacer, 2.37 pounds of VOC per gallon of applied coating solids from guidecoats;
For Topcoat - Plant #1, 8.20 pounds of VOC per gallon of applied coating solids;
For Topcoat - Plant #2, 5.20 pounds of VOC per gallon of applied coating solids;
For Plastic Topcoat, 24.15 pounds per gallon of applied coating solids; and
For Interior Parts (Emission Units 6b and 18), 49.13 pounds per gallon of applied coating solids.

YEAR: _____

Operation	**Permit Limit for VOC** (pounds of VOC/gallon applied coating solids)	**Month: _____ Actual VOC Content** (pounds of VOC/gallon applied coating solids)	**Month: _____ Actual VOC Content** (pounds of VOC/gallon applied coating solids)	**Month: _____ Actual VOC Content** (pounds of VOC/gallon applied coating solids)
Electro deposition (ED)	0.23			
Primer Surfacer (Guidecoat)	2.37			
Topcoat - Plant #1	8.2			
Topcoat - Plant #2	5.2			
Plastic Topcoat	24.15			
Interior Parts (Units 6b and 18)	49.13			

☐ No deviation occurred in this month.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this month.

Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____
Title/Position: _____
Signature: _____
Date: _____
Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification by a responsible official 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: Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
Source Address: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Mailing Address: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana 47670-4000
Part 70 Permit No.: T 051-11646-00037

Months: _____ **to** _____ **Year:** _____

This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. Any deviation from the requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the probable cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. A deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of the permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. Additional pages may be attached if necessary. If no deviations occurred, please specify in the box marked "No deviations occurred this reporting period".
☐ NO DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD.
☐ THE FOLLOWING DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD

Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

☐ No deviation occurred in this month.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this month.

Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title/Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification by a responsible official to complete this report.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Technical Support Document (TSD)
for a Part 70 Minor Source and Significant Permit Modification

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
Source Location:	4000 Tulip Tree Drive
County:	Gibson
SIC Code:	3711
Operation Permit No.:	T 051-11646-00037
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	May 7, 2004
Minor Source Modification No.:	051-26941-00037
Significant Permit Modification No.:	051-26946-00037
Permit Reviewer:	Laura Spriggs

Source Definition

This stationary automobile and light duty truck assembly plant consists of two (2) plants:

(a) Plant 1 is located at 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana; and

(b) Plant 2 is located at 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, Indiana.

However, these plants are located on contiguous or adjacent properties, have the same SIC codes and are under common control, therefore they will be considered one (1) source, as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(22).

Existing Approvals

The source was issued Part 70 Operating Permit No. 051-11646-00037 on May 7, 2004. The source has since received the following approvals:

Table 1: Issued Approvals

Permit Type	Permit Number	Issuance Date
First Significant Permit Modification	051-19456-00037	October, 28, 2004
Second Significant Permit Modification	051-19561-00037	January 28, 2005
Third Significant Permit Modification	051-21074-00037	August 4, 2005
First Administrative Amendment	051-22851-00037	July 17, 2006
Fourth Significant Permit Modification	051-25058-00037	December 18, 2007
First Minor Permit Modification	051-26592-00037	August 27, 2008

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Gibson County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO_2	Cannot be classified.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O_3	Unclassifiable or attainment effective June 15, 2004, for the 8-hour ozone standard.[1]
PM_{10}	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
NO_2	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Not designated.
[1]Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005. Basic nonattainment designation effective federally April 5, 2005, for the Montgomery Twp for $PM_{2.5}$. The remainder of Gibson County is unclassifiable or attainment effective April 5, 2005, for $PM_{2.5}$.	

(a) Ozone Standards

(1) On October 25, 2006, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board finalized a rule revision to 326 IAC 1-4-1 revoking the one-hour ozone standard in Indiana.

(2) On September 6, 2007, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board finalized a temporary emergency rule to re-designate Allen, Clark, Elkhart, Floyd, LaPorte, St. Joseph as attainment for the 8-hour ozone standard.

(3) On November 9, 2007, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board finalized a temporary emergency rule to re-designate Boone, Clark, Elkhart, Floyd, LaPorte, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, Shelby, and St. Joseph as attainment for the 8-hour ozone standard.

(4) 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. Gibson 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) $PM_{2.5}$

Gibson County has been classified as attainment for $PM_{2.5}$. On May 8, 2008 U.S. EPA promulgated the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for $PM_{2.5}$ emissions, and the effective date of these rules was July 15, 2008. Indiana has three years from the publication of these rules to revise its PSD rules, 326 IAC 2-2, to include those requirements. The May 8, 2008 rule revisions require IDEM to regulate PM_{10} emissions as a surrogate for $PM_{2.5}$ emissions until 326 IAC 2-2 is revised.

(c) Other Criteria Pollutants

Gibson County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for PM_{10}, SO_2, NO_2, CO, and Lead. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

(d) Fugitive Emissions

This type of operation is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2 or 326 IAC 2-3, however, there is an applicable New Source Performance Standard that was in effect on August 7, 1980, therefore fugitive emissions are counted toward the determination of PSD and Emission Offset applicability.

Source Status

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

Table 2: Source Status PTE

Pollutant	**Emissions** (ton/yr)
PM	88.85
PM_{10}	88.86
SO_2	26.81
VOC	3324.7
CO	185.3
NO_X	553.0
Single HAP	Greater than 10
Total HAPs	Greater than 25

(a) This existing source is a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because a regulated pollutant is emitted at a rate of 250 tons per year or more, and it is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(gg)(1).

(b) This existing source is a major 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).

(c) These emissions are based upon the Technical Support Document to Minor Permit Modification No. 051-26592-00037, issued on August 27, 2008.

Actual Emissions

The following table shows the actual emissions from the source. This information reflects the 2006 OAQ emission data.

Table 3: Actual Emissions

Pollutant	**Actual Emissions** (ton/yr)
PM	33.1
PM_{10}	32.1
SO_2	0.40
VOC	884.1
CO	49.1
NO_X	11.4
Total HAPs	Not Reported

Description of Proposed Modification

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed a modification application, submitted by Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc. (TMMI) on September 2, 2008, relating to the addition of a new MIG welding operation to accommodate a change from production of the Tundra to production of the Highlander at Plant 1. In addition, TMMI has requested to make modifications to the existing Topcoat A and B booths at Plant 1 and has requested to reduce the frequency of required testing for the Electrodeposition, Primer Surfacer, and Topcoat systems.

The following is the proposed new emission unit and pollution control device:

(a) Metal inert gas (MIG) welding stations, located in the Stamping/Body Shop, approved for construction in 2008, identified as Emission Unit 28, and equipped with wet scrubbers for particulate control.

The following is a summary of the proposed modifications to be made at the Plant 1 Topcoat A and B booths:

(b) TMMI will replace solvent-borne coatings with water-borne coatings for the application of basecoat in both the Manual Zones and Automatic Zones of the Topcoat A and B booths.

(c) The existing setting tunnels located after the Basecoat Automatic Zones will be modified to heated flash zones, with heat being provided by steam from existing units at TMMI. No increased utilization is required to accommodate the steam needed for the heated flash zones. The Heated Flash Zones will be vented to RTO units.

(d) TMMI proposes that the changes in (a) and (b) above will allow for the discontinued use of the carbon adsorption units and RTOs currently used to control the Basecoat Automatic Zones as well as the discontinued use of the RTOs on the topcoat ovens.

The following is a summary of the proposed modified testing requirements:

(e) TMMI has requested reducing its required testing frequency of VOC control from every 2 and one half (2.5) years to every five (5) years for its Electrodeposition, Primer Surfacer, and Topcoat systems.

Enforcement Issues

There are no pending enforcement actions related to this modification.

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this Technical Support Document for detailed emission calculations.

Permit Level Determination – Part 70

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(16), Potential to Emit is defined as "the maximum capacity of a stationary source or emission unit to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the U. S. EPA, IDEM, or the appropriate local air pollution control agency."

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

Table 4: PTE Before Controls of the Modification

Pollutant	**Potential To Emit** (ton/yr)
PM	14.67
PM_{10}	14.67
SO_2	--

Table 4: PTE Before Controls of the Modification	
Pollutant	**Potential To Emit** (ton/yr)
VOC	--
CO	--
NO_X	--

Table 5: HAP PTE Before Controls of the Modification	
HAPs	**Potential To Emit** (ton/yr)
Chromium	0.029
TOTAL	0.029

This source modification is subject to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(d)(1) because the modification has a potential to emit less than twenty-five (25) tons per year and equal to or greater than five (5) tons per year of particulate matter and particulate matter less than ten (10) microns (PM_{10}). Additionally, the modification will be incorporated into the Part 70 Operating Permit through a Significant Permit Modification issued pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-12(d) because the modification involves significant changes to existing monitoring, reporting, or record keeping requirements in the Part 70 permit.

Permit Level Determination – PSD or Emission Offset

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 and permit modification, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

	Table 6: Potential to Emit (ton/yr)					
Process / Emission Unit	**PM**	**PM_{10}**	**SO_2**	**VOC**	**CO**	**NO_X**
MIG Welding Operation (EU 28	14.67	14.67	--	--	--	--
Total for Modification	14.67	14.67	--	--	--	--
PSD Significant Level	25	15	40	40	100	40

This modification to an existing major stationary source is not major because the emissions increase is less than the PSD significant levels. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PSD requirements do not apply.

The Permittee has stated that there will be no increased utilization (including steam used for the Heated Flash Zones) nor will there be any up-stream or down-stream debottle-necking as a result of the proposed modifications to Topcoat Booths A and B.

Federal Rule Applicability Determination

The following provides the federal rule applicability due to this modification:

NSPS

(a) There are no new New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) (326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR Part 60) applicable to this proposed modification.

NESHAP

(b) There are no new National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) (326 IAC 14, 326 IAC 20 and 40 CFR Part 63) applicable to this proposed modification.

CAM

(c) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is applicable to new or modified emission units that involve a pollutant-specific emission unit and meet the following criteria:

(1) has a potential to emit before controls equal to or greater than the major source threshold for the pollutant involved;

(2) is subject to an emission limitation or standard for that pollutant; and

(3) uses a control device, as defined in 40 CFR 64.1, to comply with that emission limitation or standard.

The following table is used to identify the applicability of each of the criteria, under 40 CFR 64.1, to each new or modified emission unit involved:

Table 7: CAM Applicability Analysis

Emission Unit	Control Device Used	Emission Limitation (Y/N)	Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr)	Controlled PTE (ton/yr)	Major Source Threshold (ton/yr)	CAM Applicable (Y/N)	Large Unit (Y/N)
MIG Welding Operation (EU 28) - PM	Y - wet scrubbers	Y	14.67	1.47	100	N	N

Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM are not applicable to the new MIG Welding Operation (EU 28).

State Rule Applicability Determination

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

326 IAC 2-2 and 2-3 (PSD and Emission Offset)
PSD and Emission Offset applicability is discussed under the Permit Level Determination – PSD and Emission Offset section.

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))
The operation of the MIG Welding Operation, identified as EU 28, will emit less than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year for a combination of HAPs. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)
Since this source has a potential to emit VOC greater than or equal to 250 tons per year, an emission statement covering the previous calendar year must be submitted by July 1 of each year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4.

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate matter (PM) from the MIG Welding Operation (EU 28) shall not exceed 8.13 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 2.78 tons per hour. The pound per hour limitation was calculated with the following equation:

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

$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

The MIG Welding Operation (EU 28) is capable of complying with this limit without control.

Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with all applicable state and federal rules on a continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions, however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a continuous demonstration. When this occurs IDEM, OAQ, in conjunction with the source, must develop specific conditions to satisfy 326 IAC 2-7-5. As a result, Compliance Determination Requirements are included in the permit. The Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action.

If the Compliance Determination Requirements are not sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance, they will be supplemented with Compliance Monitoring Requirements, also in Section D of the permit. Unlike Compliance Determination Requirements, failure to meet Compliance Monitoring conditions would serve as a trigger for corrective actions and not grounds for enforcement action. However, a violation in relation to a compliance monitoring condition will arise through a source's failure to take the appropriate corrective actions within a specific time period.

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

(a) Plant 1 Topcoat A and Topcoat B Booths:

The Permittee is required to conduct the following testing after the changes to the Plant 1 Topcoat A and Topcoat B Booths are made as approved in this modification:

Within two hundred and ten (210) days of the production of the first vehicle for sale after the modification approved in 2008 through Significant Permit Modification No. 051-26946-00037 for the Plant 1 Topcoat A and Topcoat B Booths, the Permittee shall conduct a stack test for overall VOC control (capture and destruction) efficiency for the Plant 1 Topcoat A Booth and Topcoat B Booth VOC control devices. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing. This testing shall be repeated as specified in Permit Condition D.5.10(d).

(b) Plants 1 and 2 Electrodeposition, Primer Surfacer, and Topcoat Systems:

The Permittee has requested that the frequency of testing be changed from every two and one half (2.5) years to every five (5) years for the Electrodeposition, Primer Surfacer, and Topcoat systems. IDEM, OAQ agrees to make this change pursuant to a review of past testing results, which indicate that the Permittee has always demonstrated compliance and has maintained consistent high overall VOC control. IDEM, OAQ reserves the right to re-evaluate the testing frequency in the future. The testing requirements for the Plants 1 and 2 Electrodeposition, Primer Surfacer, and Topcoat Systems are as follows:

(1) For the natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers controlling the ED emissions, a stack test for destruction efficiency shall be performed every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing on a thermal oxidizer shall not be repeated until each one has been tested.

(2) For the natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers, in combination with the

carbon adsorbers, controlling the VOC emissions from the two (2) primer surfacer systems, a stack test for overall control (capture and destruction) efficiency shall be performed every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing on a thermal oxidizer in combination with a carbon adsorption system shall not be repeated until each thermal oxidizer and carbon adsorption system has been tested.

(3) For the natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers, in combination with the carbon adsorbers, controlling the VOC emissions from the topcoat systems, a stack test for overall control (capture and destruction) efficiency shall be performed every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing on a thermal oxidizer in combination with a carbon adsorption system shall not be repeated until each thermal oxidizer and carbon adsorption system has been tested.

All testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing.

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

(c) Plants 1 and 2 Primer Surfacer and Topcoat Systems:

There are no new Compliance Monitoring Requirements as a result of this modification. However, existing Permit Conditions D.4.13 through D.4.18 and D.5.13 through D.5.18 have been revised to remove specific control device IDs. The control device IDs are specified in the Emission Unit Descriptions. TMMI shall submit an application for an administrative amendment or permit modification for any proposed changes to control device configuration.

Proposed Changes

The changes listed below have been made to Part 70 Operating Permit No. T 051-11646-00037. Deleted language appears as ~~strikethroughs~~ and new language appears in **bold**:

Modification No. 1

Section A.3 has been revised to include the new and modified Emission Unit descriptions related to this modification. The permit has been revised as follows:

A.3 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:

Plant #1 and Plant #2 automobile and/or light duty truck assembly operation;
capacity: 450,000 vehicles per year, total.

*** * ***

PRIMARY SURFACE COATING OPERATIONS

* * *

Topcoat Systems

Plant #1

(h) One (1) topcoat system, known as Topcoat A, installed in 1998, **approved for**

modification in 2008, located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 5c, equipped with air atomized and electrostatic bells and electrostatic spray guns, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) topcoat oven, known as Topcoat Oven A~~, with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO), used as the primary control device, known as the "3 Tower" Oven RTO (CD-01), or one (1) natural gas-fired RTO, used as the secondary/backup control device, known as RTO "A" (CD-03), for VOC control~~;

(2) One (1) topcoat booth, known as Topcoat Booth A, with ~~two (2)~~ **one (1)** carbon adsorption system~~s~~, known as ~~CATCBC for basecoats and~~ CATCCC ~~for~~ **controlling the** ~~c~~**C**learcoat~~s~~ **Auto Zone**~~,~~ and one (1) natural gas-fired~~,~~ regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO), ~~used as the primary control device, known as the "3 Tower" Primer RTO (CD-02), or one (1) natural gas-fired RTO, used as the secondary/backup control device known as RTO "A" (CD-03)~~ **known as the oven RTO controlling the "Heated Flash Zone" and the Clearcoat Auto Zone** for VOC control. **The VOC control devices are used to the extent necessary to comply with the applicable requirements of this permit**; and

(3) One (1) blackout/cavity wax booth, equipped with a wet scrubber to control PM overspray when using blackout and dry filters to control PM overspray when using wax.

(i) One (1) topcoat system, known as Topcoat B, installed in 2000, **approved for modification in 2008,** located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 5c, equipped with air atomized electrostatic bells ~~and electrostatic spray guns~~, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) topcoat oven, known as Topcoat Oven B~~, with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO), used as the primary control device, known as RTO "B" (CD-04), or one (1) natural gas-fired RTO, used as the secondary/backup control device, known as RTO "A" (CD-03), for VOC control~~; and

(2) One (1) topcoat booth, known as Topcoat Booth B, with one (1) carbon adsorption system~~s~~, known as CATCB~~CCC for basecoats and~~ **controlling the** ~~c~~**C**learcoat~~s~~ **Auto Zone**~~,~~ and one (1) natural gas-fired~~,~~ regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO)~~, used as the primary control device, known as RTO "B" (CD-04), or one (1) natural gas-fired RTO, used as the secondary/backup control device, known as RTO "A" (CD-03)~~, **known as the oven RTO controlling the "Heated Flash Zone" and the Clearcoat Auto Zone** for VOC control. **The VOC control devices are used to the extent necessary to comply with the applicable requirements of this permit.**

* * *

WELDING OPERATIONS

Plant #1

(mm) Metal inert gas (MIG) welding stations, located in the Stamping/Body Shop, approved for construction in 2008, identified as Emission Unit 28, and equipped with wet scrubbers for particulate control.

Modification No. 2

The following revisions have been made to Section D.5:

(1) Emission Unit descriptions have been updated based on the changes being made to the Plant 1 Topcoat Systems.

(2) Permit conditions relating to control devices have been revised to remove the specific control device IDs. The control device IDs are presented in the Emission Unit descriptions.

(3) Paragraph (d) of Condition D.5.10 has been revised to require testing at a frequency of every five (5) years instead of two and one half (2.5) years. This change has been made pursuant to an IDEM, OAQ review of past testing results, which indicate that the Permittee has always demonstrated compliance and has maintained consistent high overall control. IDEM, OAQ reserves the right to re-evaluate the testing frequency in the future.

(4) Paragraph (e) of Condition D.5.10 has been revised to remove the one-time testing requirement related to a previous Topcoat process modification, which was conducted in December of 2006. New language has been included to require testing of Plant 1 Topcoat A and Topcoat B booths within two hundred and ten (210) days of the production of the first vehicle for sale after the modifications are made as approved through this Minor Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification.

The permit has been revised as follows:

SECTION D.5 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Topcoat Systems
Plant #1

(h) One (1) topcoat system, known as Topcoat A, installed in 1998, **approved for modification in 2008,** located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 5c, equipped with air atomized and electrostatic bells and electrostatic spray guns, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) topcoat oven, known as Topcoat Oven A~~, with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO), used as the primary control device, known as the "3 Tower" Oven RTO (CD-01), or one (1) natural gas-fired RTO, used as the secondary/backup control device, known as RTO "A" (CD-03), for VOC control~~;

(2) One (1) topcoat booth, known as Topcoat Booth A, with ~~two (2)~~ **one (1)** carbon adsorption system~~s~~, known as ~~CATCBC for basecoats and~~ CATCCC ~~for~~ **controlling the** ~~c~~**C**learcoat~~s~~ **Auto Zone**~~,~~ and one (1) natural gas-fired~~,~~ regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO), ~~used as the primary control device, known as the "3 Tower" Primer RTO (CD-02), or one (1) natural gas-fired RTO, used as the secondary/backup control device known as RTO "A" (CD-03)~~ **known as the oven RTO controlling the "Heated Flash Zone" and the Clearcoat Auto Zone** for VOC control. **The VOC control devices are used to the extent necessary to comply with the applicable requirements of this permit**; and

(3) One (1) blackout/cavity wax booth, equipped with a wet scrubber to control PM overspray when using blackout and dry filters to control PM overspray when using wax.

(i) One (1) topcoat system, known as Topcoat B, installed in 2000, **approved for modification in 2008,** located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 5c, equipped with air atomized electrostatic bells ~~and electrostatic spray guns~~, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) topcoat oven, known as Topcoat Oven B~~, with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO), used as the primary control device, known as RTO "B" (CD-04), or one (1) natural gas-fired RTO, used as the secondary/backup control device, known as RTO "A" (CD-03), for VOC control~~; and

(2) One (1) topcoat booth, known as Topcoat Booth B, with one (1) carbon adsorption system~~s~~, known as CATCB~~CCC for basecoats and~~ **controlling the** ~~c~~**C**learcoat~~s~~ **Auto Zone**~~,~~ and one (1) natural gas-fired~~,~~ regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO)~~, used as the primary control device, known as RTO "B" (CD-04), or one (1) natural gas-fired RTO, used as the secondary/backup control device, known as RTO "A" (CD-03)~~, **known as the oven RTO controlling the "Heated Flash Zone" and the Clearcoat Auto Zone** for VOC control. **The VOC control devices are used to the extent necessary to comply with the applicable requirements of this permit.**

* * *

D.5.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 60.394] [326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 and 40 CFR 60.394, the ~~six (6)~~ topcoat system natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers~~, known as CD-01, CD-02, CD-03, CD-04, CD-07 and CD-08~~ for VOC control, have applicable control device requirements as follows:

* * *

D.5.10 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [40 CFR 60.393(c)] [326 IAC 12]

The topcoat systems, know as Emission Units 5c and 17c, are required to conduct performance tests and/or stack tests to show compliance with Conditions D.5.2, D.5.3, and D.5.10 as follows:

* * *

(d) For the ~~six (6)~~ natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers, ~~known as CD-01, CD-02, CD-03, CD-04, CD-07, and CD-08~~ in combination with the ~~five (5)~~ carbon adsorbers, ~~known as CATCBC, CATCCC, CATCBCCC, CATCCC1, and CATCCC2,~~ controlling the VOC emissions from the topcoat systems, a stack test for overall control (capture and destruction) efficiency shall be performed every ~~two and one-half (2.5)~~ **five (5)** years from the ~~last valid stack test~~ **date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration**. Testing on a thermal oxidizer in combination with a carbon adsorption system shall not be repeated until each thermal oxidizer and carbon adsorption system has been tested. **Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing.**

(e) ~~Within sixty (60) days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the Topcoat process from the modification will be operated but no later than 180 days following the completion of all proposed modifications to the process, or by January 31, 2007 whichever comes first, the Permittee shall perform control efficiency testing utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner.~~ **Within two hundred and ten (210) days of the production of the first vehicle for sale after the modification approved in 2008 through Significant Permit Modification No. 051-26946-00037 for the Plant 1 Topcoat A and Topcoat B Booths, the Permittee shall conduct a stack test for overall VOC control (capture and destruction) efficiency of the Plant 1 Topcoat A Booth and Topcoat B Booth VOC control devices. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing. This testing shall be repeated as specified in Condition D.5.10(d).**

*** * ***

D.5.13 Monitoring Determination Method [40 CFR 64]

(a) The Permittee shall monitor the ~~five (5)~~ carbon adsorbers, **when used to comply with the VOC emission limits in Conditions D.5.2, D.5.3, and D.5.5,** ~~known as CATCBC, CATCCC, CATCBCCC, CATCCC1 and CATCCC2~~ as follows:

* * *

(b) The Permittee shall monitor the ~~six (6)~~ natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers, **when used to comply with the VOC emission limits in Conditions D.5.2, D.5.3, and D.5.5,** ~~known as CD-01, CD-02, CD-03, CD-04, CD-07 and CD-08~~ as follows:

* * *

D.5.14 Test Plan and Schedule [40 CFR 64]

The indicator ranges for **the** carbon adsorbers ~~CATCCC1 and CATCCC2~~ and regenerative thermal oxidizers ~~known as CD-07 and CD-08~~ will be established within six (6) months after start-up of the equipment or within six (6) months after the issuance of this permit, whichever comes first.

D.5.15 Monitoring Performance Criteria - Quality Assurance and Quality Control [40 CFR 64]

(a) The following quality assurance and quality control is required for the ~~five (5)~~ carbon adsorbers, **when used to comply with the VOC emission limits in Conditions D.5.2, D.5.3, and D.5.5** ~~know as CATCBC, CATCCC, CATCBCCC, CATCCC1 and CATCCC2~~:

* * *

(b) The following quality assurance and quality control is required for the ~~six (6)~~ natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers, **when used to comply with the VOC emission limits in Conditions D.5.2, D.5.3, and D.5.5** ~~known as CD-01, CD-02, CD-03, CD-04, CD-07 and CD-08~~:

* * *

D.5.16 Monitoring Performance Criteria - Data Averaging Period [40 CFR 64]

The following data averaging period is required for the ~~five (5)~~ carbon adsorbers~~, known as CATCBC, CATCCC, CATCBCCC, CATCCC1 and CATCCC2:~~ **and** the ~~six (6)~~ natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers**, when used to comply with the VOC emission limits in Conditions D.5.2, D.5.3, and D.5.5**~~, known as CD-01, CD-02, CD-03, CD-04, CD-07 and CD-08~~:

* * *

D.5.17 Monitoring Performance Criteria - Frequency of Data Collection [40 CFR 64]

The following frequency of data collection is required for the ~~five (5)~~ carbon adsorbers~~, known as CATCBC, CATCCC, CATCBCCC, CATCCC1 and CATCCC2~~ and the ~~six (6)~~ natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers**, when used to comply with the VOC emission limits in Conditions D.5.2, D.5.3, and D.5.5**~~, known as CD-01, CD-02, CD-03, CD-04, CD-07 and CD-08~~:

* * *

D.5.18 Excursions [40 CFR 64]

The following excursion requirement is required for the ~~five (5)~~ carbon adsorbers~~, known as CATCBC, CATCCC, CATCBCCC, CATCCC1 and CATCCC2~~ and the ~~six (6)~~ natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers**, when used to comply with the VOC emission limits in Conditions D.5.2, D.5.3, and D.5.5**~~, known as CD-01, CD-02, CD-03, CD-04, CD-07 and CD-08~~:

* * *

Modification No. 3

The following revisions have been made to Sections D.3 and D.4:

(1) Permit conditions relating to control devices in both Sections D.3 and D.4 have been revised to remove the specific control device IDs. The control device IDs are presented in the Emission Unit descriptions.

(2) Paragraph (c) of Condition D.3.8 and paragraph (d) of Condition D.4.10 have been revised to require testing at a frequency of every five (5) years instead of two and one half (2.5) years. This change has been made pursuant to an IDEM, OAQ review of past testing results, which indicate that the Permittee has always demonstrated compliance and has maintained consistent high overall control. IDEM, OAQ reserves the right to re-evaluate the testing frequency in the future.

(3) Paragraph (e) of Condition D.4.10 has been revised to remove the one-time testing requirement related to a previous modification, which was conducted.

The permit has been revised as follows:

D.3.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 60.394] [326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 and 40 CFR 60.394, the ~~two (2)~~ electrodeposition (ED) system natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers, ~~known as CD-01 and CD-06,~~ for VOC control, have applicable control device requirements as follows:

* * *

D.3.8 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [40 CFR 60.393(c)] [326 IAC 12] [326 IAC 2-2]

The two (2) electrodeposition (ED) systems, known as Emission Units 5a and 17a, are required to conduct performance tests and/or stack tests to show compliance with Conditions D.3.2, D.3.3, D.3.4, and D.3.7 as follows:

* * *

(c) For the ~~two (2)~~ natural gas-fired~~,~~ regenerative thermal oxidizers~~, CD-01 and CD-06,~~ controlling the ED emissions, a stack test for destruction efficiency shall be performed every ~~two and one-half (2.5)~~ **five (5)** years from the ~~last valid stack test~~ **date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration**. Testing on a thermal oxidizer shall not be repeated until each one has been tested. **Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing.**

* * * * *

D.4.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 60.394] [326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 and 40 CFR 60.394, the ~~two (2)~~ primer surfacer system natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers, ~~known as CD-01 and CD-06,~~ for VOC control, have applicable control device requirements as follows:

* * *

D.4.10 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [40 CFR 60.393(c)] [326 IAC 12]

The two (2) primer surfacer systems, known as Emission Units 5b and 17b, are required to conduct performance tests and/or stack tests to show compliance with Conditions D.4.2, D.4.3, D.4.5, and D.4.10 as follows:

* * *

(d) For the ~~two (2)~~ natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers, ~~known as CD-01 and CD-02~~ in combination with the ~~two (2)~~ carbon adsorbers, ~~known as CAPSB and CAPSB2,~~ controlling the VOC emissions from the two (2) primer surfacer systems, a stack test for overall control (capture and destruction) efficiency shall be performed every ~~two and one-half (2.5)~~ **five (5)** years from the ~~last valid stack test~~ **date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration**. Testing on a thermal oxidizer in combination with a carbon adsorption system shall not be repeated until each thermal oxidizer and carbon adsorption system has been tested. **Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing.**

~~(e) Pursuant to Condition D.2.10 of PSD SSM 051-16470-00037, issued on June 27, 2003, within sixty (60) days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the Primer Surfacer/Guidecoat process from the modification will be operated but no later than 180 days following the completion of all proposed modifications to the process, or by December 31, 2004, whichever comes first, the Permittee shall perform control efficiency testing utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner.~~

* * *

D.4.13 Monitoring Determination Method [40 CFR 64]

(a) The Permittee shall monitor the ~~two (2)~~ carbon adsorbers, **when used to comply with the VOC emission limits in Conditions D.4.2, D.4.3, and D.4.5** ~~known as CAPSB and CAPSB2~~, as follows:

* * *

(b) The Permittee shall monitor the ~~three (3)~~ natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers, **when used to comply with the VOC emission limits in Conditions D.4.2, D.4.3, and D.4.5** ~~known as CD-01, CD-02, and CD-06~~, as follows:

* * *

D.4.14 Test Plan and Schedule [40 CFR 64]

The indicator ranges for **the** carbon adsorber**s** ~~CAPSB2~~ and the regenerative thermal oxidizer**s** ~~known as CD-06,~~ will be established within six (6) months after start-up of the equipment or within six (6) months after the issuance of this permit, whichever comes first.

D.4.15 Monitoring Performance Criteria - Quality Assurance and Quality Control [40 CFR 64]

(a) The following quality assurance and quality control is required for the ~~two (2)~~ carbon adsorbers, **when used to comply with the VOC emission limits in Conditions D.4.2, D.4.3, and D.4.5** ~~known as CAPSB and CAPSB2~~:

* * *

(b) The following quality assurance and quality control is required for the ~~three (3)~~ natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers**, when used to comply with the VOC emission limits in Conditions D.4.2, D.4.3, and D.4.5** ~~known as CD-01, CD-02, and CD-06~~:

* * *

D.4.16 Monitoring Performance Criteria - Data Averaging Period [40 CFR 64]

The following data averaging period is required for the ~~two (2)~~ carbon adsorbers~~, known as CAPSB and CAPSB2,~~ and the ~~three (3)~~ natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers ~~known as CD-01, CD-02, and CD-06~~:

* * *

D.4.17 Monitoring Performance Criteria - Frequency of Data Collection [40 CFR 64]

The following frequency of data collection is required for the ~~two (2)~~ carbon adsorbers~~, known as CAPSB and CAPSB2~~ and the ~~three (3)~~ natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers ~~known as CD-01, CD-02, and CD-06~~:

* * *

D.4.18 Excursions [40 CFR 64]

The following excursion requirement is required for the ~~two (2)~~ carbon adsorbers~~, known as CAPSB and CAPSB2~~ and the ~~three (3)~~ natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizers ~~known as CD-01, CD-02, and CD-06~~:

* * *

Modification No. 4

Section D.11 has been renamed and revised to include the Emission Unit Description and requirements of the new MIG welding operation (EU 28). In addition, the Facility Description in Section D.1 has been revised to reflect the change in the title of Section D.11. The permit has been revised as follows:

SECTION D.11 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Other ~~Insignificant Activities~~ **Particulate Emission Sources**

(mm) Metal inert gas (MIG) welding stations, located in the Stamping/Body Shop, approved for construction in 2008, identified as Emission Unit 28, and equipped with wet scrubbers for particulate control.

Insignificant Activities

(d) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment. (326 IAC 6-3-2)

(g) Grinding and machining operations controlled with fabric filters, scrubbers, mist collectors, wet collectors and electrostatic precipitators with a design grain loading of less than or equal to 0.03 grains per actual cubic foot and a gas flow rate less than or equal to 4,000 actual cubic feet per minute, including the following: deburring; buffing; polishing; abrasive blasting; pneumatic conveying; and woodworking operations. (326 IAC 6-3-2)

(h) Other categories with emissions below insignificant thresholds:

Welding operations with PM_{10} emission less than twenty-five (25) pounds per day:

(1) Metal inert gas (MIG) welding stations located in the Stamping / Body Shop, known as Emission Unit 4. (326 IAC 6-3-2)

(2) Metal inert gas (MIG) welding stations located in the Stamping / Body Shop, known as Emission Unit 16, to be equipped with wet scrubbers to control PM~~-overspray~~. (326 IAC 6-3-2)

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

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

D.11.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rates from the insignificant grinding and machining, the insignificant brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, and welding equipment ~~welding operations~~, and the ~~insignificant~~ MIG welding stations **(EU 28, EU 4, and EU 16)** shall each not exceed the pound per hour emission rate established as E in the following formula:

* * *

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

There are no specific Compliance Monitoring Requirements applicable to these ~~insignificant~~ activities.

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

There are no specific Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements applicable to these ~~insignificant~~ activities.

*** * * * ***

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Plant #1 and Plant #2 automobile and/or light duty truck assembly operation; capacity: 450,000 vehicles per year, total, consisting of:

Plant-Wide Combustion (Section D.2),

Primary Surface Coating Operations - Electrodeposition (ED) Systems (Section D.3),

Primary Surface Coating Operations - Primer Surfacer Systems (Section D.4),

Primary Surface Coating Operations - Topcoat Systems (Section D.5),

Plastic Coating Operations (Section D.6),

Miscellaneous Coating Operations (Section D.7),

Repair Operations (Section D.8),

Plant-Wide Miscellaneous Operations (Section D.9),

Storage Tanks and Gasoline Dispensing (Section D.10), and

Other ~~Insignificant Activities~~ **Particulate Emission Sources** (Section D.11)

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

* * *

Modification No. 5

Section E.1 has been revised to reflect the modified Emission Unit descriptions as a result of this modification. The permit has been revised as follows:

SECTION E.1

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

Plant #1

* * *

(h) One (1) topcoat system, known as Topcoat A, installed in 1998, **approved for modification in 2008,** located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 5c, equipped with air atomized and electrostatic bells and electrostatic spray guns, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) topcoat oven, known as Topcoat Oven A~~, with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO), used as the primary control device, known as the "3 Tower" Oven RTO (CD-01), or one (1) natural gas-fired RTO, used as the secondary/backup control device, known as RTO "A" (CD-03), for VOC control~~;

(2) One (1) topcoat booth, known as Topcoat Booth A, with ~~two (2)~~ **one (1)** carbon adsorption system~~s~~, known as ~~CATCBC for basecoats and~~ CATCCC ~~for~~ **controlling the** ~~c~~**C**learcoat~~s~~ **Auto Zone**~~,~~ and one (1) natural gas-fired~~,~~ regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO), ~~used as the primary control device, known as the "3 Tower" Primer RTO (CD-02), or one (1) natural gas-fired RTO, used as the secondary/backup control device known as RTO "A" (CD-03)~~ **known as the oven RTO controlling the "Heated Flash Zone" and the Clearcoat Auto Zone** for VOC control. **The VOC control devices are used to the extent necessary to comply with the applicable requirements of this permit**; and

(3) One (1) blackout/cavity wax booth, equipped with a wet scrubber to control PM overspray when using blackout and dry filters to control PM overspray when using wax.

(i) One (1) topcoat system, known as Topcoat B, installed in 2000, **approved for modification in 2008,** located in the Primary Surface Coating Operations, known as Emission Unit 5c, equipped with air atomized electrostatic bells ~~and electrostatic spray guns~~, wet scrubbers to control PM overspray, and consists of the following:

(1) One (1) topcoat oven, known as Topcoat Oven B~~, with one (1) natural gas-fired, regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO), used as the primary control device, known as RTO "B" (CD-04), or one (1) natural gas-fired RTO, used as the secondary/backup control device, known as RTO "A" (CD-03), for VOC control~~; and

(2) One (1) topcoat booth, known as Topcoat Booth B, with one (1) carbon adsorption system~~s~~, known as CATCB~~CCC for basecoats and~~ **controlling the** ~~c~~**C**learcoat~~s~~ **Auto Zone**~~,~~ and one (1) natural gas-fired~~,~~ regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO)~~, used as the primary control device, known as RTO "B" (CD-04), or one (1) natural gas-fired RTO, used as the secondary/backup control device, known as RTO "A" (CD-03)~~, **known as the oven RTO controlling the "Heated Flash Zone" and the Clearcoat Auto Zone** for VOC control. **The VOC control devices are used to the extent necessary to comply with the applicable requirements of this permit.**

* * *

Conclusion and Recommendation

The construction and operation of this proposed modification shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed Part 70 Minor Source Modification No. 051-26941-00037 and Significant Permit Modification No. 051-26946-00037, respectively. The staff recommend to the Commissioner that this Part 70 Minor and Significant Permit Modification be approved.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Welding

Company Name: Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, IN 47670
MSM No.: 051-26941-00037
SPM No.: 051-26946-00037
Reviewer: Laura Spriggs
Date: September 4, 2008

PROCESS	Number of Stations	Electrode Usage (lb/vehicle)	Vehicle Throughput (vehicles/day)	Total Electrode Consumption (lb/hr)	Emission Factors (lb pollutant/lb electrode)		Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr)		Control Efficiency	Controlled PTE (ton/yr)
WELDING					PM/PM_{10}	Cr	PM/PM_{10}	Cr		PM/PM_{10}
MIG Welding Unit (EU-28)	1	4	980	163.3	0.0205	0.00004	14.67	0.029	90%	1.47

METHODOLOGY

Electrode Usage (lb/vehicle) was provided by the Permittee based on the current usage rate for the existing Sienna production.
Vehicle Throughput (vehicle/day) is based on the paint line capacity.
Total Electrode Consumption (lb/hr) = Number of Stations * Electrode Usage (lb/vehicle) * Vehicle Throughput (vehicles/day) * (1 day/24 hr)
Emissions Factors are from AP-42, Chapter 12.19, Tables 12.19-1 and 12.19-2 for GMAW (SCC # 3-09-052-10, electrode type ER1260)
PM_{10} emissions are assumed to equal PM emissions.
Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr) = Total Electrode Consumption (lb/hr) * Emission Factor (lb pollutant/lb electrode) * (8760 hr/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lb)
Controlled PTE (ton/yr) = Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr) * (1 - Control Efficiency)

$E = 4.10 P^{0.67}$

where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and

P = process weight rate in tons per hour

Uncontrolled PTE PM/PM10 = 3.35 lb/hr
Controlled PTE PM/PM10 = 0.33 lb/hr

Process Weight Rate (lb/hr)	Process Weight Rate (ton/hr)	Allowable Emission Rate (lb/hr)
500	0.25	1.62
1500	0.75	3.38
2500	1.25	4.76
3500	1.75	5.97
4500	2.25	7.06
5500	2.75	8.07
6500	3.25	9.03
7500	3.75	9.94
8500	4.25	10.81
9500	4.75	11.65
10500	5.25	12.45
11500	5.75	13.24
12500	6.25	14.00
13500	6.75	14.74
14500	7.25	15.46
15500	7.75	16.17
16500	8.25	16.86
17500	8.75	17.54
18500	9.25	18.20
19500	9.75	18.85
20500	10.25	19.50
21500	10.75	20.13
22500	11.25	20.75
23500	11.75	21.37
24500	12.25	21.97
25500	12.75	22.57
26500	13.25	23.16
27500	13.75	23.74
28500	14.25	24.31
29500	14.75	24.88
30500	15.25	25.44
31500	15.75	26.00
32500	16.25	26.55
33500	16.75	27.09
34500	17.25	27.63
35500	17.75	28.17
36500	18.25	28.70
37500	18.75	29.22

38500	19.25	29.74
39500	19.75	30.26
40500	20.25	30.77
41500	20.75	31.27
42500	21.25	31.78
43500	21.75	32.28
44500	22.25	32.77
45500	22.75	33.26
46500	23.25	33.75
47500	23.75	34.24
48500	24.25	34.72
49500	24.75	35.19
50500	25.25	35.67
51500	25.75	36.14
52500	26.25	36.61
53500	26.75	37.08
54500	27.25	37.54
55500	27.75	38.00
56500	28.25	38.46
57500	28.75	38.91
58500	29.25	39.36
59500	29.75	39.81
60500	30.25	40.26
61500	30.75	40.17
62500	31.25	40.31
63500	31.75	40.46
64500	32.25	40.59
65500	32.75	40.73
66500	33.25	40.86
67500	33.75	41.00
68500	34.25	41.13
69500	34.75	41.26
70500	35.25	41.39
71500	35.75	41.51
72500	36.25	41.64
73500	36.75	41.76
74500	37.25	41.88
75500	37.75	42.00
76500	38.25	42.12
77500	38.75	42.24
78500	39.25	42.35
79500	39.75	42.47
80500	40.25	42.58
81500	40.75	42.69
82500	41.25	42.81
83500	41.75	42.92
84500	42.25	43.02
85500	42.75	43.13
86500	43.25	43.24
87500	43.75	43.34
88500	44.25	43.45
89500	44.75	43.55
90500	45.25	43.65
91500	45.75	43.75
92500	46.25	43.85

93500	46.75	43.95
94500	47.25	44.05
95500	47.75	44.15
96500	48.25	44.25
97500	48.75	44.34
98500	49.25	44.44
99500	49.75	44.53
100500	50.25	44.62