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: June 28, 2012

RE: JOFCO, Inc. / 037-31489-00107

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 13-15-5-3, this permit is effective immediately, unless a petition for stay of effectiveness is filed and granted, and may be revoked or modified in accordance with the provisions of IC 13-15-7-1.

If you wish to challenge this decision, IC 4-21.5-3-7 and IC 13-15-6-1(b) or IC 13-15-6-1(a) require that you file a petition for administrative review. This petition may include a request for stay of effectiveness and must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Avenue, Government Center North, Suite N 501E, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Enclosures
FNTVOP.dot12/3/07

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
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Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

JOFCO, Inc.
404-424 East 13th Street and 305 East 12th Avenue
Jasper, Indiana 47547

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

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

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

Operation Permit No.: T037-31489-00107	
Issued by: Jenny Acker, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: June 28, 2012 Expiration Date: June 28, 2017

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Attachment B: National Emission Standards for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters [40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD] [326 IAC 20-95]

SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

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

A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)] [326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary wood office furniture manufacturing source.

Source Address:	404-424 East 13th Street and 305 East 12th Avenue, Jasper, Indiana 47547
General Source Phone Number:	812-482-5154
SIC Code:	2521
County Location:	Dubois
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Operating Permit Program Major Source, under PSD Rules Major Source, 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 wood office furniture manufacturing source consists of two (2) plants:

(a) Plant 1 is located at 404-424 East 13th Street, Jasper, Indiana 47547; and

(b) Plant 2 is located at 305 East 12th Avenue, Jasper, Indiana 47547.

IDEM, OAQ determined that these two (2) plants are one (1) source on July 1, 1998.

A.3 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

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

Plant 1:

(a) Eight (8) surface coating booths, identified as SB-1, SB-2, SB-3, SB-4, SB-5, SB-6, SB-7 and SB-9, each equipped with dry filters for particulate control. SB-1 through SB-7 were constructed prior to October 7, 1974. SB-9 was originally constructed in 1988, removed in 1999, reconstructed in 2000, and relocated from Plant 2 in 2001; and one (1) dip tank, constructed in 1988:

(1) SB-1 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-1, SC-2 and SC-3.

(2) SB-2 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-4.

(3) SB-3 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-5.

(4) SB-4 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-6.

(5) SB-5 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-7 and SC-8.

(6) SB-6 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-9 and SC-10.

(7) SB-7 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-11.

(8) SB-9 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-11 and SC-12.

The surface coating booth SB-9 is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations (40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ).

(b) One (1) woodworking operation, identified as PLANT 1, W-1, equipped with three (3) Carter day baghouses for particulate control and exhausting to Stacks DC-1, DC-2 and DC-3, capacity: 3,000 pounds of wood per hour. The exhaust from the baghouses can be directed indoors or vented to the atmosphere.

(c) One (1) wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boiler, identified as PLANT 1, B-1, constructed in 1964, equipped with a flyash cyclone collector for particulate control and exhausting to Stack BS-1, rated at 10 million British thermal units per hour. This boiler is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters (40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD).

Plant 2:

(a) Surface coating operations, each equipped with dry filters for particulate control, consisting of seven (7) spray booths, identified as SB-11 through SB-17, each constructed in 1983; two (2) spray booths, identified as SB-24 and SB-25, constructed in 1988, removed in 1999 and reconstructed in 2000; five (5) spray booths, identified as SB-18, SB-19, SB-20, SB-22 and SB-23, constructed prior to October 7, 1974 and relocated from Plant 1 in 2001; one (1) spray booth, identified as SB-21, constructed in 1991; one (1) spray booth, identified as SB-26, constructed prior to October 7, 1974 and relocated from Plant 1 in 2002:

(1) SB-11 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-1, SC-2 and SC-3.

(2) SB-12 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-4.

(3) SB-13 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-5.

(4) SB-14 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-6.

(5) SB-15 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-7.

(6) SB-16 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-8.

(7) SB-17 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-9 and SC-10.

(8) SB-18 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-11 and SC-12.

(9) SB-19 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-13.

(10) SB-20 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-14.

(11) SB-21 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-15.

(12) SB-22 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-16.

(13) SB-23 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-17 and SC-18.

(14) SB-24 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-19.

(15) SB-25 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-20.

(16) SB-26 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-21.

The surface coating booths (SB-21, SB-24, and SB-25) are affected sources under the National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations (40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ).

(b) One (1) woodworking operation, identified as PLANT 2, W-1, constructed in 1977, exhausting to four (4) baghouses for particulate control, identified as Moldow A, Moldow B, Torit 1 and Torit 2, capacity: 3,000 pounds of wood per hour. The exhaust from the baghouses can be directed indoors or vented to the atmosphere.

(c) One (1) wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boiler, identified as PLANT 2, B-1, constructed in 1977, equipped with a flyash cyclone collector for particulate control and exhausting to Stack BS-1, rated at 10 million British thermal units per hour. This boiler is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters (40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD).

A.4 Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)] [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

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

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 6.5-1-2]

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, T037-31489-00107, is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit.

(b) If IDEM, OAQ, upon receiving a timely and complete renewal permit application, fails to issue or deny the permit renewal prior to the expiration date of this permit, this existing permit shall not expire and all terms and conditions shall continue in effect, including any permit shield provided in 326 IAC 2-7-15, until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

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

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

(a) the condition is modified in a subsequent permit action pursuant to Title I of the Clean Air Act; or

(b) the emission unit to which the condition pertains permanently ceases operation.

B.4 Enforceability [326 IAC 2-7-7] [IC 13-17-12]

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) The Permittee shall furnish to IDEM, OAQ, within a reasonable time, any information that IDEM, OAQ may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to IDEM, OAQ copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

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

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

(a) A certification required by this permit meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) if:

(1) it contains a certification by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34), and

(2) the certification states that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

(b) The Permittee may use the attached Certification Form, or its equivalent 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.9 Annual Compliance Certification [326 IAC 2-7-6(5)]

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement 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, Air Enforcement Branch - Indiana (AE-17J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

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

(c) The annual compliance certification report shall include the following:

(1) The appropriate identification of each term or condition of this permit that is the basis of the certification;

(2) The compliance status;

(3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;

(4) The methods used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-5(3); and

(5) Such other facts, as specified in Sections D of this permit, as IDEM, OAQ may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

The submittal by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

B.10 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)] [326 IAC 1-6-3]

(a) A Preventive Maintenance Plan meets the requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 if it includes, at a minimum:

(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.

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

(b) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit where no PMP was previously required, the Permittee shall prepare and maintain Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) no later than ninety (90) days after issuance of this permit or ninety (90) days after initial start-up, whichever is later, 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.

If, due to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, the PMPs cannot be prepared and maintained within the above time frame, the Permittee may extend the date an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The PMP extension notification does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

(c) 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. The PMPs and their submittal do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

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

(a) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), is not an affirmative defense for an action brought for noncompliance with a federal or state health-based emission limitation.

(b) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a technology-based emission limitation if the affirmative defense of an emergency is demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that describe the following:

(1) An emergency occurred and the Permittee can, to the extent possible, identify the causes of the emergency;

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

(3) During the period of an emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards or other requirements in this permit;

(4) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee notified IDEM, OAQ, or Southwest Regional Office within four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the emergency, or after the emergency was discovered or reasonably should have been discovered;

Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch), or
Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865
Southwest Regional Office phone: (812) 380-2305; fax: (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 and Enforcement 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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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)(8) 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.

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

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

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

(b) If, after issuance of this permit, it is determined that the permit is in nonconformance with an applicable requirement that applied to the source on the date of permit issuance, IDEM, OAQ, shall immediately take steps to reopen and revise this permit and issue a compliance order to the Permittee to ensure expeditious compliance with the applicable requirement until the permit is reissued. The permit shield shall continue in effect so long as the Permittee is in compliance with the compliance order.

(c) No permit shield shall apply to any permit term or condition that is determined after issuance of this permit to have been based on erroneous information supplied in the permit application. Erroneous information means information that the Permittee knew to be false, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have been known to be false, at the time the information was submitted.

(d) Nothing in 326 IAC 2-7-15 or in this permit shall alter or affect the following:

(1) The provisions of Section 303 of the Clean Air Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the U.S. EPA under Section 303 of the Clean Air Act;

(2) The liability of the Permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of this permit's issuance;

(3) The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with Section 408(a) of the Clean Air Act; and

(4) The ability of U.S. EPA to obtain information from the Permittee under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act.

(e) This permit shield is not applicable to any change made under 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(2) (Sections 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes) and 326 IAC 2-7-20(c)(2) (trading based on State Implementation Plan (SIP) provisions).

(f) This permit shield is not applicable to modifications eligible for group processing until after IDEM, OAQ, has issued the modifications. [326 IAC 2-7-12(c)(7)]

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

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

(a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to T037-31489-00107 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:

(1) incorporated as originally stated,

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

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

(b) Provided that all terms and conditions are accurately reflected in this permit, all previous registrations and permits are superseded by this Part 70 operating permit.

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

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

B.15 Permit Modification, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)] [326 IAC 2-7-8(a)] [326 IAC 2-7-9]

(a) This permit may be modified, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a Part 70 Operating Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this permit. [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)] The notification by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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 2-7-3] [326 IAC 2-7-4] [326 IAC 2-7-8(e)]

(a) The application for renewal shall be submitted using the application form or forms prescribed by IDEM, OAQ and shall include the information specified in 326 IAC 2-7-4. Such information shall be included in the application for each emission unit at this source, except those emission units included on the trivial or insignificant activities list contained in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21) and 326 IAC 2-7-1(40). The renewal application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, 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.

(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, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(2)(D), in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

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

(a) Permit amendments and modifications are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 or 326 IAC 2-7-12 whenever the Permittee seeks to amend or modify this permit.

(b) Any application requesting an amendment or modification of this permit shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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.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 or notice shall be required under any approved economic incentives, marketable Part 70 permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in a Part 70 permit.

(b) Notwithstanding 326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(1) and 326 IAC 2-7-12(c)(1), minor Part 70 permit modification procedures may be used for Part 70 modifications involving the use of economic incentives, marketable Part 70 permits, emissions trading, and other similar approaches to the extent that such minor Part 70 permit modification procedures are explicitly provided for in the applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) or in applicable requirements promulgated or approved by the U.S. EPA.

B.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) or (c) 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
Permit Administration and Support 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, Regulation Development Branch - Indiana (AR-18J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

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

(5) The Permittee maintains records on-site, on a rolling five (5) year basis, which document all such changes and emission trades that are subject to 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(1) and (c)(1). 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) and (c)(1).

(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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B.22 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-7-11]

(a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 whenever the Permittee seeks to change the ownership or operational control of the source and no other change in the permit is necessary.

(b) Any application requesting a change in the ownership or operational control of the source shall contain a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new Permittee. The application shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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), to determine the appropriate permit fee.

B.24 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 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

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

(a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of thirty percent (30%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.

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

C.2 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.3 Incineration [326 IAC 4-2] [326 IAC 9-1-2]

The Permittee shall not operate an incinerator except as provided in 326 IAC 4-2 or in this permit. The Permittee shall not operate a refuse incinerator or refuse burning equipment except as provided in 326 IAC 9-1-2 or in this permit.

C.4 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.5 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.6 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

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

(b) The Permittee shall ensure that a written notification is sent on a form provided by the Commissioner at least ten (10) working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or before demolition begins, per 326 IAC 14-10-3, and shall update such notice as necessary, including, but not limited to the following:

(1) When the amount of affected asbestos containing material increases or decreases by at least twenty percent (20%); or

(2) If there is a change in the following:

(A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;

(B) Removal or demolition contractor; or

(C) Waste disposal site.

(c) The Permittee shall ensure that the notice is postmarked or delivered according to the guidelines set forth in 326 IAC 14-10-3(2).

(d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 14-10-3(3).

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The notice shall include a signed certification from the owner or operator that the information provided in this notification is correct and that only Indiana licensed workers and project supervisors will be used to implement the asbestos removal project. The notifications do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(e) Procedures for Asbestos Emission Control
The Permittee shall comply with the applicable emission control procedures in 326 IAC 14-10-4 and 40 CFR 61.145(c). Per 326 IAC 14-10-1, emission control requirements are applicable for any removal or disturbance of RACM greater than three (3) linear feet on pipes or three (3) square feet on any other facility components or a total of at least 0.75 cubic feet on all facility components.

(f) Demolition and Renovation
The Permittee shall thoroughly inspect the affected facility or part of the facility where the demolition or renovation will occur for the presence of asbestos pursuant to 40 CFR 61.145(a).

(g) Indiana 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.7 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]

(a) For performance testing required by this permit, a test protocol, except as provided elsewhere in this permit, shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, 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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-6-4(b), all test reports must be received by IDEM, OAQ not later than forty-five (45) days after the completion of the testing. An extension may be granted by IDEM, OAQ if the Permittee submits to IDEM, OAQ a reasonable written explanation not later than five (5) days prior to the end of the initial forty-five (45) day period.

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

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

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

C.9 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [40 CFR 64] [326 IAC 3-8]

(a) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, for all monitoring requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of permit issuance or of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such monitoring. If due to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, any monitoring equipment required by this permit cannot be installed and operated no later than ninety (90) days after permit issuance or the date of initial startup, whichever is later, 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 and Enforcement 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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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.

(b) For monitoring required by CAM, at all times, the Permittee shall maintain the monitoring, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.

(c) For monitoring required by CAM, except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the Permittee shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of this part, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

C.10 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.11 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 maintain the most recently submitted 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.12 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(11)] [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.13 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [40 CFR 64] [326 IAC 3-8] [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

(I) Upon detecting an excursion where a response step is required by the D Section, or an exceedance of a limitation, not subject to CAM, in this permit:

(a) The Permittee shall take reasonable response steps to 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 excess emissions.

(b) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction. The response may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) initial inspection and evaluation;

(2) recording that operations returned or are returning 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 normal or usual manner of operation.

(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; and/or

(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 record the reasonable response steps taken.

(II)

(a) CAM *Response to excursions or exceedances.*

(1) Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, subject to CAM, the Permittee shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the 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. 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). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or 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.

(2) 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, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

(b) If the Permittee identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation, subject to CAM, or standard, subject to CAM, for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ and, if necessary, submit a proposed significant permit modification to this permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.

(c) Based on the results of a determination made under paragraph (II)(a)(2) of this condition, the EPA or IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to develop and implement a QIP. The Permittee shall develop and implement a QIP if notified to in writing by the EPA or IDEM, OAQ.

(d) Elements of a QIP:
The Permittee shall maintain a written QIP, if required, and have it available for inspection. The plan shall conform to 40 CFR 64.8 b (2).

(e) If a QIP is required, the Permittee shall develop and implement a QIP as expeditiously as practicable and shall notify the IDEM, OAQ if the period for completing the improvements contained in the QIP exceeds 180 days from the date on which the need to implement the QIP was determined.

(f) Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination pursuant to paragraph (II)(a)(2) of this condition the EPA or the IDEM, OAQ may require that the Permittee make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP is found to have:

(1) Failed to address the cause of the control device performance problems; or

(2) Failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device performance problems as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

(g) Implementation of a QIP shall not excuse the Permittee from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or record keeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act.

(h) *CAM record keeping requirements.*

(1) The Permittee shall maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to paragraph (II)(a)(2) of this condition and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under this condition (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions). Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

(2) Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable record keeping requirements

C.14 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 submit a description of its response actions to IDEM, OAQ, no later than seventy-five (75) days after the date of the test.

(b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of the test. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one hundred eighty (180) 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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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.15 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]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(1), the Permittee shall submit by July 1 of each year an emission statement covering the previous calendar year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4(c) and shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Indicate estimated actual emissions of all pollutants listed in 326 IAC 2-6-4(a);

(2) Indicate estimated actual emissions of regulated pollutants as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(32) (“Regulated pollutant, which is used only for purposes of Section 19 of this rule”) from the source, for purpose of fee assessment.

The statement must be submitted to:

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

The emission statement does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

C.16 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. Support information includes the following:

(AA) All calibration and maintenance records.

(BB) All original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation.

(CC) Copies of all reports required by the Part 70 permit.

Records of required monitoring information include the following:

(AA) The date, place, as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements.

(BB) The dates analyses were performed.

(CC) The company or entity that performed the analyses.

(DD) The analytical techniques or methods used.

(EE) The results of such analyses.

(FF) The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

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, for all record keeping requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of permit issuance or the date of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such record keeping.

(c) If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-8(b)(6)(A), 326 IAC 2-2-8(b)(6)(B), 326 IAC 2-3-2(l)(6)(A), and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2(l)(6)(B)) that a “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(jj)) 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(dd) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(y)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the “projected actual emissions” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(pp) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(kk)), the Permittee shall comply with following:

(1) Before beginning actual construction of the “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(jj)) 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(pp)(2)(A)(iii) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(kk)(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 326 IAC 2-2-8 (b)(6)(A) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2(l)(6)(A)) that a “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(jj)) 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(dd) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(y)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the “projected actual emissions” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(pp) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(kk)), 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 (1)(B) above; and

(2) Calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of five (5) years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of ten (10) years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity of or the potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant at the emissions unit.

C.17 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 64] [326 IAC 3-8]

(a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Proper notice submittal under Section B –Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of this paragraph. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported except that 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. This report shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.

On and after the date by which the Permittee must use monitoring that meets the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64 and 326 IAC 3-8, the Permittee shall submit CAM reports to the IDEM, OAQ.

A report for monitoring under 40 CFR Part 64 and 326 IAC 3-8 shall include, at a minimum, the information required under paragraph (a) of this condition and the following information, as applicable:

(1) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;

(2) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable); and

(3) A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in Section C-Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring.

The Permittee may combine the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report and a report pursuant to 40 CFR 64 and 326 IAC 3-8.

(b) The address for report submittal is:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, 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) 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.

(e) If the Permittee is required to comply with the record keeping provisions of (d) in Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements for any “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(jj)) 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(ww) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(pp), for that regulated NSR pollutant, and

(2) The emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as documented and maintained under Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(ii).

(f) The report for project at an existing emissions unit shall be submitted no later than 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 (d)(1) and (2) 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 wishes to include in this report such as an explanation as to why the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection.

Reports required in this part shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

(g) 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.18 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 applicable standards for recycling and emissions reduction.

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]: Surface coating booths

Plant 1:

(a) Eight (8) surface coating booths, identified as SB-1, SB-2, SB-3, SB-4, SB-5, SB-6, SB-7 and SB-9, each equipped with dry filters for particulate control. SB-1 through SB-7 were constructed prior to October 7, 1974. SB-9 was originally constructed in 1988, removed in 1999, reconstructed in 2000, and relocated from Plant 2 in 2001; and one (1) dip tank, constructed in 1988:

(1) SB-1 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-1, SC-2 and SC-3.

(2) SB-2 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-4.

(3) SB-3 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-5.

(4) SB-4 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-6.

(5) SB-5 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-7 and SC-8.

(6) SB-6 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-9 and SC-10.

(7) SB-7 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-11.

(8) SB-9 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-11 and SC-12.

Plant 2:

(a) Surface coating operations, each equipped with dry filters for particulate control, consisting of seven (7) spray booths, identified as SB-11 through SB-17, each constructed in 1983; two (2) spray booths, identified as SB-24 and SB-25, constructed in 1988, removed in 1999 and reconstructed in 2000; five (5) spray booths, identified as SB-18, SB-19, SB-20, SB-22 and SB-23, constructed prior to October 7, 1974 and relocated from Plant 1 in 2001; one (1) spray booth, identified as SB-21, constructed in 1991; one (1) spray booth, identified as SB-26, constructed prior to October 7, 1974 and relocated from Plant 1 in 2002:

(1) SB-11 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-1, SC-2 and SC-3.

(2) SB-12 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-4.

(3) SB-13 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-5.

(4) SB-14 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-6.

(5) SB-15 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-7.

(6) SB-16 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-8.

(7) SB-17 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-9 and SC-10.

(8) SB-18 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-11 and SC-12.

(9) SB-19 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-13.

(10) SB-20 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-14.

(11) SB-21 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-15.

(12) SB-22 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-16.

(13) SB-23 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-17 and SC-18.

(14) SB-24 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-19.

(15) SB-25 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-20.

(16) SB-26 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-21.

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

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

D.1.1 Minor Source Modification [326 IAC 2-7-10.5(d)(4)(A)]

Pursuant to MSM 037-12730-00107, issued November 9, 2000, and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(d)(4)(A), the Permittee shall limit the VOC usage for the three (3) booths (one (1) spray booth at Plant 1 (SB-9) and two (2) spray booths at Plant 2 (SB-24 and SB-25)) to less than a total of twenty-five (25) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month, by limiting the total annual solvent usage or maximum VOC content, or both.

D.1.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-6]

The VOC usage at one (1) dip tank shall be limited to less than twenty-five (25) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month. Therefore, the best available control technology (BACT) requirement in 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities: General Reduction Requirements) does not apply.

D.1.3 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-6]

Pursuant to Part 70 Operating Permit No. T037-31489-00107, issued on August 6, 1999, and 326 IAC 8-1-6, the surface coating booths (SB-11 through SB-17) are subject to the following requirements under 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT):

(a) Surface coating applied to wood furniture and cabinets shall utilize one of the following application methods:

Airless Spray Application
Air Assisted Airless Spray Application
Electrostatic Spray Application
Electrostatic Bell or Disc Application
Heated Airless Spray Application
Roller Coating
Brush or Wipe Application
Dip-and-Drain Application

High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) Spray Application is an accepted alternative method of application for Air Assisted Airless Spray Application. HVLP spray is the technology used to apply coating to substrate by means of coating application equipment which operates between one-tenth (0.1) and ten (10) pounds per square inch gauge (psig) air pressure measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns of the spray system.

(b) The Permittee shall prepare and maintain a written work practice implementation plan. The work practice implementation plan must define environmentally desirable work practices for each wood furniture manufacturing operation and at a minimum address each of the following work practice standards as defined under 40 CFR 63.803:

(1) Operator training course.

(2) Leak inspection and maintenance plan.

(3) Cleaning and washoff solvent accounting system.

(4) Chemical composition of cleaning and washoff solvents.

(5) Spray booth cleaning.

(6) Storage requirements.

(7) Conventional air spray guns shall only be used under the circumstances defined under 40 CFR 63.803(h).

(8) Line cleaning.

(9) Gun cleaning.

(10) Washoff operations.

(11) Formulation assessment plan for finishing operations.

D.1.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-2-12]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-12 (Wood Furniture and Cabinet Coating), the surface coating applied to wood furniture and cabinets at the four (4) surface coating booths (SB-9, SB-21, SB-24, and SB-25) shall utilize one (1) of the following application methods:

Airless Spray Application
Air Assisted Airless Spray Application

Electrostatic Spray Application
Electrostatic Bell or Disc Application
Heated Airless Spray Application
Roller Coating
Brush or Wipe Application
Dip-and-Drain Application

High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) Spray Application is an accepted alternative method of application for Air Assisted Airless Spray Application. HVLP spray is the technology used to apply coating to substrate by means of coating application equipment which operates between one-tenth (0.1) and ten (10) pounds per square inch gauge (psig) air pressure measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns of the spray system.

D.1.5 Particulate [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2, the particulate emissions from the surface coating booths (SB-1 through SB-7, SB-9, and SB-11 through SB-26) shall not exceed three-hundredths (0.03) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf).

D.1.6 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.7 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-4] [326 IAC 8-1-2(a)]

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

D.1.8 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

In order to ensure compliance with Condition D.1.5, the dry filters for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the surface coating booths (SB-1 through SB-7, SB-9, and SB-11 through SB-26) at all times that the surface coating booths (SB-1 through SB-7, SB-9, and SB-11 through SB-26) are in operation.

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

D.1.9 Monitoring

(a) Daily inspections shall be performed to verify the placement, integrity and particle loading of the filters. To monitor the performance of the dry filters, weekly observations shall be made of the overspray from the surface coating booth stacks (Plant 1, Stacks SC-1 through SC-14 and Plant 2, Stacks SC-1 through SC-20) while one or more of the booths are in operation. If a condition exists which should result in a response step, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response.

(b) Monthly inspections shall be performed of the coating emissions from the stacks and the presence of overspray on the rooftops and the nearby ground. When there is a noticeable change in overspray emissions, or when evidence of overspray emissions is observed, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response.

(c) Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.1.10 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.1.1 and D.1.2, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (5) below. Records maintained for (1) through (5) shall be taken monthly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limits established in Conditions D.1.1 and D.1.2. 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 monthly basis.

(A) Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used.

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

(3) The cleanup solvent usage for each month;

(4) The total VOC usage for each month; and

(5) The weight of VOCs emitted for each compliance period.

(b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.3(b), the Permittee shall maintain records demonstrating actions have been taken to fulfill the work practice implementation plan.

(c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.9, the Permittee shall maintain a log of weekly overspray observations, and daily and monthly inspections. The Permittee shall include in its record when overspray observations or an inspection is not taken and the reason for the lack of an overspray observations or inspection (e.g., the paint booth did not operate that day).

(d) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the record keeping required by this condition.

D.1.11 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Conditions D.1.1 and D.1.2 shall be submitted, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, no later than thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reporting required by this condition.

SECTION D.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]: Woodworking operations

Plant 1:

(b) One (1) woodworking operation, identified as PLANT 1, W-1, equipped with three (3) Carter day baghouses for particulate control and exhausting to Stacks DC-1, DC-2 and DC-3, capacity: 3,000 pounds of wood per hour. The exhaust from the baghouses can be directed indoors or vented to the atmosphere.

Plant 2:

(b) One (1) woodworking operation, identified as PLANT 2, W-1, constructed in 1977, exhausting to four (4) baghouses for particulate control, identified as Moldow A, Moldow B, Torit 1 and Torit 2, capacity: 3,000 pounds of wood per hour. The exhaust from the baghouses can be directed indoors or vented to the atmosphere.

(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 Particulate [326 IAC 6.5-4-19]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-4-19 (Dubois County; JOFCO Inc. Plants 1 and 2), the particulate emissions from the Plant 1 woodworking operation, identified as PLANT 1, W-1, shall be limited to less than one and two tenths (1.2) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

D.2.2 Particulate [326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a)] [326 IAC 2-7]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a) (Nonattainment Area Particulate Limitations), and OP 19-01-90-0264, issued on March 1, 1988, the particulate emissions from the Plant 2 woodworking operation (PLANT 2, W-1) shall be limited to three-hundredths (0.03) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf) of exhaust air.

(b) Pursuant to OP 19-01-90-0264, issued on March 1, 1988, the particulate emissions from the Plant 2 woodworking operation (PLANT 2, W-1) shall be limited to less than five (5.0) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

D.2.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.4 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

(a) Pursuant to T 037-5984-00107, issued on August 6, 1999, and in order to ensure compliance with Conditions D.2.1 and D.2.2, the baghouses for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the two (2) woodworking operations (PLANT 1, W-1 and PLANT 2, W-1) at all times that either of the two (2) woodworking operations (PLANT 1, W-1 and PLANT 2, W-1) is in operation.

(b) In the event that bag failure is observed in a multi-compartment baghouse, if operations will continue for ten (10) days or more after the failure is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.

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

D.2.5 Visible Emissions Notations [40 CFR 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)]

(a) Visible emission notations of the two (2) woodworking operations (PLANT 1, W-1 and PLANT 2, W-1) stack exhausts shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when venting to the atmosphere. 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 a reasonable response. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.2.6 Baghouse Inspections [40 CFR 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)]

An inspection shall be performed each calendar quarter of all bags controlling the two (2) woodworking operations (PLANT 1, W-1 and PLANT 2, W-1). All defective bags shall be replaced.

D.2.7 Broken or Failed Bag Detection [40 CFR 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)]

(a) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

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

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

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

D.2.8 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.5, the Permittee shall maintain records of daily visible emission notations of the two (2) woodworking operations (PLANT 1, W-1 and PLANT 2, W-1) stack exhausts. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g., the woodworking operation did not operate that day, or the exhaust air was vented indoors).

(b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.6, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections required under Condition D.2.6. The Permittee shall include in its record when an inspection is not taken and the reason for the lack of an inspection (e.g., the woodworking operation did not operate that day).

(c) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the record keeping required by this condition.

SECTION D.3 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]: Boilers

Plant 1:

(c) One (1) wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boiler, identified as PLANT 1, B-1, constructed in 1964, equipped with a flyash cyclone collector for particulate control and exhausting to Stack BS-1, rated at 10 million British thermal units per hour.

Plant 2:

(c) One (1) wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boiler, identified as PLANT 2, B-1, constructed in 1977, equipped with a flyash cyclone collector for particulate control and exhausting to Stack BS-1, rated at 10 million British thermal units per hour.

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

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

D.3.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6.5-4-19]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-4-19 (Dubois County; JOFCO Inc. Plants 1 and 2), the particulate emissions from the Plant 1 boiler, identified as PLANT 1, B-1, shall be limited to less than:

(a) Six-tenths (0.60) pounds per million British thermal units; and

(b) Twenty-three and six-tenths (23.6) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

D.3.2 Particulate [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(b)(1)(C) (Nonattainment Area Particulate Limitations), the particulate emissions from the Plant 2 boiler (PLANT 2, B-1) shall not exceed six-tenths (0.6) pound per million British thermal units.

D.3.3 Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) [326 IAC 7-1.1-1] [326 IAC 2-2]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1 (SO_2 Emissions Limitations), the SO_2 emissions from each of the two (2) boilers (PLANT 1, B-1 and PLANT 2, B-1) shall not exceed six (6.0) pounds per million British thermal units heat input each while combusting coal.

(b) The sulfur content of coal shall be limited to less than three and five-tenths percent (3.5%) in order to limit sulfur dioxide emissions from each boiler to less than six and zero-tenths (6.0) pounds per million British thermal units (MMBtu) and less than two hundred fifty (250) tons per year, based on a heat content of British thermal units per pound of coal. This limitation will also ensure that the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) do not apply to either of the two (2) boilers.

D.3.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.3.5 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

In order to ensure compliance with Conditions D.3.1 and D.3.2, each cyclone for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the respective, associated wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boiler (PLANT 1, B-1 or PLANT 2, B-1) at all times that the associated wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boilers (PLANT 1, B-1 or PLANT 2, B-1) is in operation and burning coal.

D.3.6 Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(A)] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2, the Permittee shall demonstrate that the sulfur dioxide emissions do not exceed six (6.0) pounds per million British thermal units. Compliance shall be determined utilizing one of the following options:

(a) Providing vendor analysis of coal delivered, if accompanied by a certification from the fuel supplier, as described under 40 CFR 60.48c(f)(3). The certification shall include:

(1) The name of the coal supplier; and

(2) The location of the coal when the sample was collected for analysis to determine the properties of the coal, specifically including whether the coal was sampled as delivered to the affected facility or whether the coal was collected from coal in storage at the mine, at a coal preparation plant, at a coal supplier's facility, or at another location. The certification shall include the name of the coal mine (and coal seam), coal storage facility, or coal preparation plant (where the sample was collected); and

(3) The results of the analysis of the coal from which the shipment came (or of the shipment itself) including the sulfur content, moisture content, ash content, and heat content; and

(4) The methods used to determine the properties of the coal; or

(b) Sampling and analyzing the coal by using one of the following procedures:

(1) Minimum Coal Sampling Requirements and Analysis Methods:

(A) The coal sample acquisition point shall be at a location where representative samples of the total coal flow to be combusted by the facility or facilities may be obtained. A single as-bunkered or as-burned sampling station may be used to represent the coal to be combusted by multiple facilities using the same stockpile feed system;

(B) Coal shall be sampled at least one (1) time per day;

(C) Minimum sample size shall be five hundred (500) grams;

(D) Samples shall be composited and analyzed at the end of each calendar quarter;

(E) Preparation of the coal sample, heat content analysis, and sulfur content analysis shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 3-7-2(c), (d), (e); or

(2) Sample and analyze the coal pursuant to 326 IAC 3-7-3; or

(c) Compliance may also be determined by conducting a stack test for sulfur dioxide emissions from the boiler, using 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 6 in accordance with the procedures in 326 IAC 3-6, which is conducted with such frequency as to generate the amount of information required by (a) or (b) above. [326 IAC 7-2-1(b)]

A determination of noncompliance pursuant to any of the methods specified in (a), (b), or (c) above shall not be refuted by evidence of compliance pursuant to the other method.

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

D.3.7 Visible Emissions Notations [40 CFR 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)]

(a) Visible emission notations of each of the two (2) boilers (PLANT 1, B-1 and PLANT 2, B-1) stack exhausts shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.

(c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.

(d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.

(e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.3.8 Cyclone Failure Detection

In the event that cyclone failure has been observed when combusting coal, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. The emission units shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emission unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B – Emergency Provisions).

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

D.3.9 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.3.3 and D.3.5, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (5) below. Records maintained for (1) through (5) shall be taken monthly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the SO_2 emission limits established in Condition D.3.3.

(1) Calendar dates covered in the compliance determination period; and;

(2) Actual coal usage since last compliance determination period; and;

(3) Sulfur content, heat content, and ash content; and;

(4) Sulfur dioxide emission rates; and;

(5) Vendor analysis of coal and coal supplier certification.

(b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.3.7, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of visible emission notations of the boiler stack exhausts. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g., the boiler did not operate that day).

(c) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the record keeping required by this condition.

D.3.10 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.3.3 shall be submitted using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, no later than thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reporting required by this condition.

SECTION D.4 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]: Insignificant Activities

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 6.5-1-2]

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

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

D.4.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2, the particulate emissions from the insignificant grinding and machining operations shall not exceed three-hundredths (0.03) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf).

D.4.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.4.3 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

(a) In order to ensure compliance with Condition D.4.1, any fabric filters, scrubbers, mist collectors, wet collectors, and electrostatic precipitators, for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the grinding and machining operations at all times that any of the grinding and machining operations are in operation and venting to the atmosphere.

(b) In the event that bag failure is observed in a multi-compartment baghouse, if operations will continue for ten (10) days or more after the failure is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.

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

D.4.4 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of each of the grinding and machining operations stack exhausts shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when venting to the atmosphere. 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 a reasonable response. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.4.5 Baghouse Inspections

An inspection shall be performed each calendar quarter of all bags controlling the insignificant grinding and machining operations that are venting to the atmosphere. All defective bags shall be replaced.

D.4.6 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

(a) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the operations are vented indoors or the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

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

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

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

D.4.7 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.4.4, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of visible emission notations of the baghouse stack exhausts when venting to the atmosphere. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g., the emission unit did not vent to the atmosphere).

(b) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the record keeping required by this condition.

SECTION E.1 National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations

Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]: Surface coating booths

Plant 1:

(a) Eight (8) surface coating booths, identified as SB-1, SB-2, SB-3, SB-4, SB-5, SB-6, SB-7 and SB-9, each equipped with dry filters for particulate control. SB-1 through SB-7 were constructed prior to October 7, 1974. SB-9 was originally constructed in 1988, removed in 1999, reconstructed in 2000, and relocated from Plant 2 in 2001; and one (1) dip tank, constructed in 1988:

(1) SB-1 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-1, SC-2 and SC-3.

(2) SB-2 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-4.

(3) SB-3 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-5.

(4) SB-4 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-6.

(5) SB-5 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-7 and SC-8.

(6) SB-6 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-9 and SC-10.

(7) SB-7 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-11.

(8) SB-9 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-11 and SC-12.

Plant 2:

(a) Surface coating operations, each equipped with dry filters for particulate control, consisting of seven (7) spray booths, identified as SB-11 through SB-17, each constructed in 1983; two (2) spray booths, identified as SB-24 and SB-25, constructed in 1988, removed in 1999 and reconstructed in 2000; five (5) spray booths, identified as SB-18, SB-19, SB-20, SB-22 and SB-23, constructed prior to October 7, 1974 and relocated from Plant 1 in 2001; one (1) spray booth, identified as SB-21, constructed in 1991; one (1) spray booth, identified as SB-26, constructed prior to October 7, 1974 and relocated from Plant 1 in 2002:

(1) SB-11 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-1, SC-2 and SC-3.

(2) SB-12 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-4.

(3) SB-13 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-5.

(4) SB-14 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-6.

(5) SB-15 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-7.

(6) SB-16 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-8.

(7) SB-17 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-9 and SC-10.

(8) SB-18 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-11 and SC-12.

(9) SB-19 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-13.

(10) SB-20 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-14.

(11) SB-21 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-15.

(12) SB-22 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-16.

(13) SB-23 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-17 and SC-18.

(14) SB-24 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-19.

(15) SB-25 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-20.

(16) SB-26 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-21.

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

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

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

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.800(e), the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1 for the surface coating booths (SB-1 through SB-7, SB-9, and SB-11 through SB-26) as specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJ in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ.

E.1.2 National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations [40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ] [326 IAC 20-14]

Pursuant to CFR 63.800(f), the Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ (National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-14, and included as Attachment A, for the surface coating booths (SB-1 through SB-7, SB-9, and SB-11 through SB-26) on and after December 7, 1998:

(1) 40 CFR 63.800 (a), (e), and (f)

(2) 40 CFR 63.801
(3) 40 CFR 63.802(a) and (c)
(4) 40 CFR 63.803
(5) 40 CFR 63.804 (a)(1, 2 and 4), (b), (c)(1), (f)(1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8), (g)(1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, and 9), and (h)
(6) 40 CFR 63.805(a)
(7) 40 CFR 63.806(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (h), (i), (j), and (k)
(8) 40 CFR 63.807 (a), (b), (c), and (e)
(9) 40 CFR 63.808
(10) Table 1 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ
(11) Table 2 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ
(12) Table 3 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ
(13) Table 4 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ
(14) Table 5 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ
(15) Table 6 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ

SECTION E.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters

Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]: Boilers

Plant 1:

(c) One (1) wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boiler, identified as PLANT 1, B-1, constructed in 1964, equipped with a flyash cyclone collector for particulate control and exhausting to Stack BS-1, rated at 10 million British thermal units per hour.

Plant 2:

(c) One (1) wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boiler, identified as PLANT 2, B-1, constructed in 1977, equipped with a flyash cyclone collector for particulate control and exhausting to Stack BS-1, rated at 10 million British thermal units per hour.

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

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

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

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7565, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1 for the wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boilers (PLANT 1, B-1, and PLANT 2, B-1) as specified in Table 10 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

E.2.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters [40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD] [326 IAC 20-95]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7495, the Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-95, and included as Attachment B, for the wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boilers (PLANT 1, B-1, and PLANT 2, B-1):

(1) 40 CFR 63.7480
(2) 40 CFR 63.7485
(3) 40 CFR 63.7490
(4) 40 CFR 63.7495(b) and (d)
(5) 40 CFR 63.7499
(6) 40 CFR 63.7500
(7) 40 CFR 63.7505
(8) 40 CFR 63.7507
(9) 40 CFR 63.7510(a), (b), (c), and (d)
(10) 40 CFR 63.7515
(11) 40 CFR 63.7520(a), (b), (d), (e), (f), and (g)
(12) 40 CFR 63.7521
(13) 40 CFR 63.7522
(14) 40 CFR 63.7525
(15) 40 CFR 63.7530(a), (c), (d), and (e)
(16) 40 CFR 63.7535

(17) 40 CFR 63.7540
(18) 40 CFR 63.7541
(19) 40 CFR 63.7545(a), (b), (c), (d), (e)(1-7), and (e)
(20) 40 CFR 63.7550 (a-f)
(21) 40 CFR 63.7555
(22) 40 CFR 63.7560
(23) 40 CFR 63.7565
(24) 40 CFR 63.7570
(25) Table 1 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD
(26) Table 2 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD
(27) Table 3 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD
(28) Table 4 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD
(29) Table 5 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD
(30) Table 6 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD
(31) Table 7 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD
(32) Table 8 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD
(33) Table 9 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD
(34) Table 10 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD
(35) Appendix A to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
CERTIFICATION

Source Name: JOFCO, Inc.
Source Address: 404-424 East 13th Street and 305 East 12th Avenue, Jasper, Indiana 47547
Part 70 Permit No.: T037-31489-00107

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 AND ENFORCEMENT 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: JOFCO, Inc.
Source Address: 404-424 East 13th Street and 305 East 12th Avenue, Jasper, Indiana 47547
Part 70 Permit No.: T037-31489-00107

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), no later than four (**4**) daytime business hours (1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-0178, ask for Compliance and Enforcement Branch); and
- The Permittee must submit notice in writing or by facsimile no later than 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

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: _____

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name:	JOFCO, Inc.
Source Address:	404-424 East 13th Street and 305 East 12th Avenue, Jasper, Indiana 47547
Part 70 Permit No.:	T037-31489-00107
Facilities:	The one (1) spray booth at Plant 1 (SB-9), and the two (2) spray booths at Plant 2 (SB-24 and SB-25)
Parameter:	VOC usage
Limit:	Less than a total of twenty-five (25) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER: _____ YEAR: _____

Month	VOC Usage for This Month (tons)	VOC Usage for Previous 11 Months (tons)	VOC Usage for 12-Month Period (tons)

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

☐ Deviations occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted By: _____

Title/Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: JOFCO, Inc.
Source Address: 404-424 East 13th Street and 305 East 12th Avenue, Jasper, Indiana 47547
Part 70 Permit No.: T037-31489-00107
Facilities: The one (1) dip tank
Parameter: VOC usage
Limit: Less than twenty-five (25) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER: _____ YEAR: _____

Month	VOC Usage for This Month (tons)	VOC Usage for Previous 11 Months (tons)	VOC Usage for 12-Month Period (tons)

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

☐ Deviations occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted By: _____

Title/Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: JOFCO, Inc.
Source Address: 404-424 East 13th Street and 305 East 12th Avenue, Jasper, Indiana 47547
Part 70 Permit No.: T037-31489-00107
Facility: The one (1) boiler (PLANT 1, B-1)
Parameter: SO_2
Limit: Six (6.0) pounds per million British thermal units heat input when burning coal with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER: _____ YEAR: _____

Month	Monthly Average Coal Sulfur Content (%)	Monthly Average Heat Content (MMBtu/lb)	Coal Consumption (tons)	Equivalent Sulfur Dioxide Emissions (lb/MMBtu)

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

☐ Deviations occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted By: _____

Title/Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: JOFCO, Inc.
Source Address: 404-424 East 13th Street and 305 East 12th Avenue, Jasper, Indiana 47547
Part 70 Permit No.: T037-31489-00107
Facility: The one (1) boiler (PLANT 2, B-1)
Parameter: SO_2
Limit: Six (6.0) pounds per million British thermal units heat input when burning coal with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER: _____ YEAR: _____

Month	Monthly Average Coal Sulfur Content (%)	Monthly Average Heat Content (MMBtu/lb)	Coal Consumption (tons)	Equivalent Sulfur Dioxide Emissions (lb/MMBtu)

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

☐ Deviations occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted By: _____

Title/Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT

Source Name: JOFCO, Inc.
Source Address: 404-424 East 13th Street and 305 East 12th Avenue, Jasper, Indiana 47547
Part 70 Permit No.: T037-31489-00107

Months: _____ to _____ Year: _____

This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. Proper notice submittal under Section B – Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of paragraph (a) of Section C – General Reporting. Any deviation from the requirements of this permit, 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:	

Page 2 of 2

Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Form Completed By: _____

Title/Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attachment A: National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations [40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ]

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	JOFCO, Inc.
Source Location:	404-424 East 13th Street & 305 East 12th Avenue, Jasper, IN 47547
County:	Dubois
SIC Code:	2521
Permit Renewal No.:	T037-31489-00107
Permit Reviewer:	Kimberly Cottrell

Subpart JJ—National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations

Source: 60 FR 62936, Dec. 7, 1995, unless otherwise noted.

§ 63.800 Applicability.

(a) The affected source to which this subpart applies is each facility that is engaged, either in part or in whole, in the manufacture of wood furniture or wood furniture components and that is located at a plant site that is a major source as defined in 40 CFR part 63, subpart A, §63.2. The owner or operator of a source that meets the definition for an incidental wood furniture manufacturer shall maintain purchase or usage records demonstrating that the source meets the definition in §63.801 of this subpart, but the source shall not be subject to any other provisions of this subpart.

(b) A source that complies with the limits and criteria specified in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this section is an area source for the purposes of this subpart and is not subject to any other provision of this rule, provided that: In the case of paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2), finishing materials, adhesives, cleaning solvents and washoff solvents used for wood furniture or wood furniture component manufacturing operations account for at least 90 percent of annual HAP emissions at the plant site, and if the plant site has HAP emissions that do not originate from the listed materials, the owner or operator shall keep any records necessary to demonstrate that the 90 percent criterion is being met. A source that initially relies on the limits and criteria specified in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) to become an area source, but subsequently exceeds the relevant limit (without first obtaining and complying with other limits that keep its potential to emit hazardous air pollutants below major source levels), becomes a major source and must comply thereafter with all applicable provisions of this subpart starting on the applicable compliance date in §63.800. Nothing in this paragraph (b) is intended to preclude a source from limiting its potential to emit through other appropriate mechanisms that may be available through the permitting authority.

(1) The owner or operator of the source uses no more than 250 gallons per month, for every month, of coating, gluing, cleaning, and washoff materials at the source, including materials used for source categories other than wood furniture (surface coating), but excluding materials used in routine janitorial or facility grounds maintenance, personal uses by employees or other persons, the use of products for the purpose of maintaining motor vehicles operated by the facility, or the use of toxic chemicals contained in intake water (used for processing or noncontact cooling) or intake air (used either as compressed air or for combustion). The owner or operator shall maintain records of the total gallons of coating, gluing, cleaning, and washoff materials used each month, and upon request submit such records to the Administrator. These records shall be maintained for five years.

(2) The owner or operator of the source uses no more than 3,000 gallons per rolling 12-month period, for every 12-month period, of coating, gluing, cleaning, and washoff materials at the source, including materials used for source categories other than wood furniture (surface coating), but excluding materials used in routine janitorial or facility grounds maintenance, personal uses by employees or other persons,

the use of products for the purpose of maintaining motor vehicles operated by the facility, or the use of toxic chemicals contained in intake water (used for processing or noncontact cooling) or intake air (used either as compressed air or for combustion). A rolling 12-month period includes the previous 12 months of operation. The owner or operator of the source shall maintain records of the total gallons of coating, gluing, cleaning, and washoff materials used each month and the total gallons used each previous month, and upon request submit such records to the Administrator. Because records are needed over the previous set of 12 months, the owner or operator shall keep monthly records beginning no less than one year before the compliance date specified in §63.800(e). Records shall be maintained for five years.

(3) The source emits no more than 4.5 Mg (5 tons) of any one HAP per rolling 12-month period and no more than 11.4 Mg (12.5 tons) of any combination of HAP per rolling 12-month period, and at least 90 percent of the plantwide emissions per rolling 12-month period are associated with the manufacture of wood furniture or wood furniture components.

(c) This subpart does not apply to research or laboratory facilities as defined in §63.801.

(d) This subpart does not apply to any surface coating or coating operation that meets any of the criteria of paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Surface coating of metal parts and products other than metal components of wood furniture that meets the applicability criteria for miscellaneous metal parts and products surface coating (subpart MMMM of this part).

(2) Surface coating of plastic parts and products other than plastic components of wood furniture that meets the applicability criteria for plastic parts and products surface coating (subpart PPPP of this part).

(3) Surface coating of wood building products that meets the applicability criteria for wood building products surface coating (subpart QQQQ of this part). The surface coating of millwork and trim associated with cabinet manufacturing are subject to subpart JJ.

(4) Surface coating of metal furniture that meets the applicability criteria for metal furniture surface coating (subpart RRRR of this part). Surface coating of metal components of wood furniture performed at a wood furniture or wood furniture component manufacturing facility are subject to subpart JJ.

(e) Owners or operators of affected sources shall also comply with the requirements of subpart A of this part (General Provisions), according to the applicability of subpart A to such sources, as identified in Table 1 of this subpart.

(f) The compliance date for existing affected sources that emit less than 50 tons per year of HAP in 1996 is December 7, 1998. The compliance date for existing affected sources that emit 50 tons or more of hazardous air pollutants in 1996 is November 21, 1997. The owner or operator of an existing area source that increases its emissions of (or its potential to emit) HAP such that the source becomes a major source that is subject to this subpart shall comply with this subpart one year after becoming a major source.

(g) Existing affected sources shall be in compliance with §63.802(a)(4) and §63.803(h) no later than November 21, 2014. The owner or operator of an existing area source that increases its emissions of (or its potential to emit) hazardous air pollutants (HAP) such that the source becomes a major source that is subject to this subpart shall comply with this subpart 1 year after becoming a major source.

(h) New affected sources must comply with the provisions of this standard immediately upon startup or by December 7, 1995, whichever is later. New area sources that become major sources shall comply with the provisions of this standard immediately upon becoming a major source.

(i) Reconstructed affected sources are subject to the requirements for new affected sources. The costs associated with the purchase and installation of air pollution control equipment (e.g., incinerators, carbon adsorbers, etc.) are not considered in determining whether the facility has been reconstructed, unless the control equipment is required as part of the process (e.g., product recovery). Additionally, the costs of retrofitting and replacement of equipment that is installed specifically to comply with this subpart are not considered reconstruction costs. For example, an affected source may convert to waterborne coatings to meet the requirements of this subpart. At most facilities, this conversion will require the replacement of existing storage tanks, mix equipment, and transfer lines. The cost of replacing the equipment is not considered in determining whether the facility has been reconstructed.

(j) If the owner or operator, in accordance with 40 CFR 63.804, uses a control system as a means of limiting emissions, in response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in this subpart, you may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for exceedances of such standards that are caused by malfunction, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed, however, if the respondent fails to meet its burden of proving all the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.

(1) To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a limit, the owner or operator must timely meet the notification requirements in paragraph (j)(2) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

(i) The excess emissions:

(A) Were caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control and monitoring equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner; and

(B) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design or better operation and maintenance practices; and

(C) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and

(D) Were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and

(ii) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when the applicable emission limitations were being exceeded. Off-shift and overtime labor were used, to the extent practicable to make these repairs; and

(iii) The frequency, amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions; and

(iv) If the excess emissions resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; and

(v) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality, the environment, and human health; and

(vi) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; and

(vii) All of the actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and

(viii) At all times, the facility was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and

(ix) A written root cause analysis has been prepared, the purpose of which is to determine, correct and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the excess emissions resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of excess emissions that were the result of the malfunction.

(2) *Notification.* The owner or operator of the facility experiencing an exceedance of its emission limit(s) during a malfunction shall notify the Administrator by telephone or facsimile (FAX) transmission as soon as possible, but no later than 2 business days after the initial occurrence of the malfunction, if it wishes to avail itself of an affirmative defense to civil penalties for that malfunction. The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall also submit a written report to the Administrator within 45 days of the initial occurrence of the exceedance of the standard in this subpart to demonstrate, with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in paragraph (h)(1) of this section. The owner or operator may seek an extension of this deadline for up to 30 additional days by submitting a written request to the Administrator before the expiration of the 45 day period. Until a request for an extension has been approved by the Administrator, the owner or operator is subject to the requirement to submit such report within 45 days of the initial occurrence of the exceedance.

[60 FR 62936, Dec. 7, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 30259, June 3, 1997; 76 FR 72071, Nov. 21, 2011]

§ 63.801 Definitions.

(a) All terms used in this subpart that are not defined below have the meaning given to them in the CAA and in subpart A (General Provisions) of this part.

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

Administrator means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or his or her authorized representative.

Aerosol adhesive means an adhesive that is dispensed from a pressurized container as a suspension of fine solid or liquid particles in gas.

Affected source means a wood furniture manufacturing facility that is engaged, either in part or in whole, in the manufacture of wood furniture or wood furniture components and that is located at a plant site that is a major source as defined in 40 CFR part 63.2, excluding sources that meet the criteria established in §63.800(a), (b) and (c) of this subpart.

Affirmative defense means, in the context of an enforcement proceeding, a response or defense put forward by a defendant, regarding which the defendant has the burden of proof and the merits of which are independently and objectively evaluated in a judicial or administrative proceeding.

Alternative method means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that is not a reference or equivalent method but has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction to, in specific cases, produce results adequate for a determination of compliance.

As applied means the HAP and solids content of the coating or contact adhesive that is actually used for coating or gluing the substrate. It includes the contribution of materials used for in-house dilution of the coating or contact adhesive.

Basecoat means a coat of colored material, usually opaque, that is applied before graining inks, glazing coats, or other opaque finishing materials, and is usually topcoated for protection.

Baseline conditions means the conditions that exist prior to an affected source implementing controls, such as a control system.

Building enclosure means a building housing a process that meets the requirements of a temporary total enclosure. The EPA Method 204E is used to identify all emission points from the building enclosure and to determine which emission points must be tested. For additional information see *Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency,* January 1994. Docket No. A–93–10, Item No. IV-B-1.

Capture device means a hood, enclosed room, floor sweep, or other means of collecting solvent emissions or other pollutants into a duct so that the pollutant can be directed to a pollution control device such as an incinerator or carbon adsorber.

Capture efficiency means the fraction of all organic vapors generated by a process that are directed to a control device.

Certified product data sheet (CPDS) means documentation furnished by coating or adhesive suppliers or an outside laboratory that provides:

(1) The VHAP content of a finishing material, contact adhesive, or solvent, by percent weight, measured using the EPA Method 311 (as promulgated in this subpart), or an equivalent or alternative method (or formulation data if the coating meets the criteria specified in §63.805(a));

(2) The solids content of a finishing material or contact adhesive by percent weight, determined using data from the EPA Method 24, or an alternative or equivalent method (or formulation data if the coating meets the criteria specified in §63.805 (a)); and

(3) The density, measured by EPA Method 24 or an alternative or equivalent method. Therefore, the reportable VHAP content shall represent the maximum aggregate emissions potential of the finishing material, adhesive, or solvent in concentrations greater than or equal to 1.0 percent by weight or 0.1 percent for VHAP that are carcinogens, as defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR part 1910), as formulated. Only VHAP present in concentrations greater than or equal to 1.0 percent by weight, or 0.1 percent for VHAP that are carcinogens, must be reported on the CPDS. The purpose of the CPDS is to assist the affected source in demonstrating compliance with the emission limitations presented in §63.802.

Note: Because the optimum analytical conditions under EPA Method 311 vary by coating, the coating or adhesive supplier may also choose to include on the CPDS the optimum analytical conditions for analysis of the coating, adhesive, or solvent using EPA Method 311. Such information may include, but not be limited to, separation column, oven temperature, carrier gas, injection port temperature, extraction solvent, and internal standard.)

Cleaning operations means operations in which organic HAP solvent is used to remove coating materials or adhesives from equipment used in wood furniture manufacturing operations.

Coating means a protective, decorative, or functional film applied in a thin layer to a surface. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, topcoats, varnishes, sealers, stains, washcoats,

basecoats, enamels, inks, and temporary protective coatings. Aerosol spray paints used for touch-up and repair are not considered coatings under this subpart.

Coating application station means the part of a coating operation where the coating is applied, e.g., a spray booth.

Coating operation means those activities in which a coating is applied to a substrate and is subsequently air-dried, cured in an oven, or cured by radiation.

Coating solids (or solids) means the part of the coating which remains after the coating is dried or cured; solids content is determined using data from the EPA Method 24, or an equivalent or alternative method.

Compliant coating/contact adhesive means a finishing material, contact adhesive, or strippable booth coating that meets the emission limits specified in Table 3 of this subpart.

Contact adhesive means an adhesive that is applied to two substrates, dried, and mated under only enough pressure to result in good contact. The bond is immediate and sufficiently strong to hold pieces together without further clamping, pressure, or airing.

Continuous coater means a finishing system that continuously applies finishing materials onto furniture parts moving along a conveyor. Finishing materials that are not transferred to the part are recycled to a reservoir. Several types of application methods can be used with a continuous coater including spraying, curtain coating, roll coating, dip coating, and flow coating.

Continuous compliance means that the affected source is meeting the emission limitations and other requirements of the rule at all times and is fulfilling all monitoring and recordkeeping provisions of the rule in order to demonstrate compliance.

Control device means any equipment that reduces the quantity of a pollutant that is emitted to the air. The device may destroy or secure the pollutant for subsequent recovery. Includes, but is not limited to, incinerators, carbon adsorbers, and condensers.

Control device efficiency means the ratio of the pollutant released by a control device and the pollutant introduced to the control device.

Control system means the combination of capture and control devices used to reduce emissions to the atmosphere.

Conventional air spray means a spray coating method in which the coating is atomized by mixing it with compressed air and applied at an air pressure greater than 10 pounds per square inch (gauge) at the point of atomization. Airless and air assisted airless spray technologies are not conventional air spray because the coating is not atomized by mixing it with compressed air. Electrostatic spray technology is also not considered conventional air spray because an electrostatic charge is employed to attract the coating to the workpiece.

Data quality objective (DQO) approach means a set of approval criteria that must be met so that data from an alternative test method can be used in determining the capture efficiency of a control system. For additional information, see *Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency,* January 1994. (Docket No. A–93–10, Item No. IV-B-1).

Day means a period of 24 consecutive hours beginning at midnight local time, or beginning at a time consistent with a facility's operating schedule.

Disposed offsite means sending used organic HAP solvent or coatings outside of the facility boundaries for disposal.

Emission means the release or discharge, whether directly or indirectly, of HAP into the ambient air.

Enamel means a coat of colored material, usually opaque, that is applied as a protective topcoat over a basecoat, primer, or previously applied enamel coats. In some cases, another finishing material may be applied as a topcoat over the enamel.

Equipment leak means emissions of VHAP from pumps, valves, flanges, or other equipment used to transfer or apply coatings, adhesives, or organic HAP solvents.

Equivalent method means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction to have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the reference method, under specific conditions.

Finishing material means a coating used in the wood furniture industry. Such materials include, but are not limited to, stains, basecoats, washcoats, enamels, sealers, and topcoats.

Finishing operation means those operations in which a finishing material is applied to a substrate and is subsequently air-dried, cured in an oven, or cured by radiation.

Foam adhesive means a contact adhesive used for gluing foam to fabric, foam to foam, and fabric to wood.

Gluing operation means those operations in which adhesives are used to join components, for example, to apply a laminate to a wood substrate or foam to fabric.

Incidental wood furniture manufacturer means a major source that is primarily engaged in the manufacture of products other than wood furniture or wood furniture components and that uses no more than 100 gallons per month of finishing material or adhesives in the manufacture of wood furniture or wood furniture components.

Incinerator means, for the purposes of this industry, an enclosed combustion device that thermally oxidizes volatile organic compounds to CO and CO_2. This term does not include devices that burn municipal or hazardous waste material.

Janitorial maintenance means the upkeep of equipment or building structures that is not directly related to the manufacturing process, for example, cleaning of restroom facilities.

Low-formaldehyde means, in the context of a coating or contact adhesive, a product concentration of less than or equal to 1.0 percent formaldehyde by weight, as described in a certified product data sheet for the material.

Lower confidence limit (LCL) approach means a set of approval criteria that must be met so that data from an alternative test method can be used in determining the capture efficiency of a control system. For additional information, see *Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency,* January 1994. (Docket No. A–93–10, Item No. IV-B-1).

Material safety data sheet (MSDS) means the documentation required for hazardous chemicals by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR part 1910) for a solvent, cleaning material, contact adhesive, coating, or other material that identifies select

reportable hazardous ingredients of the material, safety and health considerations, and handling procedures.

Noncompliant coating/contact adhesive means a finishing material, contact adhesive, or strippable booth coating that has a VHAP content (VOC content for the strippable booth coating) greater than the emission limitation presented in Table 3 of this subpart.

Nonporous substrate means a surface that is impermeable to liquids. Examples include metal, rigid plastic, flexible vinyl, and rubber.

Normally closed container means a container that is closed unless an operator is actively engaged in activities such as emptying or filling the container.

Operating parameter value means a minimum or maximum value established for a control device or process parameter that, if achieved by itself or in combination with one or more other operating parameter values, determines that an owner or operator has complied with an applicable emission limit.

Organic HAP solvent means a HAP that is a volatile organic liquid used for dissolving or dispersing constituents in a coating or contact adhesive, adjusting the viscosity of a coating or contact adhesive, or cleaning equipment. When used in a coating or contact adhesive, the organic HAP solvent evaporates during drying and does not become a part of the dried film.

Overall control efficiency means the efficiency of a control system, calculated as the product of the capture and control device efficiencies, expressed as a percentage.

Permanent total enclosure means a permanently installed enclosure that completely surrounds a source of emissions such that all emissions are captured and contained for discharge through a control device. For additional information, see *Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency,* January 1994. (Docket No. A–93–10, Item No. IV-B-1).

Recycled onsite means the reuse of an organic HAP solvent in a process other than cleaning or washoff.

Reference method means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that is published in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60.

Research or laboratory facility means any stationary source whose primary purpose is to conduct research and development to develop new processes and products where such source is operated under the close supervision of technically trained personnel and is not engaged in the manufacture of products for commercial sale in commerce, except in a de minimis manner.

Responsible official has the meaning given to it in 40 CFR part 70, State Operating Permit Programs (Title V permits).

Sealer means a finishing material used to seal the pores of a wood substrate before additional coats of finishing material are applied. Special purpose finishing materials that are used in some finishing systems to optimize aesthetics are not sealers.

Solvent means a liquid used in a coating or contact adhesive to dissolve or disperse constituents and/or to adjust viscosity. It evaporates during drying and does not become a part of the dried film.

Stain means any color coat having a solids content by weight of no more than 8.0 percent that is applied in single or multiple coats directly to the substrate. It includes, but is not limited to, nongrain raising stains, equalizer stains, prestains, sap stains, body stains, no-wipe stains, penetrating stains, and toners.

Storage containers means vessels or tanks, including mix equipment, used to hold finishing, gluing, cleaning, or washoff materials.

Strippable spray booth material means a coating that:

(1) Is applied to a spray booth wall to provide a protective film to receive over spray during finishing operations;

(2) That is subsequently peeled off and disposed; and

(3) By achieving (1) and (2) of this definition reduces or eliminates the need to use organic HAP solvents to clean spray booth walls.

Substrate means the surface onto which a coating or contact adhesive is applied (or into which a coating or contact adhesive is impregnated).

Temporary total enclosure means an enclosure that meets the requirements of §63.805(e)(1) (i) through (iv) and is not permanent, but constructed only to measure the capture efficiency of pollutants emitted from a given source. Additionally, any exhaust point from the enclosure shall be at least four equivalent duct or hood diameters from each natural draft opening. For additional information, see *Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency,* January 1994. (Docket No. A–93–10, Item No. IV-B-1).

Thinner means a volatile liquid that is used to dilute coatings or contact adhesives (to reduce viscosity, color strength, and solids, or to modify drying conditions).

Topcoat means the last film-building finishing material that is applied in a finishing system.

Touchup and repair means the application of finishing materials to cover minor finishing imperfections.

VHAP means any volatile hazardous air pollutant listed in Table 2 to Subpart JJ.

VHAP of potential concern means any VHAP from the list in table 6 of this subpart.

Volatile organic compound (VOC) means any organic compound which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, that is, any organic compound other than those which the Administrator designates as having negligible photochemical reactivity. A VOC may be measured by a reference method, an equivalent method, an alternative method, or by procedures specified under any rule. A reference method, an equivalent method, or an alternative method, however, may also measure nonreactive organic compounds. In such cases, the owner or operator may exclude the nonreactive organic compounds when determining compliance with a standard. For a list of compounds that the Administrator has designated as having negligible photochemical reactivity, refer to 40 CFR part 51.10.

Washcoat means a transparent special purpose finishing material having a solids content by weight of 12.0 percent by weight or less. Washcoats are applied over initial stains to protect, to control color, and to stiffen the wood fibers in order to aid sanding.

Washoff operations means those operations in which organic HAP solvent is used to remove coating from wood furniture or a wood furniture component.

Wood furniture means any product made of wood, a wood product such as rattan or wicker, or an engineered wood product such as particleboard that is manufactured at any facility that is engaged, either in part or in whole, in the manufacture of wood furniture or wood furniture components, including, but not

limited to, facilities under any of the following standard industrial classification codes: 2434, 2511, 2512, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2531, 2541, 2599, or 5712.

Wood furniture component means any part that is used in the manufacture of wood furniture. Examples include, but are not limited to, drawer sides, cabinet doors, seat cushions, and laminated tops. However, foam seat cushions manufactured and fabricated at a facility that does not engage in any other wood furniture or wood furniture component manufacturing operation are excluded from this definition.

Wood furniture manufacturing operations means the finishing, gluing, cleaning, and washoff operations associated with the production of wood furniture or wood furniture components.

(b) The nomenclature used in this subpart has the following meaning:

(1) A_k= the area of each natural draft opening (k) in a total enclosure, in square meters.

(2) C_c=the VHAP content of a finishing material (c), in kilograms of volatile hazardous air pollutants per kilogram of coating solids (kg VHAP/kg solids), as supplied. Also given in pounds of volatile hazardous air pollutants per pound of coating solids (lb VHAP/lb solids).

(3) C_{aj}=the concentration of VHAP in gas stream (j) exiting the control device, in parts per million by volume.

(4) C_{bi}=the concentration of VHAP in gas stream (i) entering the control device, in parts per million by volume.

(5) C_{di}=the concentration of VHAP in gas stream (i) entering the control device from the affected source, in parts per million by volume.

(6) C_{fk}=the concentration of VHAP in uncontrolled gas stream (k) emitted directly to the atmosphere from the affected source, in parts per million by volume.

(7) E=the emission limit achieved by an emission point or a set of emission points, in kg VHAP/kg solids (lb VHAP/lb solids).

(8) F=the control device efficiency, expressed as a fraction.

(9) FV=the average inward face velocity across all natural draft openings in a total enclosure, in meters per hour.

(10) G=the VHAP content of a contact adhesive, in kg VHAP/kg solids (lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied.

(11) M=the mass of solids in finishing material used monthly, kg solids/month (lb solids/month).

(12) N=the capture efficiency, expressed as a fraction.

(13) Q_{aj}=the volumetric flow rate of gas stream (j) exiting the control device, in dry standard cubic meters per hour.

(14) Q_{bi}=the volumetric flow rate of gas stream (i) entering the control device, in dry standard cubic meters per hour.

(15) Q_{di}=the volumetric flow rate of gas stream (i) entering the control device from the emission point, in dry standard cubic meters per hour.

(16) Q_{fk}=the volumetric flow rate of uncontrolled gas stream (k) emitted directly to the atmosphere from the emission point, in dry standard cubic meters per hour.

(17) Q_{ini}=the volumetric flow rate of gas stream (i) entering the total enclosure through a forced makeup air duct, in standard cubic meters per hour (wet basis).

(18) Q_{outj}=the volumetric flow rate of gas stream (j) exiting the total enclosure through an exhaust duct or hood, in standard cubic meters per hour (wet basis).

(19) R=the overall efficiency of the control system, expressed as a percentage.

(20) S=the VHAP content of a solvent, expressed as a weight fraction, added to finishing materials.

(21) W=the amount of solvent, in kilograms (pounds), added to finishing materials during the monthly averaging period.

(22) ac=after the control system is installed and operated.

(23) bc=before control.

(24) C_f= the formaldehyde content of a finishing material (c), in pounds of formaldehyde per gallon of coating (lb/gal).

(25) F_{total}= total formaldehyde emissions in each rolling 12 month period.

(26) G_f= the formaldehyde content of a contact adhesive (g), in pounds of formaldehyde per gallon of contact adhesive (lb/gal).

(27) V_c= the volume of formaldehyde-containing finishing material (c), in gal.

(28) V_g= the volume of formaldehyde-containing contact adhesive (g), in gal.

[60 FR 62936, Dec. 7, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 30260, June 3, 1997; 62 FR 31363, June 9, 1997; 63 FR 71380, Dec. 28, 1998; 76 FR 72072, Nov. 21, 2011]

§ 63.802 Emission limits.

(a) Each owner or operator of an existing affected source subject to this subpart shall:

(1) Limit VHAP emissions from finishing operations by meeting the emission limitations for existing sources presented in Table 3 of this subpart, using any of the compliance methods in §63.804(a). To determine VHAP emissions from a finishing material containing formaldehyde or styrene, the owner or operator of the affected source shall use the methods presented in §63.803(l)(2) for determining styrene and formaldehyde usage.

(2) Limit VHAP emissions from contact adhesives by achieving a VHAP limit for contact adhesives based on the following criteria:

(i) For foam adhesives (contact adhesives used for upholstery operations) used in products that meet the upholstered seating flammability requirements of California Technical Bulletin 116, 117, or 133, the Business and Institutional Furniture Manufacturers Association's (BIFMA's) X5.7, UFAC flammability testing, or any similar requirements from local, State, or Federal fire regulatory agencies, the VHAP content of the adhesive shall not exceed 1.8 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.8 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied; or

(ii) For all other contact adhesives (including foam adhesives used in products that do not meet the standards presented in paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section, but excluding aerosol adhesives and excluding contact adhesives applied to nonporous substrates, the VHAP content of the adhesive shall not exceed 1.0 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.0 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied.

(3) Limit HAP emissions from strippable spray booth coatings by using coatings that contain no more than 0.8 kg VOC/kg solids (0.8 lb VOC/lb solids), as applied.

(4) Limit formaldehyde emissions by complying with the provisions specified in either paragraph (a)(4)(i) or (a)(4)(ii) of this section.

(i) Limit total formaldehyde (F_{total}) use in coatings and contact adhesives to no more than 400 pounds per rolling 12 month period.

(ii) Use coatings and contact adhesives only if they are low-formaldehyde coatings and adhesives, in any wood furniture manufacturing operations.

(b) Each owner or operator of a new affected source subject to this subpart shall:

(1) Limit VHAP emissions from finishing operations by meeting the emission limitations for new sources presented in Table 3 of this subpart using any of the compliance methods in §63.804(d). To determine VHAP emissions from a finishing material containing formaldehyde or styrene, the owner or operator of the affected source shall use the methods presented in §63.803(l)(2) for determining styrene and formaldehyde usage.

(2) Limit VHAP emissions from contact adhesives by achieving a VHAP limit for contact adhesives, excluding aerosol adhesives and excluding contact adhesives applied to nonporous substrates, of no greater than 0.2 kg VHAP/kg solids (0.2 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied, using either of the compliance methods in §63.804(e).

(3) Limit HAP emissions from strippable spray booth coatings by using coatings that contain no more than 0.8 kg VOC/kg solids (0.8 lb VOC/lb solids), as applied.

(4) Limit formaldehyde emissions by complying with the provisions specified in either paragraph (b)(4)(i) or (b)(4)(ii) of this section.

(i) Limit total formaldehyde (F_{total}) use in coatings and contact adhesives to no more than 400 pounds per rolling 12 month period.

(ii) Use coatings and contact adhesives only if they are low-formaldehyde coatings and adhesives, in any wood furniture manufacturing operations.

(c) At all times, the owner or operator must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the

Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[60 FR 62936, Dec. 7, 1995, as amended at 76 FR 72072, Nov. 21, 2011

§ 63.803 Work practice standards.

(a) *Work practice implementation plan.* (1) Each owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart shall prepare and maintain a written work practice implementation plan that defines environmentally desirable work practices for each wood furniture operation manufacturing operation and addresses each of the work practice standards presented in paragraphs (b) through (l) of this section. The plan shall be developed no more than 60 days after the compliance date.

(2) The written work practice implementation plan shall be available for inspection by the Administrator (or delegated State, local, or Tribal authority) upon request. If the Administrator (or delegated State, local, or Tribal authority) determines that the work practice implementation plan does not include sufficient mechanisms for ensuring that the work practice standards are being implemented, the Administrator (or delegated State, local, or Tribal authority) may require the affected source to modify the plan. Revisions or modifications to the plan do not require a revision of the source's Title V permit.

(3) The inspection and maintenance plan required by paragraph (c) of this section and the formulation assessment plan for finishing operations required by paragraph (l) of this section are also reviewable by the Administrator (or delegated State, local, or Tribal authority).

(b) *Operator training course.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall train all new and existing personnel, including contract personnel, who are involved in finishing, gluing, cleaning, and washoff operations, use of manufacturing equipment, or implementation of the requirements of this subpart. All new personnel, those hired after the compliance date of the standard, shall be trained upon hiring. All existing personnel, those hired before the compliance date of the standard, shall be trained within six months of the compliance date of the standard. All personnel shall be given refresher training annually. The affected source shall maintain a copy of the training program with the work practice implementation plan. The training program shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) A list of all current personnel by name and job description that are required to be trained;

(2) An outline of the subjects to be covered in the initial and refresher training for each position or group of personnel;

(3) Lesson plans for courses to be given at the initial and the annual refresher training that include, at a minimum, appropriate application techniques, appropriate cleaning and washoff procedures, appropriate equipment setup and adjustment to minimize finishing material usage and overspray, and appropriate management of cleanup wastes; and

(4) A description of the methods to be used at the completion of initial or refresher training to demonstrate and document successful completion.

(c) *Inspection and maintenance plan.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall prepare and maintain with the work practice implementation plan a written leak inspection and maintenance plan that specifies:

(1) A minimum visual inspection frequency of once per month for all equipment used to transfer or apply coatings, adhesives, or organic HAP solvents;

(2) An inspection schedule;

(3) Methods for documenting the date and results of each inspection and any repairs that were made;

(4) The timeframe between identifying the leak and making the repair, which adheres, at a minimum, to the following schedule:

(i) A first attempt at repair (e.g., tightening of packing glands) shall be made no later than five calendar days after the leak is detected; and

(ii) Final repairs shall be made within 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, unless the leaking equipment is to be replaced by a new purchase, in which case repairs shall be completed within three months.

(d) *Cleaning and washoff solvent accounting system.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall develop an organic HAP solvent accounting form to record:

(1) The quantity and type of organic HAP solvent used each month for washoff and cleaning, as defined in §63.801 of this subpart;

(2) The number of pieces washed off, and the reason for the washoff; and

(3) The quantity of spent organic HAP solvent generated from each washoff and cleaning operation each month, and whether it is recycled onsite or disposed offsite.

(e) *Chemical composition of cleaning and washoff solvents.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall not use cleaning or washoff solvents that contain any of the pollutants listed in Table 4 to this subpart, in concentrations subject to MSDS reporting as required by OSHA.

(f) *Spray booth cleaning.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall not use compounds containing more than 8.0 percent by weight of VOC for cleaning spray booth components other than conveyors, continuous coaters and their enclosures, or metal filters, or plastic filters unless the spray booth is being refurbished. If the spray booth is being refurbished, that is the spray booth coating or other protective material used to cover the booth is being replaced, the affected source shall use no more than 1.0 gallon of organic HAP solvent per booth to prepare the surface of the booth prior to applying the booth coating.

(g) *Storage requirements.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall use normally closed containers for storing finishing, gluing, cleaning, and washoff materials.

(h) *Application equipment requirements.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall not use conventional air spray guns except when all emissions from the finishing application station are routed to a functioning control device.

(i) *Line cleaning.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall pump or drain all organic HAP solvent used for line cleaning into a normally closed container.

(j) *Gun cleaning.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall collect all organic HAP solvent used to clean spray guns into a normally closed container.

(k) *Washoff operations.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall control emissions from washoff operations by:

(1) Using normally closed tanks for washoff; and

(2) Minimizing dripping by tilting or rotating the part to drain as much solvent as possible.

(l) *Formulation assessment plan for finishing operations.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall prepare and maintain with the work practice implementation plan a formulation assessment plan that:

(1) Identifies VHAP from the list presented in Table 5 of this subpart that are being used in finishing operations by the affected source;

(2) Establishes a baseline level of usage by the affected source, for each VHAP identified in paragraph (l)(1) of this section. The baseline usage level shall be the highest annual usage from 1994, 1995, or 1996, for each VHAP identified in paragraph (l)(1) of this section. For formaldehyde, the baseline level of usage shall be based on the amount of free formaldehyde present in the finishing material when it is applied. For styrene, the baseline level of usage shall be an estimate of unreacted styrene, which shall be calculated by multiplying the amount of styrene monomer in the finishing material, when it is applied, by a factor of 0.16. Sources using a control device to reduce emissions may adjust their usage based on the overall control efficiency of the control system, which is determined using the equation in §63.805 (d) or (e).

(3) Tracks the annual usage of each VHAP identified in (l)(1) by the affected source that is present in amounts subject to MSDS reporting as required by OSHA.

(4) If, after November 1998, the annual usage of the VHAP identified in paragraph (l)(1) exceeds its baseline level, then the owner or operator of the affected source shall provide a written notification to the permitting authority that describes the amount of the increase and explains the reasons for exceedance of the baseline level. The following explanations would relieve the owner or operator from further action, unless the affected source is not in compliance with any State regulations or requirements for that VHAP:

(i) The exceedance is no more than 15.0 percent above the baseline level;

(ii) Usage of the VHAP is below the de minimis level presented in Table 5 of this subpart for that VHAP (sources using a control device to reduce emissions may adjust their usage based on the overall control efficiency of the control system, which is determined using the procedures in §63.805 (d) or (e);

(iii) The affected source is in compliance with its State's air toxic regulations or guidelines for the VHAP; or

(iv) The source of the pollutant is a finishing material with a VOC content of no more than 1.0 kg VOC/kg solids (1.0 lb VOC/lb solids), as applied.

(5) If none of the above explanations are the reason for the increase, the owner or operator shall confer with the permitting authority to discuss the reason for the increase and whether there are practical and reasonable technology-based solutions for reducing the usage. The evaluation of whether a technology is reasonable and practical shall be based on cost, quality, and marketability of the product, whether the technology is being used successfully by other wood furniture manufacturing operations, or other criteria mutually agreed upon by the permitting authority and owner or operator. If there are no practical and reasonable solutions, the facility need take no further action. If there are solutions, the owner or operator shall develop a plan to reduce usage of the pollutant to the extent feasible. The plan shall address the approach to be used to reduce emissions, a timetable for implementing the plan, and a schedule for submitting notification of progress.

(6) If, after November 1998, an affected source uses a VHAP of potential concern listed in table 6 of this subpart for which a baseline level has not been previously established, then the baseline level shall be established as the *de minimis* level provided in that same table for that chemical. The affected source shall track the annual usage of each VHAP of potential concern identified in this paragraph that is present in amounts subject to MSDS reporting as required by OSHA. If usage of the VHAP of potential concern exceeds the *de minimis* level listed in table 6 of this subpart for that chemical, then the affected source shall provide an explanation to the permitting authority that documents the reason for the exceedance of the *de minimis* level. If the explanation is not one of those listed in paragraphs (l)(4)(i) through (l)(4)(iv) of this section, the affected source shall follow the procedures in paragraph (l)(5) of this section.

[60 FR 62936, Dec. 7, 1995, as amended at 63 FR 71380, Dec. 28, 1998; 68 FR 37353, June 23, 2003; 76 FR 72073, Nov. 21, 2011]

§ 63.804 Compliance procedures and monitoring requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of an existing affected source subject to §63.802(a)(1) shall comply with those provisions using any of the methods presented in §63.804 (a)(1) through (a)(4).

(1) Calculate the average VHAP content for all finishing materials used at the facility using Equation 1, and maintain a value of E no greater than 1.0;

$E=(M_{c1}C_{c1}+M_{c2}C_{c2}+ * * * +M_{cn}C_{cn}+S_1W_1+S_2W_2+ * * * S_nW_n)/(M_{c1}+M_{c2}+ * * * +M_{cn})$ Equation 1

(2) Use compliant finishing materials according to the following criteria:

(i) Demonstrate that each stain, sealer, and topcoat has a VHAP content of no more than 1.0 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.0 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied, and each thinner contains no more than 10.0 percent VHAP by weight by maintaining certified product data sheets for each coating and thinner;

(ii) Demonstrate that each washcoat, basecoat, and enamel that is purchased pre-made, that is, it is not formulated onsite by thinning another finishing material, has a VHAP content of no more than 1.0 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.0 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied, and each thinner contains no more than 10.0 percent VHAP by weight by maintaining certified product data sheets for each coating and thinner; and

(iii) Demonstrate that each washcoat, basecoat, and enamel that is formulated at the affected source is formulated using a finishing material containing no more than 1.0 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.0 lb VHAP/lb solids) and a thinner containing no more than 3.0 percent VHAP by weight.

(3) Use a control system with an overall control efficiency (R) such that the value of E_{ac} in Equation 2 is no greater than 1.0.

$R=[(E_{bc}-E_{ac})/E_{bc}](100)$ Equation 2

The value of E_{bc} in Equation 2 shall be calculated using Equation 1; or

(4) Use any combination of an averaging approach, as described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, compliant finishing materials, as described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, and a control system, as described in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to §63.802(a)(2)(i) shall comply with the provisions by using compliant foam adhesives with a VHAP content no greater than 1.8 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.8 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied.

(c) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to §63.802(a)(2)(ii) shall comply with those provisions by using either of the methods presented in §63.804 (c)(1) and (c)(2).

(1) Use compliant contact adhesives with a VHAP content no greater than 1.0 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.0 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied; or

(2) Use a control system with an overall control efficiency (R) such that the value of G_{ac} is no greater than 1.0.

$R=[(G_{bc}-G_{ac})/G_{bc}]\ (100)$ Equation 3

(d) The owner or operator of a new affected source subject to §63.802(b)(1) may comply with those provisions by using any of the following methods:

(1) Calculate the average VHAP content across all finishing materials used at the facility using Equation 1, and maintain a value of E no greater than 0.8;

(2) Use compliant finishing materials according to the following criteria:

(i) Demonstrate that each sealer and topcoat has a VHAP content of no more than 0.8 kg VHAP/kg solids (0.8 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied, each stain has a VHAP content of no more than 1.0 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.0 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied, and each thinner contains no more than 10.0 percent VHAP by weight;

(ii) Demonstrate that each washcoat, basecoat, and enamel that is purchased pre-made, that is, it is not formulated onsite by thinning another finishing material, has a VHAP content of no more than 0.8 kg VHAP/kg solids (0.8 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied, and each thinner contains no more than 10.0 percent VHAP by weight; and

(iii) Demonstrate that each washcoat, basecoat, and enamel that is formulated onsite is formulated using a finishing material containing no more than 0.8 kg VHAP/kg solids (0.8 lb VHAP/lb solids) and a thinner containing no more than 3.0 percent HAP by weight.

(3) Use a control system with an overall control efficiency (R) such that the value of E_{ac} in Equation 4 is no greater than 0.8.

$R=[(E_{bc}-E_{ac})/E_{bc}](100)$ Equation 4

The value of E_{bc} in Equation 4 shall be calculated using Equation 1; or

(4) Use any combination of an averaging approach, as described in (d)(1), compliant finishing materials, as described in (d)(2), and a control system, as described in (d)(3).

(e) The owner or operator of a new affected source subject to §63.802(b)(2) shall comply with the provisions using either of the following methods:

(1) Use compliant contact adhesives with a VHAP content no greater than 0.2 kg VHAP/kg solids (0.2 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied; or

(2) Use a control system with an overall control efficiency (R) such that the value of G_{ac} in Equation 3 is no greater than 0.2.

(f) *Initial compliance.* (1) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of §63.802 (a)(1) or (b)(1) that comply through the procedures established in §63.804 (a)(1) or (d)(1) shall submit the results of the averaging calculation (Equation 1) for the first month with the initial compliance status report required by §63.807(b). The first month's calculation shall include data for the entire month in which the compliance date falls. For example, if the source's compliance date is November 21, 1997, the averaging calculation shall include data from November 1, 1997 to November 30, 1997.

(2) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of §63.802 (a)(1) or (b)(1) that comply through the procedures established in §63.804 (a)(2) or (d)(2) shall submit an initial compliance status report, as required by §63.807(b), stating that compliant stains, washcoats, sealers, topcoats, basecoats, enamels, and thinners, as applicable, are being used by the affected source.

(3) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of §63.802 (a)(1) or (b)(1) that are complying through the procedures established in §63.804 (a)(2) or (d)(2) and are applying coatings using continuous coaters shall demonstrate initial compliance by:

(i) Submitting an initial compliance status report, as required by §63.807(b), stating that compliant coatings, as determined by the VHAP content of the coating in the reservoir and the VHAP content as calculated from records, and compliant thinners are being used; or

(ii) Submitting an initial compliance status report, as required by §63.807(b), stating that compliant coatings, as determined by the VHAP content of the coating in the reservoir, are being used; the viscosity of the coating in the reservoir is being monitored; and compliant thinners are being used. The affected source shall also submit data that demonstrate that viscosity is an appropriate parameter for demonstrating compliance.

(4) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of §63.802 (a)(1) or (b)(1) that comply through the procedures established in §63.804 (a)(3) or (d)(3) shall demonstrate initial compliance by:

(i) Submitting a monitoring plan that identifies each operating parameter to be monitored for the capture device and discusses why each parameter is appropriate for demonstrating continuous compliance;

(ii) Conducting an initial performance test as required under §63.7 using the procedures and test methods listed in §63.7 and §63.805 (c) and (d) or (e);

(iii) Calculating the overall control efficiency (R) following the procedures in §63.805 (d) or (e); and

(iv) Determining those operating conditions critical to determining compliance and establishing one or more operating parameters that will ensure compliance with the standard.

(A) For compliance with a thermal incinerator, minimum combustion temperature shall be the operating parameter.

(B) For compliance with a catalytic incinerator equipped with a fixed catalyst bed, the minimum gas temperature both upstream and downstream of the catalyst bed shall be the operating parameter.

(C) For compliance with a catalytic incinerator equipped with a fluidized catalyst bed, the minimum gas temperature upstream of the catalyst bed and the pressure drop across the catalyst bed shall be the operating parameters.

(D) For compliance with a carbon adsorber, the operating parameters shall be the total regeneration mass stream flow for each regeneration cycle and the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration, or

the concentration level of organic compounds exiting the adsorber, unless the owner or operator requests and receives approval from the Administrator to establish other operating parameters.

(E) For compliance with a control device not listed in this section, one or more operating parameter values shall be established using the procedures identified in §63.804(g)(4)(vi).

(v) Owners or operators complying with §63.804(f)(4) shall calculate each site-specific operating parameter value as the arithmetic average of the maximum or minimum operating parameter values, as appropriate, that demonstrate compliance with the standards, during the three test runs required by §63.805(c)(1).

(5) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of §63.802 (a)(2) or (b)(2) that comply through the procedures established in §63.804 (b), (c)(1), or (e)(1), shall submit an initial compliance status report, as required by §63.807(b), stating that compliant contact adhesives are being used by the affected source.

(6) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of §63.802 (a)(2)(ii) or (b)(2) that comply through the procedures established in §63.804 (c)(2) or (e)(2), shall demonstrate initial compliance by:

(i) Submitting a monitoring plan that identifies each operating parameter to be monitored for the capture device and discusses why each parameter is appropriate for demonstrating continuous compliance;

(ii) Conducting an initial performance test as required under §63.7 using the procedures and test methods listed in §63.7 and §63.805 (c) and (d) or (e);

(iii) Calculating the overall control efficiency (R) following the procedures in §63.805 (d) or (e); and

(iv) Determining those operating conditions critical to determining compliance and establishing one or more operating parameters that will ensure compliance with the standard.

(A) For compliance with a thermal incinerator, minimum combustion temperature shall be the operating parameter.

(B) For compliance with a catalytic incinerator equipped with a fixed catalyst bed, the minimum gas temperature both upstream and downstream of the catalyst shall be the operating parameter.

(C) For compliance with a catalytic incinerator equipped with a fluidized catalyst bed, the minimum gas temperature upstream of the catalyst bed and the pressure drop across the catalyst bed shall be the operating parameters.

(v) Owners or operators complying with §63.804(f)(6) shall calculate each site-specific operating parameter value as the arithmetic average of the maximum or minimum operating values as appropriate, that demonstrate compliance with the standards, during the three test runs required by §63.805(c)(1).

(7) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of §63.802 (a)(3) or (b)(3) shall submit an initial compliance status report, as required by §63.807(b), stating that compliant strippable spray booth coatings are being used by the affected source.

(8) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the work practice standards in §63.803 shall submit an initial compliance status report, as required by §63.807(b), stating that the work practice implementation plan has been developed and procedures have been established for implementing the provisions of the plan.

(g) *Continuous compliance demonstrations.* (1) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of §63.802 (a)(1) or (b)(1) that comply through the procedures established in §63.804 (a)(1) or (d)(1) shall demonstrate continuous compliance by submitting the results of the averaging calculation (Equation 1) for each month within that semiannual period and submitting a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by §63.807(c).

(i) The compliance certification shall state that the value of (E), as calculated by Equation 1, is no greater than 1.0 for existing sources or 0.8 for new sources. An affected source is in violation of the standard if E is greater than 1.0 for existing sources or 0.8 for new sources for any month. A violation of the monthly average is a separate violation of the standard for each day of operation during the month, unless the affected source can demonstrate through records that the violation of the monthly average can be attributed to a particular day or days during the period.

(ii) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.

(2) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of §63.802 (a)(1) or (b)(1) that comply through the procedures established in §63.804 (a)(2) or (d)(2) shall demonstrate continuous compliance by using compliant coatings and thinners, maintaining records that demonstrate the coatings and thinners are compliant, and submitting a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by §63.807(c).

(i) The compliance certification shall state that compliant stains, washcoats, sealers, topcoats, basecoats, enamels, and thinners, as applicable, have been used each day in the semiannual reporting period or should otherwise identify the periods of noncompliance and the reasons for noncompliance. An affected source is in violation of the standard whenever a noncompliant coating, as demonstrated by records or by a sample of the coating, is used.

(ii) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.

(3) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of §63.802 (a)(1) or (b)(1) that are complying through the procedures established in §63.804 (a)(2) or (d)(2) and are applying coatings using continuous coaters shall demonstrate continuous compliance by following the procedures in paragraph (g)(3) (i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) Using compliant coatings, as determined by the VHAP content of the coating in the reservoir and the VHAP content as calculated from records, using compliant thinners, and submitting a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by §63.807(c).

(A) The compliance certification shall state that compliant coatings have been used each day in the semiannual reporting period, or should otherwise identify the days of noncompliance and the reasons for noncompliance. An affected source is in violation of the standard whenever a noncompliant coating, as determined by records or by a sample of the coating, is used. Use of a noncompliant coating is a separate violation for each day the noncompliant coating is used.

(B) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.

(ii) Using compliant coatings, as determined by the VHAP content of the coating in the reservoir, using compliant thinners, maintaining a viscosity of the coating in the reservoir that is no less than the viscosity of the initial coating by monitoring the viscosity with a viscosity meter or by testing the viscosity of the initial coating and retesting the coating in the reservoir each time solvent is added, maintaining records of

solvent additions, and submitting a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by §63.807(c).

(A) The compliance certification shall state that compliant coatings, as determined by the VHAP content of the coating in the reservoir, have been used each day in the semiannual reporting period. Additionally, the certification shall state that the viscosity of the coating in the reservoir has not been less than the viscosity of the initial coating, that is, the coating that is initially mixed and placed in the reservoir, for any day in the semiannual reporting period.

(B) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.

(C) An affected source is in violation of the standard when a sample of the as-applied coating exceeds the applicable limit established in §63.804 (a)(2) or (d)(2), as determined using EPA Method 311, or the viscosity of the coating in the reservoir is less than the viscosity of the initial coating.

(4) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of §63.802 (a)(1) or (b)(1) that comply through the procedures established in §63.804 (a)(3) or (d)(3) shall demonstrate continuous compliance by installing, calibrating, maintaining, and operating the appropriate monitoring equipment according to manufacturer's specifications. The owner or operator shall also submit the excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report and summary report required by §63.807(d) and §63.10(e) of subpart A.

(i) Where a capture/control device is used, a device to monitor each site-specific operating parameter established in accordance with §63.804(f)(6)(i) is required.

(ii) Where an incinerator is used, a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder is required.

(A) Where a thermal incinerator is used, a temperature monitoring device shall be installed in the firebox or in the ductwork immediately downstream of the firebox in a position before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

(B) Where a catalytic incinerator equipped with a fixed catalyst bed is used, temperature monitoring devices shall be installed in the gas stream immediately before and after the catalyst bed.

(C) Where a catalytic incinerator equipped with a fluidized catalyst bed is used, a temperature monitoring device shall be installed in the gas stream immediately before the bed. In addition, a pressure monitoring device shall be installed to determine the pressure drop across the catalyst bed. The pressure drop shall be measured monthly at a constant flow rate.

(iii) Where a carbon adsorber is used one of the following is required:

(A) An integrating stream flow monitoring device having an accuracy of ±10 percent, capable of recording the total regeneration stream mass flow for each regeneration cycle; and a carbon bed temperature monitoring device, having an accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature being monitored or ±0.5 °C, whichever is greater, and capable of recording the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle;

(B) An organic monitoring device, equipped with a continuous recorder, to indicate the concentration level of organic compounds exiting the carbon adsorber; or

(C) Any other monitoring device that has been approved by the Administrator in accordance with §63.804(f)(4)(iv)(D).

(iv) Owners or operators of an affected source shall not operate the capture or control device at a daily average value greater than or less than (as appropriate) the operating parameter values. The daily average value shall be calculated as the average of all values for a monitored parameter recorded during the operating day.

(v) Owners or operators of an affected source that are complying through the use of a catalytic incinerator equipped with a fluidized catalyst bed shall maintain a constant pressure drop, measured monthly, across the catalyst bed.

(vi) An owner or operator who uses a control device not listed in §63.804(f)(4) shall submit, for the Administrator's approval, a description of the device, test data verifying performance, and appropriate site-specific operating parameters that will be monitored to demonstrate continuous compliance with the standard.

(5) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of §63.802 (a)(2) (i) or (ii) or (b)(2) that comply through the procedures established in §63.804 (b), (c)(1), or (e)(1), shall submit a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by §63.807(c).

(i) The compliance certification shall state that compliant contact and/or foam adhesives have been used each day in the semiannual reporting period, or should otherwise identify each day noncompliant contact and/or foam adhesives were used. Each day a noncompliant contact or foam adhesive is used is a single violation of the standard.

(ii) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.

(6) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of §63.802 (a)(2)(ii) or (b)(2) that comply through the procedures established in §63.804 (c)(2) or (e)(2), shall demonstrate continuous compliance by installing, calibrating, maintaining, and operating the appropriate monitoring equipment according to the manufacturer's specifications. The owner or operator shall also submit the excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report and summary report required by §63.807(d) and §63.10(e) of subpart A of this part.

(i) Where a capture/control device is used, a device to monitor each site-specific operating parameter established in accordance with §63.804(f)(6)(i) is required.

(ii) Where an incinerator is used, a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder is required.

(A) Where a thermal incinerator is used, a temperature monitoring device shall be installed in the firebox or in the ductwork immediately downstream of the firebox in a position before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

(B) Where a catalytic incinerator equipped with a fixed catalyst bed is used, temperature monitoring devices shall be installed in the gas stream immediately before and after the catalyst bed.

(C) Where a catalytic incinerator equipped with a fluidized catalyst bed is used, a temperature monitoring device shall be installed in the gas stream immediately before the bed. In addition, a pressure monitoring device shall be installed to measure the pressure drop across the catalyst bed. The pressure drop shall be measured monthly at a constant flow rate.

(iii) Where a carbon adsorber is used one of the following is required:

(A) An integrating stream flow monitoring device having an accuracy of ±10 percent, capable of recording the total regeneration stream mass flow for each regeneration cycle; and a carbon bed temperature monitoring device, having an accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature being monitored or ±0.5 °C, whichever is greater, and capable of recording the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle;

(B) An organic monitoring device, equipped with a continuous recorder, to indicate the concentration level of organic compounds exiting the carbon adsorber; or

(C) Any other monitoring device that has been approved by the Administrator in accordance with §63.804(f)(4)(iv)(D).

(iv) Owners or operators of an affected source shall not operate the capture or control device at a daily average value greater than or less than (as appropriate) the operating parameter values. The daily average value shall be calculated as the average of all values for a monitored parameter recorded during the operating day.

(v) Owners or operators of an affected source that are complying through the use of a catalytic incinerator equipped with a fluidized catalyst bed shall maintain a constant pressure drop, measured monthly, across the catalyst bed.

(vi) An owner or operator using a control device not listed in this section shall submit to the Administrator a description of the device, test data verifying the performance of the device, and appropriate operating parameter values that will be monitored to demonstrate continuous compliance with the standard. Compliance using this device is subject to the Administrator's approval.

(7) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of §63.802 (a)(3) or (b)(3) shall submit a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by §63.807(c).

(i) The compliance certification shall state that compliant strippable spray booth coatings have been used each day in the semiannual reporting period, or should otherwise identify each day noncompliant materials were used. Each day a noncompliant strippable booth coating is used is a single violation of the standard.

(ii) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.

(8) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the work practice standards in §63.803 shall submit a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by §63.807(c).

(i) The compliance certification shall state that the work practice implementation plan is being followed, or should otherwise identify the provisions of the plan that have not been implemented and each day the provisions were not implemented. During any period of time that an owner or operator is required to implement the provisions of the plan, each failure to implement an obligation under the plan during any particular day is a violation.

(ii) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.

(9) *Continuous compliance requirements.* You must demonstrate continuous compliance with the emissions standards and operating limits by using the performance test methods and procedures in §63.805 for each affected source.

(i) *General requirements.* (A) You must monitor and collect data, and provide a site specific monitoring plan as required by §§63.804, 63.806 and 63.807.

(B) Except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must operate the monitoring system and collect data at all required intervals at all times the affected source is operating and periods of malfunction. Any period for which data collection is required and the operation of the CEMS is not otherwise exempt and for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for required calculations constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(C) You may not use data recorded during monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. The owner or operator must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system.

(ii) [Reserved]

(h) The owner or operator of an existing or new affected source subject to §63.802(a)(4) or (b)(4) shall comply with those provisions by using either of the methods presented in §63.804(h)(1) and (2) if complying with §63.802(a)(4)(i) or (b)(4)(i) or by using the method presented in §63.804(h)(3) if complying with §63.802(a)(4)(ii) or (b)(4)(ii).

(1) Calculate total formaldehyde emissions from all finishing materials and contact adhesives used at the facility using Equation 5 and maintain a value of F_{total} no more than 400 pounds per rolling 12 month period.

$$F_{total} = (C_{f1}V_{c1} + C_{f2}V_{c2} + * * * + C_{fn}V_{cn} + G_{f1}V_{g1} + G_{f2}V_{g2} + * * * + G_{fn}V_{gn}) \quad \text{Equation 5}$$

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(2) Use a control system with an overall control efficiency (R) such that the calculated value of F_{total} in Equation 6 is no more than 400 pounds per rolling 12 month period.

$$F_{total} = (C_{f1}V_{c1} + C_{f2}V_{c2} + * * * + C_{fn}V_{cn} + G_{f1}V_{g1} + G_{f2}V_{g2} + * * * + G_{fn}V_{gn}) * (1-R) \quad \text{Equation 6}$$

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(3) Demonstrate compliance by use of coatings and contact adhesives only if they are low-formaldehyde coatings and contact adhesives maintaining a certified product data sheet for each coating and contact adhesive used, as required by §63.806(b)(1), and submitting a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by §63.807(c).

(i) The compliance certification shall state that low-formaldehyde coatings and contact adhesives, as applicable, have been used each day in the semiannual reporting period or should otherwise identify the periods of noncompliance and the reasons for noncompliance. An affected source is in violation of the standard whenever a coating or contact adhesive that is not low-formaldehyde, as demonstrated by records or by a sample of the coating or contact adhesive, is used. Use of a noncompliant coating or contact adhesive is a separate violation for each day the noncompliant coating or contact adhesive is used.

(ii) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.

[60 FR 62936, Dec. 7, 1995, as amended at 76 FR 72073, Nov. 21, 2011]

§ 63.805 Performance test methods.

(a)(1) The EPA Method 311 of appendix A of part 63 shall be used in conjunction with formulation data to determine the VHAP content of the liquid coating. Formulation data shall be used to identify VHAP present in the coating. The EPA Method 311 shall then be used to quantify those VHAP identified through formulation data. The EPA Method 311 shall not be used to quantify HAP such as styrene and formaldehyde that are emitted during the cure. The EPA Method 24 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) shall be used to determine the solids content by weight and the density of coatings. If it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Administrator that a coating does not release VOC or HAP byproducts during the cure, for example, all VOC and HAP present in the coating is solvent, then batch formulation information shall be accepted. The owner or operator of an affected source may request approval from the Administrator to use an alternative method for determining the VHAP content of the coating. In the event of any inconsistency between the EPA Method 24 or Method 311 test data and a facility's formulation data, that is, if the EPA Method 24/311 value is higher, the EPA Method 24/311 test shall govern unless after consultation, a regulated source could demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data were correct. Sampling procedures shall follow the guidelines presented in “Standard Procedures for Collection of Coating and Ink Samples for VOC Content Analysis by Reference Method 24 and Reference Method 24A,” EPA–340/1–91–010. (Docket No. A–93–10, Item No. IV-A-1).

(2) Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to the owner or operator based on representative performance of the affected source for the period being tested. Upon request, the owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

(b) Owners or operators demonstrating compliance in accordance with §63.804 (f)(4) or (f)(6) and §63.804 (g)(4) or (g)(6), or complying with any of the other emission limits of §63.802 by operating a capture or control device shall determine the overall control efficiency of the control system (R) as the product of the capture and control device efficiency, using the test methods cited in §63.805(c) and the procedures in §63.805 (d) or (e).

(c) When an initial compliance demonstration is required by §63.804 (f)(4) or (f)(6) of this subpart, the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(6) of this section shall be used in determining initial compliance with the provisions of this subpart.

(1) The EPA Method 18 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) shall be used to determine the HAP concentration of gaseous air streams. The test shall consist of three separate runs, each lasting a minimum of 30 minutes.

(2) The EPA Method 1 or 1A (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) shall be used for sample and velocity traverses.

(3) The EPA Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) shall be used to measure velocity and volumetric flow rates.

(4) The EPA Method 3 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) shall be used to analyze the exhaust gases.

(5) The EPA Method 4 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) shall be used to measure the moisture in the stack gas.

(6) The EPA Methods 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 3, and 4 shall be performed, as applicable, at least twice during each test period.

(d) Each owner or operator of an affected source demonstrating compliance in accordance with §63.804 (f)(4) or (f)(6) shall perform a gaseous emission test using the following procedures:

(1) Construct the overall HAP emission reduction system so that all volumetric flow rates and total HAP emissions can be accurately determined by the applicable test methods specified in §63.805(c) (1) through (6);

(2) Determine capture efficiency from the affected emission point(s) by capturing, venting, and measuring all HAP emissions from the affected emission point(s). During a performance test, the owner or operator shall isolate affected emission point(s) located in an area with other nonaffected gaseous emission sources from all other gaseous emission point(s) by any of the following methods:

(i) Build a temporary total enclosure (see §63.801) around the affected emission point(s); or

(ii) Use the building that houses the process as the enclosure (see §63.801);

(iii) Use any alternative protocol and test method provided they meet either the requirements of the data quality objective (DQO) approach or the lower confidence level (LCL) approach (see §63.801);

(iv) Shut down all nonaffected HAP emission point(s) and continue to exhaust fugitive emissions from the affected emission point(s) through any building ventilation system and other room exhausts such as drying ovens. All exhaust air must be vented through stacks suitable for testing; or

(v) Use another methodology approved by the Administrator provided it complies with the EPA criteria for acceptance under part 63, appendix A, Method 301.

(3) Operate the control device with all affected emission points that will subsequently be delivered to the control device connected and operating at maximum production rate;

(4) Determine the efficiency (F) of the control device using the following equation:

$$F = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{bi} C_{bi} - \sum_{j=1}^{p} Q_{aj} C_{aj}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{bi} C_{bi}} \qquad (Equation\ 5)$$

(5) Determine the efficiency (N) of the capture system using the following equation:

$$N = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{di} C_{di}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{di} C_{di} + \sum_{k=1}^{p} Q_{fk} C_{fk}} \qquad (Equation\ 6)$$

(6) For each affected source complying with §63.802(a)(1) in accordance with §63.804(a)(3), compliance is demonstrated if the product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R) such that the value of E_{ac}in Equation 2 is no greater than 1.0.

(7) For each new affected source complying with §63.802(b)(1) in accordance with §63.804(d)(3), compliance is demonstrated if the product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R) such that the value of E_{ac}in Equation 4 is no greater than 0.8.

(8) For each affected source complying with §63.802(a)(2)(ii) in accordance with §63.804(c)(2), compliance is demonstrated if the product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R) such that the value of G_{ac}in Equation 3 is no greater than 1.0.

(9) For each new affected source complying with §63.802(b)(2) in accordance with §63.804(e)(2), compliance is demonstrated if the product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R) such that the value of G_{ac}in Equation 3 is no greater than 0.2.

(e) An alternative method to the compliance method in §63.805(d) is the installation of a permanent total enclosure around the affected emission point(s). A permanent total enclosure presents prima facia evidence that all HAP emissions from the affected emission point(s) are directed to the control device. Each affected source that complies using a permanent total enclosure shall:

(1) Demonstrate that the total enclosure meets the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) (i) through (iv). The owner or operator of an enclosure that does not meet these requirements may apply to the Administrator for approval of the enclosure as a total enclosure on a case-by-case basis. The enclosure shall be considered a total enclosure if it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Administrator that all HAP emissions from the affected emission point(s) are contained and vented to the control device. The requirements for automatic approval are as follows:

(i) The total area of all natural draft openings shall not exceed 5 percent of the total surface area of the total enclosure's walls, floor, and ceiling;

(ii) All sources of emissions within the enclosure shall be a minimum of four equivalent diameters away from each natural draft opening;

(iii) The average inward face velocity (FV) across all natural draft openings shall be a minimum of 3,600 meters per hour as determined by the following procedures:

(A) All forced makeup air ducts and all exhaust ducts are constructed so that the volumetric flow rate in each can be accurately determined by the test methods specified in §63.805 (c)(2) and (3). Volumetric flow rates shall be calculated without the adjustment normally made for moisture content; and

(B) Determine FV by the following equation:

$$FV = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} Q_{out\,j} - \sum_{i=1}^{p} Q_{in\,i}}{\sum_{k=1}^{q} A_k} \qquad \text{(Equation 7)}$$

(iv) All access doors and windows whose areas are not included as natural draft openings and are not included in the calculation of FV shall be closed during routine operation of the process.

(2) Determine the control device efficiency using Equation (5), and the test methods and procedures specified in §63.805 (c)(1) through (6).

(3) For each affected source complying with §63.802(a)(1) in accordance with §63.804(a)(3), compliance is demonstrated if:

(i) The installation of a permanent total enclosure is demonstrated (N=1);

(ii) The value of F is determined from Equation (5); and

(iii) The product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R) such that the value of E_{ac}in Equation 2 is no greater than 1.0.

(4) For each new affected source complying with §63.802(b)(1) in accordance with §63.804(d)(3), compliance is demonstrated if:

(i) The installation of a permanent total enclosure is demonstrated (N = 1);

(ii) The value of F is determined from Equation (5); and

(iii) The product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R) such that the value of E_{ac}in Equation 4 is no greater than 0.8.

(5) For each affected source complying with §63.802(a)(2)(ii) in accordance with §63.804(c)(2), compliance is demonstrated if:

(i) The installation of a permanent total enclosure is demonstrated (N=1);

(ii) The value of F is determined from Equation (5); and

(iii) The product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R) such that the value of G_{ac}in Equation 3 is no greater than 1.0.

(6) For each new affected source complying with §63.802(b)(2) in accordance with §63.804(e)(2), compliance is demonstrated if:

(i) The installation of a permanent total enclosure is demonstrated (N=1);

(ii) The value of F is determined from Equation (5); and

(iii) The product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R) such that the value of G_{ac}in Equation 3 is no greater than 0.2.

[60 FR 62936, Dec. 7, 1995, as amended at 76 FR 72073, Nov. 21, 2011]

§ 63.806 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart shall fulfill all recordkeeping requirements of §63.10 of subpart A, according to the applicability criteria in §63.800(d) of this subpart.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to the emission limits in §63.802 of this subpart shall maintain records of the following:

(1) A certified product data sheet for each finishing material, thinner, contact adhesive, and strippable spray booth coating subject to the emission limits in §63.802; and

(2) The VHAP content, in kg VHAP/kg solids (lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied, of each finishing material and contact adhesive subject to the emission limits in §63.802; and

(3) The VOC content, in kg VOC/kg solids (lb VOC/lb solids), as applied, of each strippable booth coating subject to the emission limits in §63.802 (a)(3) or (b)(3).

(4) The formaldehyde content, in lb/gal, as applied, of each finishing material and contact adhesive subject to the emission limits in §63.802(a)(4) or (b)(4) and chooses to comply with the 400 lb/yr limits on formaldehyde in §63.802(a)(4) (i) or (b)(4)(i).

(c) The owner or operator of an affected source following the compliance method in §63.804 (a)(1) or (d)(1) shall maintain copies of the averaging calculation for each month following the compliance date, as well as the data on the quantity of coatings and thinners used that is necessary to support the calculation of E in Equation 1.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected source following the compliance procedures of §63.804 (f)(3)(ii) and (g)(3)(ii) shall maintain the records required by §63.806(b) as well as records of the following:

(1) Solvent and coating additions to the continuous coater reservoir;

(2) Viscosity measurements; and

(3) Data demonstrating that viscosity is an appropriate parameter for demonstrating compliance.

(e) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to the work practice standards in §63.803 of this subpart shall maintain onsite the work practice implementation plan and all records associated with fulfilling the requirements of that plan, including, but not limited to:

(1) Records demonstrating that the operator training program required by §63.803(b) is in place;

(2) Records collected in accordance with the inspection and maintenance plan required by §63.803(c);

(3) Records associated with the cleaning solvent accounting system required by §63.803(d);

(4) [Reserved]

(5) Records associated with the formulation assessment plan required by §63.803(l); and

(6) Copies of documentation such as logs developed to demonstrate that the other provisions of the work practice implementation plan are followed.

(f) The owner or operator of an affected source following the compliance method of §63.804 (f)(4) or (g)(4) shall maintain copies of the calculations demonstrating that the overall control efficiency (R) of the control system results in the value of E_{ac}required by Equations 2 or 4, records of the operating parameter values, and copies of the semiannual compliance reports required by §63.807(d).

(g) The owner or operator of an affected source following the compliance method of §63.804 (f)(6) or (g)(6), shall maintain copies of the calculations demonstrating that the overall control efficiency (R) of the control system results in the applicable value of G_{ac}calculated using Equation 3, records of the operating parameter values, and copies of the semiannual compliance reports required by §63.807(d).

(h) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to the emission limits in §63.802 and following the compliance provisions of §63.804(f) (1), (2), (3), (5), (7) and (8) and §63.804(g) (1), (2), (3), (5), (7), and (8) shall maintain records of the compliance certifications submitted in accordance with §63.807(c) for each semiannual period following the compliance date.

(i) The owner or operator of an affected source shall maintain records of all other information submitted with the compliance status report required by §63.9(h) and §63.807(b) and the semiannual reports required by §63.807(c).

(j) The owner or operator of an affected source shall maintain all records in accordance with the requirements of §63.10(b)(1).

(k) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.,* process equipment) or the air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment. The owner or operator shall maintain records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.802(c), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

[60 FR 62936, Dec. 7, 1995, as amended at 76 FR 72074, Nov. 21, 2011]

§ 63.807 Reporting requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart shall fulfill all reporting requirements of §63.7 through §63.10 of subpart A (General Provisions) according to the applicability criteria in §63.800(d) of this subpart.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected source demonstrating compliance in accordance with §63.804(f) (1), (2), (3), (5), (7) and (8) shall submit the compliance status report required by §63.9(h) of subpart A (General Provisions) no later than 60 days after the compliance date. The report shall include the information required by §63.804(f) (1), (2), (3), (5), (7), and (8) of this subpart.

(c) The owner or operator of an affected source demonstrating compliance in accordance with §63.804(g)(1), (2), (3), (5), (7), (8), (h)(1), and (h)(3) shall submit a report covering the previous 6 months of wood furniture manufacturing operations.

(1) The first report shall be submitted 30 calendar days after the end of the first 6-month period following the compliance date.

(2) Subsequent reports shall be submitted 30 calendar days after the end of each 6-month period following the first report.

(3) The semiannual reports shall include the information required by §63.804(g) (1), (2), (3), (5), (7), (8), (h)(1), and (h)(3), a statement of whether the affected source was in compliance or noncompliance, and, if the affected source was in noncompliance, the measures taken to bring the affected source into compliance. If there was a malfunction during the reporting period, the report shall also include the number, duration and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.802(c), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

(4) The frequency of the reports required by paragraph (c) of this section shall not be reduced from semiannually regardless of the history of the owner's or operator's compliance status.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected source demonstrating compliance in accordance with §63.804(g)(4), (6), and (h)(2) of this subpart shall submit the excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report and summary report required by §63.10(e) of subpart A. The report shall include the monitored operating parameter values required by §63.804(g) (4) and (6). If the source experiences excess emissions, the report shall be submitted quarterly for at least 1 year after the excess emissions occur and until a request to reduce reporting frequency is approved, as indicated in §63.10(e)(3)(C). If no excess emissions occur, the report shall be submitted semiannually.

(e) The owner or operator of an affected source required to provide a written notification under §63.803(1)(4) shall include in the notification one or more statements that explains the reasons for the usage increase. The notification shall be submitted no later than 30 calendar days after the end of the annual period in which the usage increase occurred.

[60 FR 62936, Dec. 7, 1995, as amended at 76 FR 72074, Nov. 21, 2011]

§ 63.808 Implementation and enforcement.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or Tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of U.S. EPA and cannot be transferred to the State, local, or Tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§63.800, 63.802, and 63.803(a)(1), (b), (c) introductory text, and (d) through (l).

(2) Approval of alternatives to the monitoring and compliance requirements in §§63.804(f)(4)(iv)(D) and (E), 63.804(g)(4)(iii)(C), 63.804(g)(4)(vi), and 63.804(g)(6)(vi).

(3) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart, as well as approval of any alternatives to the specific test methods under §§63.805(a), 63.805(d)(2)(v), and 63.805(e)(1).

(4) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(5) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

[68 FR 37354, June 23, 2003]

§§ 63.809-63.819 [Reserved]

Table 1 to Subpart JJ of Part 63—General Provisions Applicability to Subpart JJ

Reference	Applies to subpart JJ	Comment
63.1(a)	Yes	
63.1(b)(1)	No	Subpart JJ specifies applicability.
63.1(b)(2)	Yes	
63.1(b)(3)	Yes	
63.1(c)(1)	No	Subpart JJ specifies applicability.
63.1(c)(2)	No	Area sources are not subject to subpart JJ.
63.1(c)(4)	Yes	
63.1(c)(5)	Yes	
63.1(e)	Yes	
63.2	Yes	Additional terms are defined in 63.801(a) of subpart JJ. When overlap between subparts A and JJ occurs, subpart JJ takes precedence.
63.3	Yes	Other units used in subpart JJ are defined in 63.801(b).
63.4	Yes	
63.5	Yes	
63.6(a)	Yes	
63.6(b)(1)	Yes	
63.6(b)(2)	Yes	
63.6(b)(3)	Yes	
63.6(b)(4)	No	May apply when standards are proposed under Section 112(f) of the CAA.
63.6(b)(5)	Yes	
63.6(b)(7)	Yes	
63.6(c)(1)	Yes	

Reference	Applies to subpart JJ	Comment
63.6(c)(2)	No	
63.6(c)(5)	Yes	
63.6(e)(1)(i)	No	See §63.802(c) for general duty requirement.
63.6(e)(1)(ii)	No.	
63.6(e)(1)(iii)	Yes.	
63.6(e)(2)	No	Section reserved.
63.6(e)(3)	No.	
63.6(f)(1)	No	Affected sources complying through the procedures specified in 63.804 (a)(1), (a)(2), (b), (c)(1), (d)(1), (d)(2), (e)(1), and (e)(2) are subject to the emission standards at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.
63.6(f)(2)	Yes	
63.6(f)(3)	Yes	
63.6(g)	Yes	
63.6(h)	No	
63.6 (i)(1)–(i)(3)	Yes	
63.6(i)(4)(i)	Yes	
63.6(i)(4)(ii)	No	
63.6 (i)(5)–(i)(14)	Yes	
63.6(i)(16)	Yes	
63.6(j)	Yes	
63.7(a)–(d)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.7(e)(1)	No	See §63.805(a)(1).
63.7(e)(2)–(e)(4)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.8(a)–(b)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.8(c)(1)(i)	No.	
63.8(c)(1)(ii)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.8(c)(1)(iii)	No.	
63.8(c)(2)–(d)(2)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.

Reference	Applies to subpart JJ	Comment
63.8(d)(3)	Yes, except for last sentence	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.8(e)–(g)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.9(a)	Yes	
63.9(b)	Yes	Existing sources are required to submit initial notification report within 270 days of the effective date.
63.9(c)	Yes	
63.9(d)	Yes	
63.9(e)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.9(f)	No	
63.9(g)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.9(h)	Yes	63.9(h)(2)(ii) applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.9(i)	Yes	
63.9(j)	Yes	
63.10(a)	Yes	
63.10(b)(1)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)(i)	No.	
63.10(b)(2)(ii)	No	See §63.806(k) for recordkeeping of occurrence and duration of malfunctions and recordkeeping of actions taken during malfunctions.
63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.10(b)(2)(iv)–(b)(2)(v)	No.	
63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(b)(2)(xiv)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.10(b)(3)	Yes	
63.10(c)(1)–(9)	Yes.	
63.10(c)(10)–(11)	No	See §63.806(k) for recordkeeping of malfunctions.
63.10(c)(12)–(14)	Yes.	
63.10(c)(15)	No.	
63.10(d)(1)	Yes	

Reference	Applies to subpart JJ	Comment
63.10(d)(2)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.10(d)(3)	No	
63.10(d)(4)	Yes	
63.10(d)(5)	No	See §63.807(c)(3) for reporting of malfunctions.
63.10(e)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.10(f)	Yes	
63.11	No	
63.12–63.15	Yes	

[60 FR 62936, Dec. 7, 1995, as amended at 76 FR 72074, Nov. 21, 2011]

Table 2 to Subpart JJ of Part 63—List of Volatile Hazardous Air Pollutants

Chemical name	CAS No.
Acetaldehyde	75070
Acetamide	60355
Acetonitrile	75058
Acetophenone	98862
2-Acetylaminofluorine	53963
Acrolein	107028
Acrylamide	79061
Acrylic acid	79107
Acrylonitrile	107131
Allyl chloride	107051
4-Aminobiphenyl	92671
Aniline	62533
o-Anisidine	90040
Benzene	71432
Benzidine	92875
Benzotrichloride	98077
Benzyl chloride	100447
Biphenyl	92524
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	117817

Chemical name	CAS No.
Bis (chloromethyl) ether	542881
Bromoform	75252
1,3-Butadiene	106990
Carbon disulfide	75150
Carbon tetrachloride	56235
Carbonyl sulfide	463581
Catechol	120809
Chloroacetic acid	79118
2-Chloroacetophenone	532274
Chlorobenzene	108907
Chloroform	67663
Chloromethyl methyl ether	107302
Chloroprene	126998
Cresols (isomers and mixture)	1319773
o-Cresol	95487
m-Cresol	108394
p-Cresol	106445
Cumene	98828
2,4–D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, including salts and esters)	94757
DDE (1,1-Dichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethylene)	72559
Diazomethane	334883
Dibenzofuran	132649
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96128
Dibutylphthalate	84742
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467
3,3′-Dichlorobenzidine	91941
Dichloroethyl ether (Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether)	111444
1,3-Dichloropropene	542756
Diethanolamine	111422
N,N-Dimethylaniline	121697
Diethyl sulfate	64675
3,3′-Dimethoxybenzidine	119904
4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	60117

Chemical name	CAS No.
3,3′-Dimethylbenzidine	119937
Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	79447
N,N-Dimethylformamide	68122
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	57147
Dimethyl phthalate	131113
Dimethyl sulfate	77781
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol, and salts	534521
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142
1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)	123911
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667
Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106898
1,2-Epoxybutane	106887
Ethyl acrylate	140885
Ethylbenzene	100414
Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)	51796
Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)	75003
Ethylene dibromide (Dibromoethane)	106934
Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	107062
Ethylene glycol	107211
Ethylene oxide	75218
Ethylenethiourea	96457
Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)	75343
Formaldehyde	50000
Glycolethers[a]	
Hexachlorobenzene	118741
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	87683
Hexachloroethane	67721
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate	822060
Hexamethylphosphoramide	680319
Hexane	110543
Hydrazine	302012
Hydroquinone	123319

Chemical name	CAS No.
Isophorone	78591
Maleic anhydride	108316
Methanol	67561
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74839
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	74873
Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-Trichloroethane)	71556
Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)	78933
Methylhydrazine	60344
Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)	74884
Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)	108101
Methyl isocyanate	624839
Methyl methacrylate	80626
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634044
4,4′-Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline)	101144
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	75092
4,4′-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (MDI)	101688
4,4′-Methylenedianiline	101779
Naphthalene	91203
Nitrobenzene	98953
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92933
4-Nitrophenol	100027
2-Nitropropane	79469
N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	684935
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59892
Phenol	108952
p-Phenylenediamine	106503
Phosgene	75445
Phthalic anhydride	85449
Polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclors)	1336363
Polycyclic Organic Matter[b]	
1,3-Propane sultone	1120714
beta-Propiolactone	57578

Chemical name	CAS No.
Propionaldehyde	123386
Propoxur (Baygon)	114261
Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)	78875
Propylene oxide	75569
1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)	75558
Quinone	106514
Styrene	100425
Styrene oxide	96093
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1746016
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	127184
Toluene	108883
2,4-Toluenediamine	95807
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584849
o-Toluidine	95534
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005
Trichloroethylene	79016
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95954
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062
Triethylamine	121448
Trifluralin	1582098
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	540841
Vinyl acetate	108054
Vinyl bromide	593602
Vinyl chloride	75014
Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene)	75354
Xylenes (isomers and mixture)	1330207
o-Xylene	95476
m-Xylene	108383
p-Xylene	106423

[a]Includes mono- and di-ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycols and triethylene glycol; R-(OCH_2CH_2) RR-OR where:

n = 1, 2, or 3,

R = alkyl or aryl groups

R′= R, H, or groups which, when removed, yield glycol ethers with the structure: R-$(OCH_2CH_2)_n$—OH. Polymers are excluded from the glycol category.

[b]Includes organic compounds with more than one benzene ring, and which have a boiling point greater than or equal to 100°C.

[63 FR 71381, Dec. 28, 1998]

Table 3 to Subpart JJ of Part 63—Summary of Emission Limits

Emission point	Existing source	New source
Finishing Operations:		
(a) Achieve a weighted average VHAP content across all coatings (maximum kg VHAP/kg solids [lb VHAP/lb solids], as applied	[a]1.0	[a]0.8
(b) Use compliant finishing materials (maximum kg VHAP/kg solids [lb VHAP/lb solids], as applied):		
—stains	[a]1.0	[a]1.0
—washcoats	[a,b]1.0	[a,b]0.8
—sealers	[a]1.0	[a]0.8
—topcoats	[a]1.0	[a]0.8
—basecoats	[a,b]1.0	[a,b]0.8
—enamels	[a,b]1.0	[a,b]0.8
—thinners (maximum percent VHAP allowable); or	10.0	10.0
(c) As an alternative, use control device; or	[c]1.0	[c]0.8
(d) Use any combination of (a), (b), and (c)	1.0	0.8
Cleaning Operations:		
Strippable spray booth material (maximum VOC content, kg VOC/kg solids [lb VOC/lb solids])	0.8	0.8
Contact Adhesives:		
(a) Use compliant contact adhesives (maximum kg VHAP/kg solids [lb VHAP/lb solids], as applied) based on following criteria:		
i. For aerosol adhesives, and for contact adhesives applied to nonporous substrates	[d]NA	[d]NA
ii. For foam adhesives used in products that meet flammability requirements	1.8	0.2
iii. For all other contact adhesives (including foam adhesives used in products that do not meet flammability requirements); or	1.0	0.2

Emission point	Existing source	New source
(b) Use a control device	[e]1.0	[e]0.2
All Finishing Operations and Contact Adhesives:		
(a) Achieve total free formaldehyde emissions across all finishing operations and contact adhesives, lb per rolling 12 month period, as applied	400	400
(b) Use coatings and contact adhesives only if they are low-formaldehyde coatings and contact adhesives	[f]1.0	[f]1.0

[a]The limits refer to the VHAP content of the coating, as applied.

[b]Washcoats, basecoats, and enamels must comply with the limits presented in this table if they are purchased premade, that is, if they are not formulated onsite by thinning other finishing materials. If they are formulated onsite, they must be formulated using compliant finishing materials, i.e., those that meet the limits specified in this table, and thinners containing no more than 3.0 percent VHAP by weight.

[c]The control device must operate at an efficiency that is equivalent to no greater than 1.0 kilogram (or 0.8 kilogram) of VHAP being emitted from the affected emission source per kilogram of solids used.

[d]There is no limit on the VHAP content of these adhesives.

[e]The control device must operate at an efficiency that is equivalent to no greater than 1.0 kilogram (or 0.2 kilogram) of VHAP being emitted from the affected emission source per kilogram of solids used.

[f]The limits refer to the formaldehyde content by weight of the coating or contact adhesive, as specified on certified product data sheets.

[60 FR 62936, Dec. 7, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 30260, June 3, 1997; 76 FR 72073, Nov. 21, 2011]

Table 4 to Subpart JJ of Part 63—Pollutants Excluded From Use in Cleaning and Washoff Solvents

Chemical name	CAS No.
4-Aminobiphenyl	92671
Styrene oxide	96093
Diethyl sulfate	64675
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59892
Dimethyl formamide	68122
Hexamethylphosphoramide	680319
Acetamide	60355
4,4′-Methylenedianiline	101779
o-Anisidine	90040
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1746016
Beryllium salts	

Chemical name	CAS No.
Benzidine	92875
N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	684935
Bis (chloromethyl) ether	542881
Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride	79447
Chromium compounds (hexavalent)	
1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)	75558
Arsenic and inorganic arsenic compounds	99999904
Hydrazine	302012
1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine	57147
Beryllium compounds	7440417
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96128
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759
Cadmium compounds	
Benzo (a) pyrene	50328
Polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclors)	1336363
Heptachlor	76448
3,3′-Dimethyl benzidine	119937
Nickel subsulfide	12035722
Acrylamide	79061
Hexachlorobenzene	118741
Chlordane	57749
1,3-Propane sultone	1120714
1,3-Butadiene	106990
Nickel refinery dust	
2-Acetylaminoflourine	53963
3,3′-Dichlorobenzidine	53963
Lindane (hexachlorcyclohexane, gamma)	58899
2,4-Toluene diamine	95807
Dichloroethyl ether (Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether)	111444
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667
Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene)	8001352
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142
3,3′-Dimethoxybenzidine	119904

Chemical name	CAS No.
Formaldehyde	50000
4,4′-Methylene bis (2-chloroaniline)	101144
Acrylonitrile	107131
Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106934
DDE (1,1-p-chlorophenyl 1–2 dichloroethylene)	72559
Chlorobenzilate	510156
Dichlorvos	62737
Vinyl chloride	75014
Coke Oven Emissions	
Ethylene oxide	75218
Ethylene thiourea	96457
Vinyl bromide (bromoethene)	593602
Selenium sulfide (mono and di)	7488564
Chloroform	67663
Pentachlorophenol	87865
Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)	51796
Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	107062
Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)	78875
Carbon tetrachloride	56235
Benzene	71432
Methyl hydrazine	60344
Ethyl acrylate	140885
Propylene oxide	75569
Aniline	62533
1,4-Dichlorobenzene(p)	106467
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	117817
o-Toluidine	95534
Propoxur	114261
1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)	123911
Acetaldehyde	75070
Bromoform	75252
Captan	133062

Chemical name	CAS No.
Epichlorohydrin	106898
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	75092
Dibenz (ah) anthracene	53703
Chrysene	218019
Dimethyl aminoazobenzene	60117
Benzo (a) anthracene	56553
Benzo (b) fluoranthene	205992
Antimony trioxide	1309644
2-Nitropropane	79469
1,3-Dichloropropene	542756
7, 12-Dimethylbenz(a) anthracene	57976
Benz(c) acridine	225514
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193395
1,2:7,8-Dibenzopyrene	189559

[63 FR 71382, Dec. 28, 1998]

Table 5 to Subpart JJ of Part 63—List of VHAP of Potential Concern Identified by Industry

CAS No.	Chemical name	EPA de minimis, tons/yr
68122	Dimethyl formamide	1.0
50000	Formaldehyde	0.2
75092	Methylene chloride	4.0
79469	2-Nitropropane	1.0
78591	Isophorone	0.7
1000425	Styrene monomer	1.0
108952	Phenol	0.1
111422	Dimethanolamine	5.0
109864	2-Methoxyethanol	10.0
111159	2-Ethoxyethyl acetate	10.0

[63 FR 71382, Dec. 28, 1998]

Table 6 to Subpart JJ of Part 63—VHAP of Potential Concern

CAS No.	Chemical name	EPA de minimis, tons/yr*
92671	4-Aminobiphenyl	1.0
96093	Styrene oxide	1.0
64675	Diethyl sulfate	1.0
59892	N-Nitrosomorpholine	1.0
68122	Dimethyl formamide	1.0
680319	Hexamethylphosphoramide	0.01
60355	Acetamide	1.0
101779	4,4′-Methylenedianiline	1.0
90040	o-Anisidine	1.0
1746016	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	0.00000006
92875	Benzidine	0.00003
684935	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	0.00002
542881	Bis(chloromethyl) ether	0.00003
79447	Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride	0.002
75558	1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)	0.0003
57147	1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine	0.0008
96128	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.001
62759	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	0.0001
50328	Benzo (a) pyrene	0.001
1336363	Polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclors)	0.0009
76448	Heptachlor	0.002
119937	3,3′-Dimethyl benzidine	0.001
79061	Acrylamide	0.002
118741	Hexachlorobenzene	0.004
57749	Chlordane	0.005
1120714	1,3-Propane sultone	0.003
106990	1,3-Butadiene	0.007
53963	2-Acetylaminoflourine	0.0005
91941	3,3′-Dichlorobenzidine	0.02
58899	Lindane (hexachlorocyclohexane, gamma)	0.005
95807	2,4-Toluene diamine	0.002

CAS No.	Chemical name	EPA de minimis, tons/yr*
111444	Dichloroethyl ether (Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether)	0.006
122667	1,2—Diphenylhydrazine	0.009
8001352	Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene)	0.006
121142	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.002
119904	3,3′-Dimethoxybenzidine	0.01
50000	Formaldehyde	0.2
101144	4,4′-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	0.02
107131	Acrylonitrile	0.03
106934	Ethylene dibromide(1,2-Dibromoethane)	0.01
72559	DDE (1,1-p-chlorophenyl 1–2 dichloroethylene)	0.01
510156	Chlorobenzilate	0.04
62737	Dichlorvos	0.02
75014	Vinyl chloride	0.02
75218	Ethylene oxide	0.09
96457	Ethylene thiourea	0.06
593602	Vinyl bromide (bromoethene)	0.06
67663	Chloroform	0.09
87865	Pentachlorophenol	0.07
51796	Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)	0.08
107062	Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	0.08
78875	Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)	0.1
56235	Carbon tetrachloride	0.1
71432	Benzene	0.2
140885	Ethyl acrylate	0.1
75569	Propylene oxide	0.5
62533	Aniline	0.1
106467	1,4-Dichlorobenzene(p)	0.3
88062	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	0.6
117817	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	0.5
95534	o-Toluidine	0.4
114261	Propoxur	2.0
79016	Trichloroethylene	1.0
123911	1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)	0.6

CAS No.	Chemical name	EPA de minimis, tons/yr*
75070	Acetaldehyde	0.9
75252	Bromoform	2.0
133062	Captan	2.0
106898	Epichlorohydrin	2.0
75092	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	4.0
127184	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	4.0
53703	Dibenz (ah) anthracene	0.01
218019	Chrysene	0.01
60117	Dimethyl aminoazobenzene	1.0
56553	Benzo (a) anthracene	0.01
205992	Benzo (b) fluoranthene	0.01
79469	2-Nitropropane	1.0
542756	1,3-Dichloropropene	1.0
57976	7,12-Dimethylbenz (a) anthracene	0.01
225514	Benz(c)acridine	0.01
193395	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.01
189559	1,2:7,8-Dibenzopyrene	0.01
79345	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.03
91225	Quinoline	0.0006
75354	Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene)	0.04
87683	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.09
82688	Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintobenzene)	0.03
78591	Isophorone	0.7
79005	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.1
74873	Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	1.0
67721	Hexachloroethane	0.5
1582098	Trifluralin	0.9
1319773	Cresols/Cresylic acid (isomers and mixture)	1.0
108394	m-Cresol	1.0
75343	Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)	1.0
95487	o-Cresol	1.0
106445	p-Cresol	1.0
74884	Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)	1.0

CAS No.	Chemical name	EPA de minimis, tons/yr*
100425	Styrene	1.0
107051	Allyl chloride	1.0
334883	Diazomethane	1.0
95954	2,4,5—Trichlorophenol	1.0
133904	Chloramben	1.0
106887	1,2—Epoxybutane	1.0
108054	Vinyl acetate	1.0
126998	Chloroprene	1.0
123319	Hydroquinone	1.0
92933	4-Nitrobiphenyl	1.0
56382	Parathion	0.1
13463393	Nickel Carbonyl	0.1
60344	Methyl hydrazine	0.006
151564	Ethylene imine	0.0003
77781	Dimethyl sulfate	0.1
107302	Chloromethyl methyl ether	0.1
57578	beta-Propiolactone	0.1
100447	Benzyl chloride	0.04
98077	Benzotrichloride	0.0006
107028	Acrolein	0.04
584849	2,4—Toluene diisocyanate	0.1
75741	Tetramethyl lead	0.01
78002	Tetraethyl lead	0.01
12108133	Methylcyclopentadienyl manganese	0.1
624839	Methyl isocyanate	0.1
77474	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.1
62207765	Fluomine	0.1
10210681	Cobalt carbonyl	0.1
79118	Chloroacetic acid	0.1
534521	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol, and salts	0.1
101688	Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate	0.1
108952	Phenol	0.1
62384	Mercury, (acetato-o) phenyl	0.01

CAS No.	Chemical name	EPA de minimis, tons/yr*
98862	Acetophenone	1.0
108316	Maleic anhydride	1.0
532274	2-Chloroacetophenone	0.06
51285	2,4-Dinitrophenol	1.0
109864	2-Methyoxy ethanol	10.0
98953	Nitrobenzene	1.0
74839	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	10.0
75150	Carbon disulfide	1.0
121697	N,N-Dimethylaniline	1.0
106514	Quinone	5.0
123386	Propionaldehyde	5.0
120809	Catechol	5.0
85449	Phthalic anhydride	5.0
463581	Carbonyl sulfide	5.0
132649	Dibenzofurans	5.0
100027	4-Nitrophenol	5.0
540841	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	5.0
111422	Diethanolamine	5.0
822060	Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate	5.0
	Glycol ethers[a]	5.0
	Polycyclic organic matter[b]	0.01

*These values are based on the de minimis levels provided in the proposed rulemaking pursuant to section 112(g) of the Act using a 70-year lifetime exposure duration for all VHAP. Default assumptions and the de minimis values based on inhalation reference doses (RfC) are not changed by this adjustment.

[a]Except for ethylene glycol butyl ether, ethylene glycol ethyl ether (2-ethoxy ethanol), ethylene glycol hexyl ether, ethylene glycol methyl ether (2-methoxyethanol), ethylene glycol phenyl ether, ethylene glycol propyl ether, ethylene glycol mono-2-ethylhexyl ether, diethylene glycol butyl ether, diethylene glycol ethyl ether, diethylene glycol methyl ether, diethylene glycol hexyl ether, diethylene glycol phenyl ether, diethylene glycol propyl ether, triethylene glycol butyl ether, triethylene glycol ethyl ether, triethylene glycol methyl ether, triethylene glycol propyl ether, ethylene glycol butyl ether acetate, ethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate, and diethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate.

[b]Except for benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, 7,12-dimethylbenz(a)anthracene, benz(c)acridine, chrysene, dibenz(ah) anthracene, 1,2:7,8-dibenzopyrene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, but including dioxins and furans.

[63 FR 71383, Dec. 28, 1998]

Attachment B: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters [40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD]

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	JOFCO, Inc.
Source Location:	404-424 East 13th Street & 305 East 12th Avenue, Jasper, IN 47547
County:	Dubois
SIC Code:	2521
Permit Renewal No.:	T037-31489-00107
Permit Reviewer:	Kimberly Cottrell

Subpart DDDDD—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters

Amendment(s) published March 21, 2011, in 76 FR 15664

Effective Date(s): May 20, 2011 {Delayed at 76 FR 28664}

§ 63.7480 What is the purpose of this subpart?

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

§ 63.7485 Am I subject to this subpart?

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

§ 63.7490 What is the affected source of this subpart?

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

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

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

(b) A boiler or process heater is new if you commence construction of the boiler or process heater after June 4, 2010, and you meet the applicability criteria at the time you commence construction.

(c) A boiler or process heater is reconstructed if you meet the reconstruction criteria as defined in §63.2, you commence reconstruction after June 4, 2010, and you meet the applicability criteria at the time you commence reconstruction.

(d) A boiler or process heater is existing if it is not new or reconstructed.

§ 63.7491 Are any boilers or process heaters not subject to this subpart?

The types of boilers and process heaters listed in paragraphs (a) through (m) of this section are not subject to this subpart.

(a) An electric utility steam generating unit.

(b) A recovery boiler or furnace covered by subpart MM of this part.

(c) A boiler or process heater that is used specifically for research and development. This does not include units that provide heat or steam to a process at a research and development facility.

(d) A hot water heater as defined in this subpart.

(e) A refining kettle covered by subpart X of this part.

(f) An ethylene cracking furnace covered by subpart YY of this part.

(g) Blast furnace stoves as described in EPA–453/R–01–005 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

(h) Any boiler or process heater that is part of the affected source subject to another subpart of this part (i.e., another National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants in 40 CFR part 63).

(i) Any boiler or process heater that is used as a control device to comply with another subpart of this part, provided that at least 50 percent of the heat input to the boiler is provided by the gas stream that is regulated under another subpart.

(j) Temporary boilers as defined in this subpart.

(k) Blast furnace gas fuel-fired boilers and process heaters as defined in this subpart.

(l) Any boiler specifically listed as an affected source in any standard(s) established under section 129 of the Clean Air Act.

(m) A boiler required to have a permit under section 3005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act or covered by subpart EEE of this part (e.g., hazardous waste boilers).

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

(a) If you have a new or reconstructed boiler or process heater, you must comply with this subpart by May 20, 2011 or upon startup of your boiler or process heater, whichever is later.

(b) If you have an existing boiler or process heater, you must comply with this subpart no later than March 21, 2014.

(c) If you have an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP, paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section apply to you.

(1) Any new or reconstructed boiler or process heater at the existing source must be in compliance with this subpart upon startup.

(2) Any existing boiler or process heater at the existing source must be in compliance with this subpart within 3 years after the source becomes a major source.

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

(e) If you own or operate an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater and would be subject to this subpart except for the exemption in §63.7491(l) for commercial and industrial solid waste incineration units covered by part 60, subpart CCCC or subpart DDDD, and you cease combusting solid waste, you must be in compliance with this subpart on the effective date of the switch from waste to fuel.

Emission Limitations and Work Practice Standards

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

The subcategories of boilers and process heaters, as defined in §63.7575 are:

(a) Pulverized coal/solid fossil fuel units.

(b) Stokers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel.

(c) Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel.

(d) Stokers designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.

(e) Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.

(f) Suspension burners/Dutch Ovens designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.

(g) Fuel Cells designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.

(h) Hybrid suspension/grate burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.

(i) Units designed to burn solid fuel.

(j) Units designed to burn liquid fuel.

(k) Units designed to burn liquid fuel in non-continental States or territories.

(l) Units designed to burn natural gas, refinery gas or other gas 1 fuels.

(m) Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases.

(n) Metal process furnaces.

(o) Limited-use boilers and process heaters.

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

(a) You must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section, except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section. You must meet these requirements at all times.

(1) You must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in Tables 1 through 3, and 12 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater, for each boiler or process heater at your source, except as provided under §63.7522. If your affected source is a new or reconstructed affected source that commenced construction or reconstruction after June 4, 2010, and before May 20, 2011, you may comply with the emission limits in Table 1 or 12 to this subpart until March 21, 2014. On and after March 21, 2014, you must comply with the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart.

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

(3) At all times, you must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

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

(c) Limited-use boilers and process heaters must complete a biennial tune-up as specified in §63.7540. They are not subject to the emission limits in Tables 1 and 2 to this subpart, the annual tune-up requirement in Table 3 to this subpart, or the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart. Major sources that have limited-use boilers and process heaters must complete an energy assessment as specified in Table 3 to this subpart if the source has other existing boilers subject to this subpart that are not limited-use boilers.

§ 63.7501 How can I assert an affirmative defense if I exceed an emission limitations during a malfunction?

In response to an action to enforce the emission limitations and operating limits set forth in §63.7500 you may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for exceeding such standards that are caused by malfunction, as defined at §63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed, however, if you fail to meet your burden of proving all of the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.

(a) To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a limit, you must timely meet the notification requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

(1) The excess emissions:

(i) Were caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control and monitoring equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner, and

(ii) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design or better operation and maintenance practices; and

(iii) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and

(iv) Were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and

(2) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when the applicable emission limitations were being exceeded. Off-shift and overtime labor were used, to the extent practicable to make these repairs; and

(3) The frequency, amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions; and

(4) If the excess emissions resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; and

(5) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality, the environment and human health; and

(6) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; and

(7) All of the actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and

(8) At all times, the facility was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and

(9) A written root cause analysis has been prepared, the purpose of which is to determine, correct, and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the excess emissions resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of excess emissions that were the result of the malfunction.

(b) *Notification.* The owner or operator of the facility experiencing an exceedance of its emission limitat(s) during a malfunction shall notify the Administrator by telephone or facsimile (fax) transmission as soon as possible, but no later than 2 business days after the initial occurrence of the malfunction, if it wishes to avail itself of an affirmative defense to civil penalties for that malfunction. The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall also submit a written report to the Administrator within 45 days of the initial ocurrence of the exceedance of the standard in §63.7500 to demonstrate, with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. The owner or operator may seek an extension of this deadline for up to 30 additional days by submitting a written request to the Administrator before the expiration of the 45 day period. Until a request for an extension has been approved by the Administrator, the owner or operator is subject to the requirement to submit such report within 45 days of the initial occurrence of the exceedance.

General Compliance Requirements

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

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limits and operating limits in this subpart. These limits apply to you at all times.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) You must demonstrate compliance with all applicable emission limits using performance testing, fuel analysis, or continuous monitoring systems (CMS), including a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) or continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS), where applicable. You may demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride or mercury using fuel analysis if the emission rate calculated according to §63.7530(c) is less than the applicable emission limit. Otherwise, you must demonstrate compliance for hydrogen chloride or mercury using performance testing, if subject to an applicable emission limit listed in Table 1, 2, or 12 to this subpart.

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

(1) For each CMS required in this section (including CEMS, COMS, or continuous parameter monitoring system), you must develop, and submit to the delegated authority for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. You must submit this site-specific monitoring plan, if requested, at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS. This requirement to develop and submit a site specific monitoring plan does not apply to affected sources with existing monitoring plans that apply to CEMS and COMS prepared under appendix B to part 60 of this chapter and that meet the requirements of §63.7525.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iii) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.10(c) (as applicable in Table 10 to this subpart), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

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

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

Testing, Fuel Analyses, and Initial Compliance Requirements

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

(a) For affected sources that elect to demonstrate compliance with any of the applicable emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 of this subpart through performance testing, your initial compliance requirements include conducting performance tests according to §63.7520 and Table 5 to this subpart, conducting a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart, establishing operating limits according to §63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart, and conducting CMS performance evaluations according to §63.7525. For affected sources that burn a single type of fuel, you are exempted from the compliance requirements of conducting a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart. For purposes of this subpart, units that use a supplemental fuel only for startup, unit shutdown, and transient flame stability purposes still qualify as affected sources that burn a single type of fuel, and the supplemental fuel is not subject to the fuel analysis requirements under §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart.

(b) For affected sources that elect to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 of this subpart for hydrogen chloride or mercury through fuel analysis, your initial compliance requirement is to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart and establish operating limits according to §63.7530 and Table 8 to this subpart.

(c) If your boiler or process heater is subject to a carbon monoxide limit, your initial compliance demonstration for carbon monoxide is to conduct a performance test for carbon monoxide according to Table 5 to this subpart. Your initial compliance demonstration for carbon monoxide also includes conducting a performance evaluation of your continuous oxygen monitor according to §63.7525(a).

(d) If your boiler or process heater subject to a PM limit has a heat input capacity greater than 250 MMBtu per hour and combusts coal, biomass, or residual oil, your initial compliance demonstration for PM is to conduct a performance evaluation of your continuous emission monitoring system for PM according to §63.7525(b). Boilers and process heaters that use a continuous emission monitoring system for PM are exempt from the performance testing and operating limit requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(e) For existing affected sources, you must demonstrate initial compliance, as specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, no later than 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495 and according to the applicable provisions in §63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart.

(f) If your new or reconstructed affected source commenced construction or reconstruction after June 4, 2010, you must demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limits no later than November 16, 2011 or within 180 days after startup of the source, whichever is later. If you are demonstrating compliance with an emission limit in Table 12 to this subpart that is less stringent than (that is, higher than) the applicable emission limit in Table 1 to this subpart, you must demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit in Table 1 no later than September 17, 2014.

(g) For affected sources that ceased burning solid waste consistent with §63.7495(e) and for which your initial compliance date has passed, you must demonstrate compliance within 60 days of the effective date of the waste-to-fuel switch. If you have not conducted your compliance demonstration for this subpart within the previous 12 months, you must complete all compliance demonstrations for this subpart before you commence or recommence combustion of solid waste.

§ 63.7515 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests, fuel analyses, or tune-ups?

(a) You must conduct all applicable performance tests according to §63.7520 on an annual basis, except those for dioxin/furan emissions, unless you follow the requirements listed in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section. Annual performance tests must be completed no more than 13 months after the previous performance test, unless you follow the requirements listed in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section. Annual performance testing for dioxin/furan emissions is not required after the initial compliance demonstration.

(b) You can conduct performance tests less often for a given pollutant if your performance tests for the pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of the emission limit, and if there are no changes in the operation of the affected source or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions. In this case, you do not have to conduct a performance test for that pollutant for the next 2 years. You must conduct a performance test during the third year and no more than 37 months after the previous performance test. If you elect to demonstrate compliance using emission averaging under §63.7522, you must continue to conduct performance tests annually.

(c) If your boiler or process heater continues to meet the emission limit for the pollutant, you may choose to conduct performance tests for the pollutant every third year if your emissions are at or below 75 percent of the emission limit, and if there are no changes in the operation of the affected source or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions, but each such performance test must be conducted no more than 37 months after the previous performance test. If you elect to demonstrate compliance using emission averaging under §63.7522, you must continue to conduct performance tests annually. The requirement to test at maximum chloride input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for HCl. The requirement to test at maximum Hg input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for Hg.

(d) If a performance test shows emissions exceeded 75 percent of the emission limit for a pollutant, you must conduct annual performance tests for that pollutant until all performance tests over a consecutive 2-year period show compliance.

(e) If you are required to meet an applicable tune-up work practice standard, you must conduct an annual or biennial performance tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10) and (a)(11), respectively. Each annual tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(10) must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up. Each biennial tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(11) must be conducted no more than 25 months after the previous tune-up.

(f) If you demonstrate compliance with the mercury or hydrogen chloride based on fuel analysis, you must conduct a monthly fuel analysis according to §63.7521 for each type of fuel burned that is subject to an emission limit in Table 1, 2, or 12 of this subpart. If you burn a new type of fuel, you must conduct a fuel analysis before burning the new type of fuel in your boiler or process heater. You must still meet all applicable continuous compliance requirements in §63.7540. If 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses demonstrate compliance, you may request decreased fuel analysis frequency by applying to the EPA Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under §63.8(f).

(g) You must report the results of performance tests and the associated initial fuel analyses within 90 days after the completion of the performance tests. This report must also verify that the operating limits for your affected source have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating parameters established according to §63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart, as applicable. The reports for all subsequent performance tests must include all applicable information required in §63.7550.

§ 63.7520 What stack tests and procedures must I use?

(a) You must conduct all performance tests according to §63.7(c), (d), (f), and (h). You must also develop a site-specific stack test plan according to the requirements in §63.7(c). You shall conduct all performance tests under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to you based on representative performance of the affected source for the period being tested. Upon request, you shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests.

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

(c) You must conduct each performance test under the specific conditions listed in Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. You must conduct performance tests at representative operating load conditions while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that has the highest content of chlorine and mercury, and you must demonstrate initial compliance and establish your operating limits based on these performance tests. These requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance test. Following each performance test and until the next performance test, you must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

(d) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must comply with the minimum applicable sampling times or volumes specified in Tables 1, 2, and 12 to this subpart.

(e) To determine compliance with the emission limits, you must use the F-Factor methodology and equations in sections 12.2 and 12.3 of EPA Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7 of this chapter to convert the measured particulate matter concentrations, the measured hydrogen chloride concentrations, and the measured mercury concentrations that result from the initial performance test to pounds per million Btu heat input emission rates using F-factors.

§ 63.7521 What fuel analyses, fuel specification, and procedures must I use?

(a) For solid, liquid, and gas 2 (other) fuels, you must conduct fuel analyses for chloride and mercury according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section and Table 6 to this subpart, as applicable. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for fuels used for only startup, unit shutdown, and transient flame stability purposes. You are required to conduct fuel analyses only for fuels and units that are subject to emission limits for mercury and hydrogen chloride in Tables 1, 2, or 12 to this subpart. Gaseous and liquid fuels are exempt from requirements in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section and Table 6 of this subpart.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) For each fuel type, the analytical methods from Table 6, with the expected minimum detection levels, to be used for the measurement of chlorine or mercury.

(v) If you request to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, you must also include a detailed description of the methods and procedures that you are proposing to use. Methods in Table 6 shall be used until the requested alternative is approved.

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

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

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

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

(ii) Each composite sample will consist of a minimum of three samples collected at approximately equal 1-hour intervals during the testing period.

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

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

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

(iii) You must transfer all samples to a clean plastic bag for further processing.

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

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

(2) You must break sample pieces larger than 3 inches into smaller sizes.

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

(4) You must separate one of the quarter samples as the first subset.

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

(6) You must grind the sample in a mill.

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

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

(f) To demonstrate that a gaseous fuel other than natural gas or refinery gas qualifies as an other gas 1 fuel, as defined in §63.7575, you must conduct a fuel specification analyses for hydrogen sulfide and mercury according to the procedures in paragraphs (g) through (i) of this section and Table 6 to this subpart, as applicable. You are not required to conduct the fuel specification analyses in paragraphs (g) through (i) of this section for gaseous fuels other than natural gas or refinery gas that are complying with the limits for units designed to burn gas 2 (other) fuels.

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

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

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

(i) The identification of all gaseous fuel types other than natural gas or refinery gas anticipated to be burned in each boiler or process heater.

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

(iii) For each fuel type, a detailed description of the sample location and specific procedures to be used for collecting and preparing the samples if your procedures are different from the sampling methods contained in Table 6. Samples should be collected at a location that most accurately represents the fuel type, where possible, at a point prior to mixing with other dissimilar fuel types. If multiple boilers or process heaters are fueled by a common fuel stream it is permissible to conduct a single gas specification at the common point of gas distribution.

(iv) For each fuel type, the analytical methods from Table 6, with the expected minimum detection levels, to be used for the measurement of hydrogen sulfide and mercury.

(v) If you request to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, you must also include a detailed description of the methods and procedures that you are proposing to use. Methods in Table 6 shall be used until the requested alternative is approved.

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

(h) You must obtain a single fuel sample for each other gas 1 fuel type according to the sampling procedures listed in Table 6 for fuel specification of gaseous fuels.

(i) You must determine the concentration in the fuel of mercury, in units of microgram per cubic meter, and of hydrogen sulfide, in units of parts per million, by volume, dry basis, of each sample for each gas 1 fuel type according to the procedures in Table 6 to this subpart.

§ 63.7522 Can I use emissions averaging to comply with this subpart?

(a) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of §63.7500 for particulate matter, hydrogen chloride, or mercury on a boiler or process heater-specific basis, if you have more than one existing boiler or process heater in any subcategory located at your facility, you may demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging, if your averaged emissions are not more than 90 percent of the applicable emission limit, according to the procedures in this section. You may not include new boilers or process heaters in an emissions average.

(b) For a group of two or more existing boilers or process heaters in the same subcategory that each vent to a separate stack, you may average particulate matter, hydrogen chloride, or mercury emissions among existing units to demonstrate compliance with the limits in Table 2 to this subpart if you satisfy the requirements in paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of this section.

(c) For each existing boiler or process heater in the averaging group, the emission rate achieved during the initial compliance test for the HAP being averaged must not exceed the emission level that was being achieved on May 20, 2011 or the control technology employed during the initial compliance test must not be less effective for the HAP being averaged than the control technology employed on May 20, 2011.

(d) The averaged emissions rate from the existing boilers and process heaters participating in the emissions averaging option must be in compliance with the limits in Table 2 to this subpart at all times following the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(e) You must demonstrate initial compliance according to paragraph (e)(1) or (2) of this section using the maximum rated heat input capacity or maximum steam generation capacity of each unit and the results of the initial performance tests or fuel analysis.

(1) You must use Equation 1 of this section to demonstrate that the particulate matter, hydrogen chloride, or mercury emissions from all existing units participating in the emissions averaging option for that pollutant do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Er \times Hm) \div \sum_{i=1}^{n} Hm \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emissions for particulate matter, hydrogen chloride, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the initial compliance demonstration) of particulate matter, hydrogen chloride, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for particulate matter, hydrogen chloride, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for hydrogen chloride or mercury using the applicable equation in §63.7530(c).

Hm = Maximum rated heat input capacity of unit, i, in units of million Btu per hour.

n = Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

(2) If you are not capable of determining the maximum rated heat input capacity of one or more boilers that generate steam, you may use Equation 2 of this section as an alternative to using Equation 1 of this section to demonstrate that the particulate matter, hydrogen chloride, or mercury emissions from all existing units participating in the emissions averaging option do not exceed the emission limits for that pollutant in Table 2 to this subpart.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Er \times Sm \times Cfi) \div \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Sm \times Cfi) \qquad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emission level for PM, hydrogen chloride, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of particulate matter, hydrogen chloride, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for particulate matter, hydrogen chloride, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for hydrogen chloride or mercury using the applicable equation in §63.7530(c).

Sm = Maximum steam generation capacity by unit, i, in units of pounds.

Cfi = Conversion factor, calculated from the most recent compliance test, in units of million Btu of heat input per pounds of steam generated for unit, i.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

(f) After the initial compliance demonstration described in paragraph (e) of this section, you must demonstrate compliance on a monthly basis determined at the end of every month (12 times per year) according to paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section. The first monthly period begins on the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(1) For each calendar month, you must use Equation 3 of this section to calculate the average weighted emission rate for that month using the actual heat input for each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Er \times Hb) \div \sum_{i=1}^{n} Hb \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emission level for particulate matter, hydrogen chloride, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input, for that calendar month.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of particulate matter, hydrogen chloride, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for particulate matter, hydrogen chloride, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for hydrogen chloride or mercury using the applicable equation in §63.7530(c).

Hb = The heat input for that calendar month to unit, i, in units of million Btu.

n = Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

(2) If you are not capable of monitoring heat input, you may use Equation 4 of this section as an alternative to using Equation 3 of this section to calculate the average weighted emission rate using the actual steam generation from the boilers participating in the emissions averaging option.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Er \times Sa \times Cfi) \div \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Sa \times Cfi) \qquad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = average weighted emission level for PM, hydrogen chloride, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input for that calendar month.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration of particulate matter, hydrogen chloride, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for particulate matter, hydrogen chloride, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for hydrogen chloride or mercury using the applicable equation in §63.7530(c).

Sa = Actual steam generation for that calendar month by boiler, i, in units of pounds.

Cfi = Conversion factor, as calculated during the most recent compliance test, in units of million Btu of heat input per pounds of steam generated for boiler, i.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

(3) Until 12 monthly weighted average emission rates have been accumulated, calculate and report only the average weighted emission rate determined under paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this section for each calendar month. After 12 monthly weighted average emission rates have been accumulated, for each subsequent calendar month, use Equation 5 of this section to calculate the 12-month rolling average of the monthly weighted average emission rates for the current calendar month and the previous 11 calendar months.

$$Eavg = \sum_{i=1}^{n} ERi \div 12 \qquad \text{(Eq. 5)}$$

Where:

Eavg = 12-month rolling average emission rate, (pounds per million Btu heat input)

ERi = Monthly weighted average, for calendar month “i” (pounds per million Btu heat input), as calculated by paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this section.

(g) You must develop, and submit to the applicable delegated authority for review and approval, an implementation plan for emission averaging according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (g)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) You must submit the implementation plan no later than 180 days before the date that the facility intends to demonstrate compliance using the emission averaging option.

(2) You must include the information contained in paragraphs (g)(2)(i) through (vii) of this section in your implementation plan for all emission sources included in an emissions average:

(i) The identification of all existing boilers and process heaters in the averaging group, including for each either the applicable HAP emission level or the control technology installed as of May 20, 2011 and the date on which you are requesting emission averaging to commence;

(ii) The process parameter (heat input or steam generated) that will be monitored for each averaging group;

(iii) The specific control technology or pollution prevention measure to be used for each emission boiler or process heater in the averaging group and the date of its installation or application. If the pollution prevention measure reduces or eliminates emissions from multiple boilers or process heaters, the owner or operator must identify each boiler or process heater;

(iv) The test plan for the measurement of particulate matter, hydrogen chloride, or mercury emissions in accordance with the requirements in §63.7520;

(v) The operating parameters to be monitored for each control system or device consistent with §63.7500 and Table 4, and a description of how the operating limits will be determined;

(vi) If you request to monitor an alternative operating parameter pursuant to §63.7525, you must also include:

(A) A description of the parameter(s) to be monitored and an explanation of the criteria used to select the parameter(s); and

(B) A description of the methods and procedures that will be used to demonstrate that the parameter indicates proper operation of the control device; the frequency and content of monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements; and a demonstration, to the satisfaction of the applicable delegated authority, that the proposed monitoring frequency is sufficient to represent control device operating conditions; and

(vii) A demonstration that compliance with each of the applicable emission limit(s) will be achieved under representative operating load conditions. Following each compliance demonstration and until the next compliance demonstration, you must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

(3) The delegated authority shall review and approve or disapprove the plan according to the following criteria:

(i) Whether the content of the plan includes all of the information specified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section; and

(ii) Whether the plan presents sufficient information to determine that compliance will be achieved and maintained.

(4) The applicable delegated authority shall not approve an emission averaging implementation plan containing any of the following provisions:

(i) Any averaging between emissions of differing pollutants or between differing sources; or

(ii) The inclusion of any emission source other than an existing unit in the same subcategory.

(h) For a group of two or more existing affected units, each of which vents through a single common stack, you may average particulate matter, hydrogen chloride, or mercury emissions to demonstrate compliance with the limits for that pollutant in Table 2 to this subpart if you satisfy the requirements in paragraph (i) or (j) of this section.

(i) For a group of two or more existing units in the same subcategory, each of which vents through a common emissions control system to a common stack, that does not receive emissions from units in other subcategories or categories, you may treat such averaging group as a single existing unit for purposes of this subpart and comply with the requirements of this subpart as if the group were a single unit.

(j) For all other groups of units subject to the common stack requirements of paragraph (h) of this section, including situations where the exhaust of affected units are each individually controlled and then sent to a common stack, the owner or operator may elect to:

(1) Conduct performance tests according to procedures specified in §63.7520 in the common stack if affected units from other subcategories vent to the common stack. The emission limits that the group must comply with are determined by the use of Equation 6 of this section.

$$En = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (ELi \times Hi) \div \sum_{i=1}^{n} Hi \quad \text{(Eq. 6)}$$

Where:

En = HAP emission limit, pounds per million British thermal units (lb/MMBtu), parts per million (ppm), or nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (ng/dscm).

ELi = Appropriate emission limit from Table 2 to this subpart for unit i, in units of lb/MMBtu, ppm or ng/dscm.

Hi = Heat input from unit i, MMBtu.

(2) Conduct performance tests according to procedures specified in §63.7520 in the common stack. If affected units and non-affected units vent to the common stack, the non-affected units must be shut down or vented to a different stack during the performance test unless the facility determines to demonstrate compliance with the non-affected units venting to the stack; and

(3) Meet the applicable operating limit specified in §63.7540 and Table 8 to this subpart for each emissions control system (except that, if each unit venting to the common stack has an applicable opacity operating limit, then a single continuous opacity monitoring system may be located in the common stack instead of in each duct to the common stack).

(k) The common stack of a group of two or more existing boilers or process heaters in the same subcategory subject to paragraph (h) of this section may be treated as a separate stack for purposes of paragraph (b) of this section and included in an emissions averaging group subject to paragraph (b) of this section.

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

(a) If your boiler or process heater is subject to a carbon monoxide emission limit in Table 1, 2, or 12 to this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a continuous oxygen monitor according to the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section by the compliance date specified in §63.7495. The oxygen level shall be monitored at the outlet of the boiler or process heater.

(1) Each CEMS for oxygen (O_2CEMS) must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the applicable procedures under Performance Specification 3 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, and according to the site-specific monitoring plan developed according to §63.7505(d).

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each O_2CEMS according to the requirements in §63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 3 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(3) Each O_2CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

(4) The O_2CEMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2).

(5) You must calculate and record 12-hour block average concentrations for each operating day.

(6) For purposes of calculating data averages, you must use all the data collected during all periods in assessing compliance, excluding data collected during periods when the monitoring system malfunctions or is out of control, during associated repairs, and during required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments). Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. Any period for which the monitoring system malfunctions or is out of control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements. Periods when data are unavailable because of required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments) do not constitute monitoring deviations.

(b) If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of greater than 250 MMBtu per hour and combusts coal, biomass, or residual oil, you must install, certify, maintain, and operate a CEMS measuring PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Each CEMS shall be installed, certified, operated, and maintained according to the requirements in §63.7540(a)(9).

(2) For a new unit, the initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than November 16, 2011 or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, the initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than September 17, 2014.

(3) Compliance with the applicable emissions limit shall be determined based on the 30-day rolling average of the hourly arithmetic average emissions concentrations using the continuous monitoring system outlet data. The 30-day rolling arithmetic average emission concentration shall be calculated using EPA Reference Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7.

(4) Collect CEMS hourly averages for all operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis. Collect at least four CMS data values representing the four 15-minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

(5) The 1-hour arithmetic averages required shall be expressed in lb/MMBtu and shall be used to calculate the boiler operating day daily arithmetic average emissions.

(c) If you have an applicable opacity operating limit in this rule, and are not otherwise required to install and operate a PM CEMS or a bag leak detection system, you must install, operate, certify and maintain each COMS according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section by the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(1) Each COMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

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

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

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

(6) You must operate and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in the monitoring plan and the requirements of §63.8(e). You must identify periods the COMS is out of control including any periods that the COMS fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, or an annual zero alignment audit. Any 6-minute period for which the monitoring system is out of control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

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

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

(1) The continuous parameter monitoring system must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period. You must have a minimum of four successive cycles of operation to have a valid hour of data.

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

(3) For purposes of calculating data averages, you must not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, out of control periods, or required quality assurance or control activities. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance. Any 15-minute period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(4) You must determine the 4-hour block average of all recorded readings, except as provided in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(5) You must record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check.

(e) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a flow monitoring system, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d) and (e)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) You must install the flow sensor and other necessary equipment in a position that provides a representative flow.

(2) You must use a flow sensor with a measurement sensitivity of no greater than 2 percent of the expected flow rate.

(3) You must minimize the effects of swirling flow or abnormal velocity distributions due to upstream and downstream disturbances.

(4) You must conduct a flow monitoring system performance evaluation in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually. (f) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a pressure monitoring system, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d) and (f)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Install the pressure sensor(s) in a position that provides a representative measurement of the pressure (*e.g.* , PM scrubber pressure drop).

(2) Minimize or eliminate pulsating pressure, vibration, and internal and external corrosion.

(3) Use a pressure sensor with a minimum tolerance of 1.27 centimeters of water or a minimum tolerance of 1 percent of the pressure monitoring system operating range, whichever is less.

(4) Perform checks at least once each process operating day to ensure pressure measurements are not obstructed (*e.g.* , check for pressure tap pluggage daily).

(5) Conduct a performance evaluation of the pressure monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(6) If at any time the measured pressure exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating pressure range, conduct a performance evaluation of the pressure monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan and confirm that the pressure monitoring system continues to meet the performance requirements in you monitoring plan. Alternatively, install and verify the operation of a new pressure sensor.

(g) If you have an operating limit that requires a pH monitoring system, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d) and (g)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Install the pH sensor in a position that provides a representative measurement of scrubber effluent pH.

(2) Ensure the sample is properly mixed and representative of the fluid to be measured.

(3) Conduct a performance evaluation of the pH monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan at least once each process operating day.

(4) Conduct a performance evaluation (including a two-point calibration with one of the two buffer solutions having a pH within 1 of the pH of the operating limit) of the pH monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than quarterly.

(h) If you have an operating limit that requires a secondary electric power monitoring system for an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) operated with a wet scrubber, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (h)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Install sensors to measure (secondary) voltage and current to the precipitator collection plates.

(2) Conduct a performance evaluation of the electric power monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(i) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a monitoring system to measure sorbent injection rate (e.g., weigh belt, weigh hopper, or hopper flow measurement device), you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d) and (i)(1) through (2) of this section.

(1) Install the system in a position(s) that provides a representative measurement of the total sorbent injection rate.

(2) Conduct a performance evaluation of the sorbent injection rate monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(j) If you are not required to use a PM CEMS and elect to use a fabric filter bag leak detection system to comply with the requirements of this subpart, you must install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate the bag leak detection system as specified in paragraphs (j)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) You must install a bag leak detection sensor(s) in a position(s) that will be representative of the relative or absolute particulate matter loadings for each exhaust stack, roof vent, or compartment (*e.g.,* for a positive pressure fabric filter) of the fabric filter.

(2) Conduct a performance evaluation of the bag leak detection system in accordance with your monitoring plan and consistent with the guidance provided in EPA–454/R–98–015 (incorporated by reference, *see* §63.14).

(3) Use a bag leak detection system certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting particulate matter emissions at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter or less.

(4) Use a bag leak detection system equipped with a device to record continuously the output signal from the sensor.

(5) Use a bag leak detection system equipped with a system that will alert when an increase in relative particulate matter emissions over a preset level is detected. The alarm must be located where it can be easily heard or seen by plant operating personnel.

(7) Where multiple bag leak detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alarm may be shared among detectors.

(k) For each unit that meets the definition of limited-use boiler or process heater, you must monitor and record the operating hours per year for that unit.

§ 63.7530 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations, fuel specifications and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit that applies to you by conducting initial performance tests and fuel analyses and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to §63.7520, paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, and Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. If applicable, you must also install, and operate, maintain all applicable CMS (including CEMS, COMS, and continuous parameter monitoring systems) according to §63.7525.

(b) If you demonstrate compliance through performance testing, you must establish each site-specific operating limit in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the requirements in §63.7520, Table 7 to this subpart, and paragraph (b)(3) of this section, as applicable. You must also conduct fuel analyses according to §63.7521 and establish maximum fuel pollutant input levels according to paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section, as applicable. As specified in §63.7510(a), if your affected source burns a single type of fuel (excluding supplemental fuels used for unit startup, shutdown, or transient flame stabilization), you are not required to perform the initial fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater. However, if you switch fuel(s) and cannot show that the new fuel(s) do (does) not increase the chlorine or mercury input into the unit through the results of fuel analysis, then you must repeat the performance test to demonstrate compliance while burning the new fuel(s).

(1) You must establish the maximum chlorine fuel input (Clinput) during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

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

(ii) During the fuel analysis for hydrogen chloride, you must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine, and the average chlorine concentration of each fuel type burned (Ci).

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

$$Clinput = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Ci \times Qi) \quad \text{(Eq. 7)}$$

Where:

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

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

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

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

(2) You must establish the maximum mercury fuel input level (Mercuryinput) during the initial fuel analysis using the procedures in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

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

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

(iii) You must establish a maximum mercury input level using Equation 8 of this section.

$$Mercuryinput = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (HGi \times Qi) \qquad \text{(Eq. 8)}$$

Where:

Mercuryinput = Maximum amount of mercury entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

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

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

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

(3) You must establish parameter operating limits according to paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section.

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

(ii) For an electrostatic precipitator operated with a wet scrubber, you must establish the minimum voltage and secondary amperage (or total power input), as defined in §63.7575, as your operating limits during the three-run performance test. (These operating limits do not apply to electrostatic precipitators that are operated as dry controls without a wet scrubber.)

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

(iv) For activated carbon injection, you must establish the minimum activated carbon injection rate, as defined in §63.7575, as your operating limit during the three-run performance test.

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

(c) If you elect to demonstrate compliance with an applicable emission limit through fuel analysis, you must conduct fuel analyses according to §63.7521 and follow the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

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

(2) You must determine the 90th percentile confidence level fuel pollutant concentration of the composite samples analyzed for each fuel type using the one-sided z-statistic test described in Equation 9 of this section.

$$P90 = mean + (SD \times t) \quad \text{(Eq. 9)}$$

Where:

P90 = 90th percentile confidence level pollutant concentration, in pounds per million Btu.

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

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

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

(3) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride, the hydrogen chloride emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 10 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride.

$$HCl = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Ci90 \times Qi \times 1.028) \quad \text{(Eq. 10)}$$

Where:

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

Ci90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 9 of this section.

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

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

1.028 = Molecular weight ratio of hydrogen chloride to chlorine.

(4) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for mercury, the mercury emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 11 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for mercury.

$$Mercury = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(Hgi90 \times Qi \right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 11)}$$

Where:

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

Hgi90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of mercury in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 9 of this section.

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

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

(d) If you own or operate an existing unit with a heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour, you must submit a signed statement in the Notification of Compliance Status report that indicates that you conducted a tune-up of the unit.

(e) You must include with the Notification of Compliance Status a signed certification that the energy assessment was completed according to Table 3 to this subpart and is an accurate depiction of your facility.

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

(g) If you elect to demonstrate that a gaseous fuel meets the specifications of an other gas 1 fuel as defined in §63.7575, you must conduct an initial fuel specification analyses according to §63.7521(f) through (i). If the mercury and hydrogen sulfide constituents in the gaseous fuels will never exceed the specifications included in the definition, you will include a signed certification with the Notification of Compliance Status that the initial fuel specification test meets the gas specifications outlined in the definition of other gas 1 fuels. If your gas constituents could vary above the specifications, you will conduct monthly testing according to the procedures in §63.7521(f) through (i) and §63.7540(c) and maintain records of the results of the testing as outlined in §63.7555(g).

(h) If you own or operate a unit subject emission limits in Tables 1, 2, or 12 of this subpart, you must minimize the unit's startup and shutdown periods following the manufacturer's recommended procedures, if available. If manufacturer's recommended procedures are not available, you must follow recommended procedures for a unit of similar design for which manufacturer's recommended procedures are available. You must submit a signed statement in the Notification of Compliance Status report that indicates that you conducted startups and shutdowns according to the manufacturer's recommended procedures or procedures specified for a unit of similar design if manufacturer's recommended procedures are not available.

§ 63.7533 Can I use emission credits earned from implementation of energy conservation measures to comply with this subpart?

(a) If you elect to comply with the alternative equivalent steam output-based emission limits, instead of the heat input-based limits, listed in Tables 1 and 2 of this subpart and you want to take credit for implementing energy conservation measures identified in an energy assessment, you may demonstrate compliance using emission reduction credits according to the procedures in this section. Owners or operators using this compliance approach must establish an emissions benchmark, calculate and document the emission credits, develop an Implementation Plan, comply with the general reporting requirements, and apply the emission credit according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section.

(b) For each existing affected boiler for which you intend to apply emissions credits, establish a benchmark from which emission reduction credits may be generated by determining the actual annual fuel heat input to the affected boiler before initiation of an energy conservation activity to reduce energy demand (*i.e.,* fuel usage) according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section. The benchmark shall be expressed in trillion Btu per year heat input.

(1) The benchmark from which emission credits may be generated shall be determined by using the most representative, accurate, and reliable process available for the source. The benchmark shall be established for a one-year period before the date that an energy demand reduction occurs, unless it can be demonstrated that a different time period is more representative of historical operations.

(2) Determine the starting point from which to measure progress. Inventory all fuel purchased and generated on-site (off-gases, residues) in physical units (MMBtu, million cubic feet, etc.).

(3) Document all uses of energy from the affected boiler. Use the most recent data available.

(4) Collect non-energy related facility and operational data to normalize, if necessary, the benchmark to current operations, such as building size, operating hours, etc. Use actual, not estimated, use data, if possible and data that are current and timely.

(c) Emissions credits can be generated if the energy conservation measures were implemented after January 14, 2011 and if sufficient information is available to determine the appropriate value of credits.

(1) The following emission points cannot be used to generate emissions averaging credits:

(i) Energy conservation measures implemented on or before January 14, 2011, unless the level of energy demand reduction is increased after January 14, 2011, in which case credit will be allowed only for change in demand reduction achieved after January 14, 2011.

(ii) Emission credits on shut-down boilers. Boilers that are shut down cannot be used to generate credits.

(2) For all points included in calculating emissions credits, the owner or operator shall:

(i) Calculate annual credits for all energy demand points. Use Equation 12 to calculate credits. Energy conservation measures that meet the criteria of paragraph (c)(1) of this section shall not be included, except as specified in paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section.

(3) Credits are generated by the difference between the benchmark that is established for each affected boiler, and the actual energy demand reductions from energy conservation measures implemented after January 14, 2011. Credits shall be calculated using Equation 12 of this section as follows:

(i) The overall equation for calculating credits is:

$$Credits = \sum_{i=1}^{n} EIS_{iactual} \div EI_{baseline} \quad \text{(Eq. 12)}$$

Where:

Credits = Energy Input Savings for all energy conservation measures implemented for an affected boiler, million Btu per year.

$EIS_{iactual}$= Energy Input Savings for each energy conservation measure implemented for an affected boiler, million Btu per year.

$EI_{baseline}$= Energy Input for the affected boiler, million Btu.

n = Number of energy conservation measures included in the emissions credit for the affected boiler.

(d) The owner or operator shall develop and submit for approval an Implementation Plan containing all of the information required in this paragraph for all boilers to be included in an emissions credit approach. The Implementation Plan shall identify all existing affected boilers to be included in applying the emissions credits. The Implementation Plan shall include a description of the energy conservation measures implemented and the energy savings generated from each measure and an explanation of the criteria used for determining that savings. You must submit the implementation plan for emission credits to the applicable delegated authority for review and approval no later than 180 days before the date on which the facility intends to demonstrate compliance using the emission credit approach.

(e) The emissions rate from each existing boiler participating in the emissions credit option must be in compliance with the limits in Table 2 to this subpart at all times following the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(f) You must demonstrate initial compliance according to paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) You must use Equation 13 of this section to demonstrate that the emissions from the affected boiler participating in the emissions credit compliance approach do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart.

$$E_{adj} = E_m \times (1 - EC) \quad \text{(Eq. 13)}$$

Where:

E_{adj}= Emission level adjusted applying the emission credits earned, lb per million Btu steam output for the affected boiler.

E_m= Emissions measured during the performance test, lb per million Btu steam output for the affected boiler.

EC = Emission credits from equation 12 for the affected boiler.

Continuous Compliance Requirements

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

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

(b) You must operate the monitoring system and collect data at all required intervals at all times that the affected source is operating, except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out of control periods (*see* §63.8(c)(7) of this part), and required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities, including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. You are required to effect monitoring system repairs in response to monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods and to return the monitoring system to operation as expeditiously as practicable.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system.

(d) Except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments, failure to collect required data is a deviation of the monitoring requirements.

§ 63.7540 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations, fuel specifications and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limit, operating limit, and work practice standard in Tables 1 through 3 to this subpart that applies to you according to the methods specified in Table 8 to this subpart and paragraphs (a)(1) through (11) of this section.

(1) Following the date on which the initial compliance demonstration is completed or is required to be completed under §§63.7 and 63.7510, whichever date comes first, operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits shall constitute a deviation of established operating limits listed in Table 4 of this subpart except during performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission limits or to establish new operating limits. Operating limits must be confirmed or reestablished during performance tests.

(2) As specified in §63.7550(c), you must keep records of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler or process heater during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would either result in lower emissions of hydrogen chloride and mercury than the applicable emission limit for each pollutant (if you demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis), or result in lower fuel input of chlorine and mercury than the maximum values calculated during the last performance test (if you demonstrate compliance through performance testing).

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

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

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

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

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

(5) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through fuel analysis, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the mercury emission rate using Equation 11 of §63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section.

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

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

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

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

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

(8) [Reserved]

(9) The owner or operator of an affected source using a CEMS measuring PM emissions to meet requirements of this subpart shall install, certify, operate, and maintain the PM CEMS as specified in paragraphs (a)(9)(i) through (a)(9)(iv) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator shall conduct a performance evaluation of the PM CEMS according to the applicable requirements of §60.13, and Performance Specification 11 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B of this chapter.

(ii) During each PM correlation testing run of the CEMS required by Performance Specification 11 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B of this chapter, PM and oxygen (or carbon dioxide) data shall be collected concurrently (or within a 30-to 60-minute period) by both the CEMS and conducting performance tests using Method 5 or 5B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–3 or Method 17 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–6 of this chapter.

(iii) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with Procedure 2 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix F of this chapter. Relative Response Audits must be performed annually and Response Correlation Audits must be performed every 3 years.

(iv) After December 31, 2011, within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS relative accuracy test audit or performance test conducted to demonstrate compliance with this subpart, you must submit the relative accuracy test audit data and performance test data to EPA by successfully submitting the data electronically into EPA's Central Data Exchange by using the Electronic Reporting Tool (see *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/ert tool.html/*).

(10) If your boiler or process heater is in either the natural gas, refinery gas, other gas 1, or Metal Process Furnace subcategories and has a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, you must conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater annually to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (a)(10)(vi) of this section. This requirement does not apply to limited-use boilers and process heaters, as defined in §63.7575.

(i) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (you may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown, but you must inspect each burner at least once every 36 months);

(ii) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;

(iii) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly;

(iv) Optimize total emissions of carbon monoxide. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;

(v) Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of carbon monoxide in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made); and

(vi) Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the Administrator, an annual report containing the information in paragraphs (a)(10)(vi)(A) through (C) of this section,

(A) The concentrations of carbon monoxide in the effluent stream in parts per million by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured before and after the adjustments of the boiler;

(B) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the combustion adjustment; and

(C) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the annual adjustment, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel use by each unit.

(11) If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour, or meets the definition of limited-use boiler or process heater in §63.7575, you must conduct a biennial tune-up of the boiler or process heater as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (a)(10)(vi) of this section to demonstrate continuous compliance.

(12) If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within one week of startup.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limit and operating limit in Tables 1 through 4 to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission limits in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.7550.

(c) If you elected to demonstrate that the unit meets the specifications for hydrogen sulfide and mercury for the other gas 1 subcategory and you cannot submit a signed certification under §63.7545(g) because the constituents could exceed the specifications, you must conduct monthly fuel specification testing of the gaseous fuels, according to the procedures in §63.7521(f) through (i).

§ 63.7541 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance under the emissions averaging provision?

(a) Following the compliance date, the owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with this subpart on a continuous basis by meeting the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) For each calendar month, demonstrate compliance with the average weighted emissions limit for the existing units participating in the emissions averaging option as determined in §63.7522(f) and (g).

(2) You must maintain the applicable opacity limit according to paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option that is equipped with a dry control system and not vented to a common stack, maintain opacity at or below the applicable limit.

(ii) For each group of units participating in the emissions averaging option where each unit in the group is equipped with a dry control system and vented to a common stack that does not receive emissions from non-affected units, maintain opacity at or below the applicable limit at the common stack.

(3) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option that is equipped with a wet scrubber, maintain the 3-hour average parameter values at or below the operating limits established during the most recent performance test.

(4) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option that has an approved alternative operating plan, maintain the 3-hour average parameter values at or below the operating limits established in the most recent performance test.

(5) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option venting to a common stack configuration containing affected units from other subcategories, maintain the appropriate operating limit for each unit as specified in Table 4 to this subpart that applies.

(b) Any instance where the owner or operator fails to comply with the continuous monitoring requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section is a deviation.

Notification, Reports, and Records

§ 63.7545 What notifications must I submit and when?

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

(b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you startup your affected source before May 20, 2011, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after May 20, 2011.

(c) As specified in §63.9(b)(4) and (b)(5), if you startup your new or reconstructed affected source on or after May 20, 2011, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 15 days after the actual date of startup of the affected source.

(d) If you are required to conduct a performance test you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin.

(e) If you are required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.7530(a), you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii). For the initial compliance demonstration for each affected source, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including all performance test results and fuel analyses, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of all performance test and/or other initial compliance demonstrations for the affected source according to §63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (8), as applicable.

(1) A description of the affected unit(s) including identification of which subcategory the unit is in, the design heat input capacity of the unit, a description of the add-on controls used on the unit, description of the fuel(s) burned, including whether the fuel(s) were determined by you or EPA through a petition process to be a non-waste under §241.3, whether the fuel(s) were processed from discarded non-hazardous secondary materials within the meaning of §241.3, and justification for the selection of fuel(s) burned during the compliance demonstration.

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

(3) A summary of the maximum carbon monoxide emission levels recorded during the performance test to show that you have met any applicable emission standard in Table 1, 2, or 12 to this subpart.

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

(5) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging and identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by using emission credits through energy conservation:

(i) If you plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, report the emission level that was being achieved or the control technology employed on May 20, 2011.

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

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

(8) In addition to the information required in §63.9(h)(2), your notification of compliance status must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official:

(i) “This facility complies with the requirements in §63.7540(a)(10) to conduct an annual or biennial tune-up, as applicable, of each unit.”

(ii) “This facility has had an energy assessment performed according to §63.7530(e).”

(iii) Except for units that qualify for a statutory exemption as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act, include the following: “No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit.”

(f) If you operate a unit designed to burn natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels that is subject to this subpart, and you intend to use a fuel other than natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuel to fire the affected unit during a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption, as defined in §63.7575, you must submit a notification of alternative fuel use within 48 hours of the declaration of each period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption, as defined in §63.7575. The notification must include the information specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Identification of the affected unit.

(3) Reason you are unable to use natural gas or equivalent fuel, including the date when the natural gas curtailment was declared or the natural gas supply interruption began.

(4) Type of alternative fuel that you intend to use.

(5) Dates when the alternative fuel use is expected to begin and end.

(g) If you intend to commence or recommence combustion of solid waste, you must provide 30 days prior notice of the date upon which you will commence or recommence combustion of solid waste. The notification must identify:

(1) The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, the location of the source, the boiler(s) or process heater(s) that will commence burning solid waste, and the date of the notice.

(2) The currently applicable subcategory under this subpart.

(3) The date on which you became subject to the currently applicable emission limits.

(4) The date upon which you will commence combusting solid waste.

(h) If you intend to switch fuels, and this fuel switch may result in the applicability of a different subcategory, you must provide 30 days prior notice of the date upon which you will switch fuels. The notification must identify:

(1) The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, the location of the source, the boiler(s) that will switch fuels, and the date of the notice.

(2) The currently applicable subcategory under this subpart.

(3) The date on which you became subject to the currently applicable standards.

(4) The date upon which you will commence the fuel switch.

§ 63.7550 What reports must I submit and when?

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

(b) Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 9 to this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section. For units that are subject only to a requirement to conduct an annual or biennial tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10) or (a)(11), respectively, and not subject to emission limits or operating limits, you may submit only an annual or biennial compliance report, as applicable, as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section, instead of a semi-annual compliance report.

(1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.7495 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days (or 1 or 2 year, as applicable, if submitting an annual or biennial compliance report) after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495.

(2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495. The first annual or biennial compliance report must be postmarked no later than January 31.

(3) Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31. Annual and biennial compliance reports must cover the applicable one or two year periods from January 1 to December 31.

(4) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period. Annual and biennial compliance reports must be postmarked no later than January 31.

(5) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to part 70 or part 71 of this chapter, and if the delegated authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to §70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or §71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the delegated authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(c) The compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (c)(1) through (13) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

(3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(4) The total fuel use by each affected source subject to an emission limit, for each calendar month within the semiannual (or annual or biennial) reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel, whether the fuel has received a non-waste determination by EPA or your basis for concluding that the fuel is not a waste, and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

(5) A summary of the results of the annual performance tests for affected sources subject to an emission limit, a summary of any fuel analyses associated with performance tests, and documentation of any operating limits that were reestablished during this test, if applicable. If you are conducting performance tests once every 3 years consistent with §63.7515(b) or (c), the date of the last 2 performance tests, a comparison of the emission level you achieved in the last 2 performance tests to the 75 percent emission limit threshold required in §63.7515(b) or (c), and a statement as to whether there have been any operational changes since the last performance test that could increase emissions.

(6) A signed statement indicating that you burned no new types of fuel in an affected source subject to an emission limit. Or, if you did burn a new type of fuel and are subject to a hydrogen chloride emission limit, you must submit the calculation of chlorine input, using Equation 5 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing) or you must submit the calculation of hydrogen chloride emission rate using Equation 10 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for hydrogen chloride emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a mercury emission limit, you must submit the calculation of mercury input, using Equation 8 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of mercury emission rate using Equation 11 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for mercury emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

(7) If you wish to burn a new type of fuel in an affected source subject to an emission limit and you cannot demonstrate compliance with the maximum chlorine input operating limit using Equation 7 of §63.7530 or the maximum mercury input operating limit using Equation 8 of §63.7530, you must include in the compliance report a statement indicating the intent to conduct a new performance test within 60 days of starting to burn the new fuel.

(8) A summary of any monthly fuel analyses conducted to demonstrate compliance according to §§63.7521 and 63.7530 for affected sources subject to emission limits, and any fuel specification analyses conducted according to §63.7521(f) and §63.7530(g).

(9) If there are no deviations from any emission limits or operating limits in this subpart that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits or operating limits during the reporting period.

(10) If there were no deviations from the monitoring requirements including no periods during which the CMSs, including CEMS, COMS, and continuous parameter monitoring systems, were out of control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no deviations and no periods during which the CMS were out of control during the reporting period.

(11) If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, the report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by you during a malfunction of a boiler, process heater, or associated air pollution control device or CMS to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.7500(a)(3), including actions taken to correct the malfunction.

(12) Include the date of the most recent tune-up for each unit subject to only the requirement to conduct an annual or biennial tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10) or (a)(11), respectively. Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done annually or biennially and was delayed until the next scheduled unit shutdown.

(13) If you plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, certify the emission level achieved or the control technology employed is no less stringent that the level or control technology contained in the notification of compliance status in §63.7545(e)(5)(i).

(d) For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit in this subpart that occurs at an affected source where you are not using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section.

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

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

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

(4) A copy of the test report if the annual performance test showed a deviation from the emission limits.

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

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

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

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

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) An analysis of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS's downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each parameter that was monitored at the affected source for which there was a deviation.

(9) A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation.

(10) A brief description of each CMS for which there was a deviation.

(11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit for the system for which there was a deviation.

(12) A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation.

(f) Each affected source that has obtained a Title V operating permit pursuant to part 70 or part 71 of this chapter must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by §70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or §71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a compliance report pursuant to Table 9 to this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by §70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or §71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice requirement in this subpart, submission of the compliance report satisfies any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a compliance report does not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the delegated authority.

(g) [Reserved]

(h) As of January 1, 2012 and within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test, as defined in §63.2, conducted to demonstrate compliance with this subpart, you must submit relative accuracy test audit (*i.e.* , reference method) data and performance test (*i.e.* , compliance test) data, except opacity data, electronically to EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) by using the Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (see *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/ert tool.html/*) or other compatible electronic spreadsheet. Only data collected using test methods compatible with ERT are subject to this requirement to be submitted electronically into EPA's WebFIRE database.

§ 63.7555 What records must I keep?

(a) You must keep records according to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(5) Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

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

(d) For each boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit in Table 1, 2 or 12 to this subpart, you must also keep the applicable records in paragraphs (d)(1) through (8) of this section.

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

(2) If you combust non-hazardous secondary materials that have been determined not to be solid waste pursuant to §41.3(b)(1), you must keep a record which documents how the secondary material meets each of the legitimacy criteria. If you combust a fuel that has been processed from a discarded non-hazardous secondary material pursuant to §241.3(b)(4), you must keep records as to how the operations that produced the fuel satisfies the definition of processing in §241.2. If the fuel received a non-waste determination pursuant to the petition process submitted under §241.3(c), you must keep a record that documents how the fuel satisfies the requirements of the petition process.

(3) You must keep records of monthly hours of operation by each boiler or process heater that meets the definition of limited-use boiler or process heater.

(4) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum chlorine fuel input, using Equation 7 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the hydrogen chloride emission limit, for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of hydrogen chloride emission rates, using Equation 10 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the hydrogen chloride emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum chlorine fuel input or hydrogen chloride emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate chlorine fuel input, or hydrogen chloride emission rate, for each boiler and process heater.

(5) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum mercury fuel input, using Equation 8 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the mercury emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of mercury emission rates, using Equation 11 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum mercury fuel input or mercury emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate mercury fuel input, or mercury emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(6) If, consistent with §63.7515(b) and (c), you choose to stack test less frequently than annually, you must keep annual records that document that your emissions in the previous stack test(s) were less than 75 percent of the applicable emission limit, and document that there was no change in source operations including fuel composition and operation of air pollution control equipment that would cause emissions of the relevant pollutant to increase within the past year.

(7) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler or process heater, or of the associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(8) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with the general duty to minimize emissions in §63.7500(a)(3), including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler or process heater, air pollution control, or monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(e) If you elect to average emissions consistent with §63.7522, you must additionally keep a copy of the emission averaging implementation plan required in §63.7522(g), all calculations required under §63.7522, including monthly records of heat input or steam generation, as applicable, and monitoring records consistent with §63.7541.

(f) If you elect to use emission credits from energy conservation measures to demonstrate compliance according to §63.7533, you must keep a copy of the Implementation Plan required in §63.7533(d) and copies of all data and calculations used to establish credits according to §63.7533(b), (c), and (f).

(g) If you elected to demonstrate that the unit meets the specifications for hydrogen sulfide and mercury for the other gas 1 subcategory and you cannot submit a signed certification under §63.7545(g) because the constituents could exceed the specifications, you must maintain monthly records of the calculations and results of the fuel specifications for mercury and hydrogen sulfide in Table 6.

(h) If you operate a unit designed to burn natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuel that is subject to this subpart, and you use an alternative fuel other than natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuel, you must keep records of the total hours per calendar year that alternative fuel is burned.

§ 63.7560 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record on site, or they must be accessible from on site (for example, through a computer network), for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1). You can keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

Other Requirements and Information

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

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

§ 63.7570 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section are retained by the EPA Administrator and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency, however, EPA retains oversight of this subpart and can take enforcement actions, as appropriate.

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

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

(3) Approval of major change to test methods in Table 5 to this subpart under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90, and alternative analytical methods requested under §63.7521(b)(2).

(4) Approval of major change to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90, and approval of alternative operating parameters under §63.7500(a)(2) and §63.7522(g)(2).

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

§ 63.7575 What definitions apply to this subpart?

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

Affirmative defense means, in the context of an enforcement proceeding, a response or defense put forward by a defendant, regarding which the defendant has the burden of proof, and the merits of which are independently and objectively evaluated in a judicial or administrative proceeding.

Annual heat input means the heat input for the 12 months preceding the compliance demonstration.

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

Benchmarking means a process of comparison against standard or average.

Biomass or bio-based solid fuel means any biomass-based solid fuel that is not a solid waste. This includes, but is not limited to, wood residue; wood products (*e.g.,* trees, tree stumps, tree limbs, bark, lumber, sawdust, sander dust, chips, scraps, slabs, millings, and shavings); animal manure, including litter and other bedding materials; vegetative agricultural and silvicultural materials, such as logging residues (slash), nut and grain hulls and chaff (*e.g.,* almond, walnut, peanut, rice, and wheat), bagasse, orchard prunings, corn stalks, coffee bean hulls and grounds. This definition of biomass is not intended to suggest that these materials are or are not solid waste.

Blast furnace gas fuel-fired boiler or process heater means an industrial/commercial/institutional boiler or process heater that receives 90 percent or more of its total annual gas volume from blast furnace gas.

Boiler means an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the primary purpose of recovering thermal energy in the form of steam or hot water. Controlled flame combustion refers to a steady-state, or near steady-state, process wherein fuel and/or oxidizer feed rates are controlled. A device combusting solid waste, as defined in §241.3, is not a boiler unless the device is exempt from the definition of a solid waste incineration unit as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act. Waste heat boilers are excluded from this definition.

Boiler system means the boiler and associated components, such as, the feed water system, the combustion air system, the fuel system (including burners), blowdown system, combustion control system, and energy consuming systems.

Calendar year means the period between January 1 and December 31, inclusive, for a given year.

Coal means all solid fuels classifiable as anthracite, bituminous, sub-bituminous, or lignite by ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. For the purposes of this subpart, this definition of “coal” includes synthetic fuels derived from coal for creating useful heat, including but not limited to, solvent-refined coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures. Coal derived gases are excluded from this definition.

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

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

Common stack means the exhaust of emissions from two or more affected units through a single flue. Affected units with a common stack may each have separate air pollution control systems located before the common stack, or may have a single air pollution control system located after the exhausts come together in a single flue.

Cost-effective energy conservation measure means a measure that is implemented to improve the energy efficiency of the boiler or facility that has a payback (return of investment) period of 2 years or less.

Deviation.

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

(i) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard; or

(ii) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit.

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

Dioxins/furans means tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans.

Distillate oil means fuel oils, including recycled oils, that comply with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 and 2, as defined by ASTM D396 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

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

Dutch oven means a unit having a refractory-walled cell connected to a conventional boiler setting. Fuel materials are introduced through an opening in the roof of the Dutch oven and burn in a pile on its floor.

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

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

Emission credit means emission reductions above those required by this subpart. Emission credits generated may be used to comply with the emissions limits. Credits may come from pollution prevention projects that result in reduced fuel use by affected units. Shutdowns cannot be used to generate credits.

Energy assessment means the following only as this term is used in Table 3 to this subpart.

(1) Energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers and process heaters using less than 0.3 trillion Btu per year heat input will be one day in length maximum. The boiler system and energy use system accounting for at least 50 percent of the energy output will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities, within the limit of performing a one-day energy assessment.

(2) The Energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers and process heaters using 0.3 to 1.0 trillion Btu per year will be 3 days in length maximum. The boiler system and any energy use system accounting for at least 33 percent of the energy output will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities, within the limit of performing a 3-day energy assessment.

(3) In the Energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers and process heaters using greater than 1.0 trillion Btu per year, the boiler system and any energy use system accounting for at least 20 percent of the energy output will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities.

Energy management practices means the set of practices and procedures designed to manage energy use that are demonstrated by the facility's energy policies, a facility energy manager and other staffing responsibilities, energy performance measurement and tracking methods, an energy saving goal, action plans, operating procedures, internal reporting requirements, and periodic review intervals used at the facility.

Energy use system includes, but is not limited to, process heating; compressed air systems; machine drive (motors, pumps, fans); process cooling; facility heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning systems; hot heater systems; building envelop; and lighting.

Equivalent means the following only as this term is used in Table 6 to this subpart:

(1) An equivalent sample collection procedure means a published voluntary consensus standard or practice (VCS) or EPA method that includes collection of a minimum of three composite fuel samples, with each composite consisting of a minimum of three increments collected at approximately equal intervals over the test period.

(2) An equivalent sample compositing procedure means a published VCS or EPA method to systematically mix and obtain a representative subsample (part) of the composite sample.

(3) An equivalent sample preparation procedure means a published VCS or EPA method that: Clearly states that the standard, practice or method is appropriate for the pollutant and the fuel matrix; or is cited as an appropriate sample preparation standard, practice or method for the pollutant in the chosen VCS or EPA determinative or analytical method.

(4) An equivalent procedure for determining heat content means a published VCS or EPA method to obtain gross calorific (or higher heating) value.

(5) An equivalent procedure for determining fuel moisture content means a published VCS or EPA method to obtain moisture content. If the sample analysis plan calls for determining metals (especially the mercury, selenium, or arsenic) using an aliquot of the dried sample, then the drying temperature must be modified to prevent vaporizing these metals. On the other hand, if metals analysis is done on an “as received” basis, a separate aliquot can be dried to determine moisture content and the metals concentration mathematically adjusted to a dry basis.

(6) An equivalent pollutant (mercury, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen sulfide) determinative or analytical procedure means a published VCS or EPA method that clearly states that the standard, practice, or method is appropriate for the pollutant and the fuel matrix and has a published detection limit equal or lower than the methods listed in Table 6 to this subpart for the same purpose.

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

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

Fluidized bed boiler means a boiler utilizing a fluidized bed combustion process.

Fluidized bed combustion means a process where a fuel is burned in a bed of granulated particles, which are maintained in a mobile suspension by the forward flow of air and combustion products.

Fuel cell means a boiler type in which the fuel is dropped onto suspended fixed grates and is fired in a pile. The refractory-lined fuel cell uses combustion air preheating and positioning of secondary and tertiary air injection ports to improve boiler efficiency.

Fuel type means each category of fuels that share a common name or classification. Examples include, but are not limited to, bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, anthracite, biomass, residual oil. Individual fuel types received from different suppliers are not considered new fuel types.

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

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

Hourly average means the arithmetic average of at least four CMS data values representing the four 15-minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

Hot water heater means a closed vessel with a capacity of no more than 120 U.S. gallons in which water is heated by combustion of gaseous or liquid fuel and is withdrawn for use external to the vessel at pressures not exceeding 160 psig, including the apparatus by which the heat is generated and all controls and devices necessary to prevent water temperatures from exceeding 210 degrees Fahrenheit (99 degrees Celsius). *Hot water heater* also means a tankless unit that provides on demand hot water.

Hybrid suspension grate boiler means a boiler designed with air distributors to spread the fuel material over the entire width and depth of the boiler combustion zone. The drying and much of the combustion of the fuel takes place in suspension, and the combustion is completed on the grate or floor of the boiler.

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

Limited-use boiler or process heater means any boiler or process heater that burns any amount of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has a federally enforceable limit of no more than 876 hours per year of operation.

Liquid fuel subcategory includes any boiler or process heater of any design that burns more than 10 percent liquid fuel and less than 10 percent solid fuel, based on the total annual heat input to the unit.

Liquid fuel includes, but is not limited to, distillate oil, residual oil, on-spec used oil, and biodiesel.

Load fraction means the actual heat input of the boiler or process heater divided by the average operating load determined according to Table 7 to this subpart.

Metal process furnaces include natural gas-fired annealing furnaces, preheat furnaces, reheat furnaces, aging furnaces, heat treat furnaces, and homogenizing furnaces.

Million Btu (MMBtu) means one million British thermal units.

Minimum activated carbon injection rate means load fraction (percent) multiplied by the lowest hourly average activated carbon injection rate measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

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

Minimum scrubber effluent pH means the lowest hourly average sorbent liquid pH measured at the inlet to the wet scrubber according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable hydrogen chloride emission limit.

Minimum scrubber liquid flow rate means the lowest hourly average liquid flow rate (*e.g.,* to the PM scrubber or to the acid gas scrubber) measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum scrubber pressure drop means the lowest hourly average scrubber pressure drop measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum sorbent injection rate means load fraction (percent) multiplied by the lowest hourly average sorbent injection rate for each sorbent measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

Minimum total secondary electric power means the lowest hourly average total secondary electric power determined from the values of secondary voltage and secondary current to the electrostatic precipitator measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

Natural gas means:

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

(2) Liquid petroleum gas, as defined in ASTM D1835 (incorporated by reference, *see* §63.14); or

(3) A mixture of hydrocarbons that maintains a gaseous state at ISO conditions. Additionally, natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 34 and 43 mega joules (MJ) per dry standard cubic meter (910 and 1,150 Btu per dry standard cubic foot); or

(4) Propane or propane derived synthetic natural gas. Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C_3H_8.

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

Operating day means a 24-hour period between 12 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the boiler or process heater unit. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted for the entire 24-hour period.

Other gas 1 fuel means a gaseous fuel that is not natural gas or refinery gas and does not exceed the maximum concentration of 40 micrograms/cubic meters of mercury and 4 parts per million, by volume, of hydrogen sulfide.

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

Period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption means a period of time during which the supply of natural gas to an affected facility is halted for reasons beyond the control of the facility. The act of entering into a contractual agreement with a supplier of natural gas established for curtailment purposes does not constitute a reason that is under the control of a facility for the purposes of this definition. An increase in the cost or unit price of natural gas does not constitute a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption.

Process heater means an enclosed device using controlled flame, and the unit's primary purpose is to transfer heat indirectly to a process material (liquid, gas, or solid) or to a heat transfer material for use in a process unit, instead of generating steam. Process heaters are devices in which the combustion gases do not come into direct contact with process materials. A device combusting solid waste, as defined in §241.3, is not a process heater unless the device is exempt from the definition of a solid waste incineration unit as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act. Process heaters do not include units used for comfort heat or space heat, food preparation for on-site consumption, or autoclaves.

Pulverized coal boiler means a boiler in which pulverized coal or other solid fossil fuel is introduced into an air stream that carries the coal to the combustion chamber of the boiler where it is fired in suspension.

Qualified energy assessor means:

(1) someone who has demonstrated capabilities to evaluate a set of the typical energy savings opportunities available in opportunity areas for steam generation and major energy using systems, including, but not limited to:

(i) Boiler combustion management.

(ii) Boiler thermal energy recovery, including

(A) Conventional feed water economizer,

(B) Conventional combustion air preheater, and

(C) Condensing economizer.

(iii) Boiler blowdown thermal energy recovery.

(iv) Primary energy resource selection, including

(A) Fuel (primary energy source) switching, and

(B) Applied steam energy versus direct-fired energy versus electricity.

(v) Insulation issues.

(vi) Steam trap and steam leak management.

(vi) Condensate recovery.

(viii) Steam end-use management.

(2) Capabilities and knowledge includes, but is not limited to:

(i) Background, experience, and recognized abilities to perform the assessment activities, data analysis, and report preparation.

(ii) Familiarity with operating and maintenance practices for steam or process heating systems.

(iii) Additional potential steam system improvement opportunities including improving steam turbine operations and reducing steam demand.

(iv) Additional process heating system opportunities including effective utilization of waste heat and use of proper process heating methods.

(v) Boiler-steam turbine cogeneration systems.

(vi) Industry specific steam end-use systems.

Refinery gas means any gas that is generated at a petroleum refinery and is combusted. Refinery gas includes natural gas when the natural gas is combined and combusted in any proportion with a gas generated at a refinery. Refinery gas includes gases generated from other facilities when that gas is combined and combusted in any proportion with gas generated at a refinery.

Residual oil means crude oil, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5 and 6, as defined in ASTM D396–10 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14(b)).

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in §70.2.

Solid fossil fuel includes, and is not limited to, coal, coke, petroleum coke, and tire derived fuel.

Solid fuel means any solid fossil fuel or biomass or bio-based solid fuel.

Steam output means (1) for a boiler that produces steam for process or heating only (no power generation), the energy content in terms of MMBtu of the boiler steam output, and (2) for a boiler that cogenerates process steam and electricity (also known as combined heat and power (CHP)), the total energy output, which is the sum of the energy content of the steam exiting the turbine and sent to process in MMBtu and the energy of the electricity generated converted to MMBtu at a rate of 10,000 Btu per kilowatt-hour generated (10 MMBtu per megawatt-hour).

Stoker means a unit consisting of a mechanically operated fuel feeding mechanism, a stationary or moving grate to support the burning of fuel and admit under-grate air to the fuel, an overfire air system to complete combustion, and an ash discharge system. This definition of stoker includes air swept stokers. There are two general types of stokers: Underfeed and overfeed. Overfeed stokers include mass feed and spreader stokers.

Suspension boiler means a unit designed to feed the fuel by means of fuel distributors. The distributors inject air at the point where the fuel is introduced into the boiler in order to spread the fuel material over the boiler width. The drying (and much of the combustion) occurs while the material is suspended in air. The combustion of the fuel material is completed on a grate or floor below. Suspension boilers almost universally are designed to have high heat release rates to dry quickly the wet fuel as it is blown into the boilers.

Temporary boiler means any gaseous or liquid fuel boiler that is designed to, and is capable of, being carried or moved from one location to another by means of, for example, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dollies, trailers, or platforms. A boiler is not a temporary boiler if any one of the following conditions exists:

(1) The equipment is attached to a foundation.

(2) The boiler or a replacement remains at a location for more than 12 consecutive months. Any temporary boiler that replaces a temporary boiler at a location and performs the same or similar function will be included in calculating the consecutive time period.

(3) The equipment is located at a seasonal facility and operates during the full annual operating period of the seasonal facility, remains at the facility for at least 2 years, and operates at that facility for at least 3 months each year.

(4) The equipment is moved from one location to another in an attempt to circumvent the residence time requirements of this definition.

Tune-up means adjustments made to a boiler in accordance with procedures supplied by the manufacturer (or an approved specialist) to optimize the combustion efficiency.

Unit designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid subcategory includes any boiler or process heater that burns at least 10 percent biomass or bio-based solids on an annual heat input basis in combination with solid fossil fuels, liquid fuels, or gaseous fuels.

Unit designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel subcategory includes any boiler or process heater that burns any coal or other solid fossil fuel alone or at least 10 percent coal or other solid fossil fuel on an annual heat input basis in combination with liquid fuels, gaseous fuels, or less than 10 percent biomass and bio-based solids on an annual heat input basis.

Unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory includes any boiler or process heater that burns only natural gas, refinery gas, and/or other gas 1 fuels; with the exception of liquid fuels burned for periodic testing not to exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year, or during periods of gas curtailment and gas supply emergencies.

Unit designed to burn gas 2 (other) subcategory includes any boiler or process heater that is not in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory and burns any gaseous fuels either alone or in combination with less than 10 percent coal/solid fossil fuel, less than 10 percent biomass/bio-based solid fuel, and less than 10 percent liquid fuels on an annual heat input basis.

Unit designed to burn liquid subcategory includes any boiler or process heater that burns any liquid fuel, but less than 10 percent coal/solid fossil fuel and less than 10 percent biomass/bio-based solid fuel on an annual heat input basis, either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels. Gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel for periodic testing of liquid fuel, maintenance, or operator training, not to exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year or during periods of maintenance, operator training, or testing of liquid fuel, not to exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year are not included in this definition. Gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies of any duration are also not included in this definition.

Unit designed to burn liquid fuel that is a non-continental unit means an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater designed to burn liquid fuel located in the State of Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the Northern Mariana Islands.

Unit designed to burn solid fuel subcategory means any boiler or process heater that burns any solid fuel alone or at least 10 percent solid fuel on an annual heat input basis in combination with liquid fuels or gaseous fuels.

Voluntary Consensus Standards or VCS mean technical standards (*e.g.,* materials specifications, test methods, sampling procedures, business practices) developed or adopted by one or more voluntary consensus bodies. EPA/Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, by precedent, has only used VCS that are written in English. Examples of VCS bodies are: American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box CB700, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428–B2959, (800) 262–1373, *http://www.astm.org*), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME ASME, Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016–5990, (800) 843–2763, *http://www.asme.org*), International Standards Organization (ISO 1, ch. de la Voie-Creuse, Case postale 56, CH–1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland, +41 22 749 01 11, *http://www.iso.org/iso/home.htm*), Standards Australia (AS Level 10, The Exchange Centre, 20 Bridge Street, Sydney, GPO Box 476, Sydney NSW 2001, + 61 2 9237 6171 *http://www.stadards.org.au*), British Standards Institution (BSI, 389 Chiswick High Road, London, W4 4AL, United Kingdom, +44 (0)20 8996 9001, *http://www.bsigroup.com*), Canadian Standards Association (CSA 5060 Spectrum Way, Suite 100, Mississauga, Ontario L4W 5N6, Canada, 800–463–6727, *http://www.csa.ca*), European Committee for Standardization (CEN CENELEC Management Centre Avenue Marnix 17 B–1000 Brussels, Belgium +32 2 550 08 11, *http://www.cen.eu/cen*), and German Engineering Standards (VDI VDI Guidelines Department, P.O. Box 10 11 39 40002, Duesseldorf, Germany, +49 211 6214–230, *http://www.vdi.eu*). The types of standards that are not considered VCS are standards developed by: The United States, *e.g.,* California (CARB) and Texas (TCEQ); industry groups, such as American Petroleum Institute (API), Gas Processors Association (GPA), and Gas Research Institute (GRI); and other branches of the U.S. government, *e.g.,* Department of Defense (DOD) and Department of Transportation (DOT). This does not preclude EPA from using standards developed by groups that are not VCS bodies within their rule. When this occurs, EPA has done searches and reviews for VCS equivalent to these non-EPA methods.

Waste heat boiler means a device that recovers normally unused energy and converts it to usable heat. Waste heat boilers are also referred to as heat recovery steam generators.

Waste heat process heater means an enclosed device that recovers normally unused energy and converts it to usable heat. Waste heat process heaters are also referred to as recuperative process heaters.

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

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

Tables to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63

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

Table 1 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63_Emission Limits for New or Reconstructed Boilers and Process Heaters a
[Units with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater]

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . .	Or the emissions must not exceed the following output-based limits (lb per MMBtu of steam output) . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
1. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel.	a. Particulate Matter.	0.0011 lb per MMBtu of heat input (30-day rolling average for units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 250 MMBtu/hr).	0.0011; (30-day rolling average for units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 250 MMBtu/hr).	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride.	0.0022 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	0.0021.....	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26 collect a minimum of 60 liters per run.
	c. Mercury.....	3.5E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	3.4E-06.....	For M29, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 \b\ collect a minimum of 2 dscm.
2. Units designed to burn pulverized coal/solid fossil fuel.	a. Carbon monoxide (CO).	12 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	0.01.....	1 hr minimum sampling time, use a span value of 30 ppmv.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.	0.003 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	2.8E-12 (TEQ).....	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
3. Stokers designed to burn coal/ solid fossil fuel.	a. CO.....	6 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	0.005.....	1 hr minimum sampling time, use a span value of 20 ppmv.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.	0.003 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	2.8E-12 (TEQ).....	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
4. Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel.	a. CO.....	18 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	0.02.....	1 hr minimum sampling time, use a span value of 40 ppmv.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.	0.002 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent	1.8E-12 (TEQ).....	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.

		oxygen.		
5. Stokers designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids.	a. CO.....	160 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	0.13.....	1 hr minimum sampling time, use a span value of 400 ppmv.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.	0.005 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	4.4E-12 (TEQ).....	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
6. Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids.	a. CO.....	260 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	0.18.....	1 hr minimum sampling time, use a span value of 500 ppmv.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.	0.02 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	1.8E-11 (TEQ).....	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
7. Suspension burners/Dutch Ovens designed to burn biomass/ bio-based solids.	a. CO.....	470 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	0.45.....	1 hr minimum sampling time, use a span value of 1000 ppmv.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.	0.2 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	1.8E-10 (TEQ).....	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
8. Fuel cells designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids.	a. CO.....	470 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	0.23.....	1 hr minimum sampling time, use a span value of 1000 ppmv.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.	0.003 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	2.86E-12 (TEQ)....	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
9. Hybrid suspension/grate units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids.	a. CO.....	1,500 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	0.84.....	1 hr minimum sampling time, use a span value of 3000 ppmv.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.	0.2 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	1.8E-10 (TEQ).....	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
10. Units designed to burn liquid fuel.	a. Particulate Matter.	0.0013 lb per MMBtu of heat input (30-day rolling average for residual oil-fired units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for other units).	0.001; (30-day rolling average for residual oil-fired units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for other units).	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride.	0.00033 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	0.0003.....	For M26A: Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 60 liters per run.
	c. Mercury.....	2.1E-07 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	0.2E-06.....	Collect enough volume to meet an in-stack detection limit data quality objective of 0.10 ug/dscm.
	d. CO.....	3 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	0.0026.....	1 hr minimum sampling time, use a span value of 3 ppmv.
	e. Dioxins/Furans.	0.002 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	4.6E-12 (TEQ).....	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.

11. Units designed to burn liquid fuel located in non-continental States and territories.	a. Particulate Matter.	0.0013 lb per MMBtu of heat input (30-day rolling average for residual oil-fired units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for other units).	0.001; (30-day rolling average for residual oil-fired units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for other units).	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride.	0.00033 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	0.0003.....	For M26A: Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 60 liters per run.
	c. Mercury.....	7.8E-07 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	8.0E-07.....	For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 \b\ collect a minimum of 3 dscm.
	d. CO.....	51 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	0.043.....	1 hr minimum sampling time, use a span value of 100 ppmv.
	e. Dioxins/Furans.	0.002 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	4.6E-12(TEQ).....	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
12. Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases.	a. Particulate Matter.	0.0067 lb per MMBtu of heat input (30-day rolling average for units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 250 MMBtu/hr).	.004; (30-day rolling average for units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 250 MMBtu/hr).	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride.	0.0017 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	.003.....	For M26A, Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 60 liters per run.
	c. Mercury.....	7.9E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	2.0E-07.....	For M29, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 \b\ collect a minimum of 2 dscm.
	d. CO.....	3 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	0.002.....	1 hr minimum sampling time, use a span value of 10 ppmv.
	e. Dioxins/Furans.	0.08 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	4.1E-12 (TEQ).....	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run

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\a\ If your affected source is a new or reconstructed affected source that commenced construction or

reconstruction after June 4, 2010, and before May 20, 2011, you may comply with the emission limits in Table
12 to this subpart until March 21, 2014. On and after March 21, 2014, you must comply with the emission limits
in Table 1 to this subpart.
\b\ Incorporated by reference, see § 63.14.

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

Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63_Emission Limits for Existing Boilers and Process Heaters
[Units with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater]

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following output-based limits (lb per MMBtu of steam output) . . .	Using this sampling volume or test run duration . . .
1. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel.	a. Particulate Matter.	0.039 lb per MMBtu of heat input (30-day rolling average for units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 250 MMBtu/hr).	0.038; (30-day rolling average for units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 250 MMBtu/hr).	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride.	0.035 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	0.04.....	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 60 liters per run.
	c. Mercury.....	4.6E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	4.5E-06.....	For M29, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 \a\ collect a minimum of 2 dscm.
2. Pulverized coal units designed to burn pulverized coal/solid fossil fuel.	a. CO.....	160 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	0.14.....	1 hr minimum sampling time, use a span value of 300 ppmv.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.	0.004 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	3.7E-12 (TEQ).....	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
3. Stokers designed to burn coal/ solid fossil fuel.	a. CO.....	270 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	0.25.....	1 hr minimum sampling time, use a span value of 500 ppmv.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.	0.003 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	2.8E-12 (TEQ).....	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
4. Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel.	a. CO.....	82 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	0.08.....	1 hr minimum sampling time, use a span value of 200 ppmv
	b. Dioxins/Furans.	0.002 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent	1.8E-12 (TEQ).....	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.

		oxygen.		
5. Stokers designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.	a. CO.....	490 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	0.35.....	1 hr minimum sampling time, use a span value of 1000 ppmv.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.	0.005 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	4.4E-12 (TEQ).....	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
6. Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.	a. CO.....	430 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	0.28.....	1 hr minimum sampling time, use a span value of 850 ppmv.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.	0.02 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	1.8E-11(TEQ).....	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
7. Suspension burners/Dutch Ovens designed to burn biomass/ bio-based solid.	a. CO.....	470 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	0.45.....	1 hr minimum sampling time, use a span value of 1000 ppmv.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.	0.2 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	1.8E-10 (TEQ).....	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
8. Fuel cells designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.	a. CO.....	690 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	0.34.....	1 hr minimum sampling time, use a span value of 1300 ppmv.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.	4 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	3.5E-09 (TEQ).....	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
9. Hybrid suspension/grate units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.	a. CO.....	3,500 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	2.0.....	1 hr minimum sampling time, use a span value of 7000 ppmv.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.	0.2 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	1.8E-10 (TEQ).....	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
10. Units designed to burn liquid fuel.	a. Particulate Matter.	0.0075 lb per MMBtu of heat input (30-day rolling average for residual oil-fired units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for other units).	0.0073; (30-day rolling average for residual oil-fired units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for other units).	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride.	0.00033 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	0.0003.....	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 200 liters per run.
	c. Mercury.....	3.5E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	3.3E-06.....	For M29, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B collect a minimum sample as specified in the method, for ASTM D6784 \a\ collect a minimum of 2 dscm.
	d. CO.....	10 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	0.0083.....	1 hr minimum sampling time, use a span value of 20 ppmv.
	e. Dioxins/Furans.	4 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7	9.2E-09 (TEQ).....	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per

			percent oxygen.	run.
11. Units designed to burn liquid fuel located in non-continental States and territories.	a. Particulate Matter.	0.0075 lb per MMBtu of heat input (30-day rolling average for residual oil-fired units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for other units).	0.0073; (30-day rolling average for residual oil-fired units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for other units).	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride.	0.00033 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	0.0003.....	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 200 liters per run.
	c. Mercury.....	7.8E-07 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	8.0E-07.....	For M29, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 \a\ collect a minimum of 2 dscm.
	d. CO.....	160 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	0.13.....	1 hr minimum sampling time, use a span value of 300 ppmv.
	e. Dioxins/Furans.	4 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	9.2E-09 (TEQ).....	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
12. Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases.	a. Particulate Matter.	0.043 lb per MMBtu of heat input (30-day rolling average for units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 250 MMBtu/hr).	0.026; (30-day rolling average for units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 250 MMBtu/hr).	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride.	0.0017 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	0.001.....	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 60 liters per run.
	c. Mercury.....	1.3E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	7.8E-06.....	For M29, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 \a\ collect a minimum of 2 dscm.
	d. CO.....	9 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	0.005.....	1 hr minimum sampling time, use a span value of 20 ppmv.
	e. Dioxins/Furans.	0.08 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	3.9E-11 (TEQ).....	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.

\a\ Incorporated by reference, see § 63.14.

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

Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63_Work Practice Standards

If your unit is . . .	You must meet the following . . .
1. A new or existing boiler or process heater with heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour or a limited use boiler or process heater.	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater biennially as specified in § 63.7540.
2. A new or existing boiler or process heater in either the Gas 1 or Metal Process Furnace subcategory with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater.	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater annually as specified in § 63.7540.
3. An existing boiler or process heater located at a major source facility.	Must have a one-time energy assessment performed on the major source facility by qualified energy assessor. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in this table, satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include: a. A visual inspection of the boiler or process heater system. b. An evaluation of operating characteristics of the facility, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints, c. An inventory of major energy consuming systems, d. A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage, e. A review of the facility's energy management practices and provide recommendations for improvements consistent with the definition of energy management practices, f. A list of major energy conservation measures, g. A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified, and h. A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.
4. An existing or new unit subject to emission limits in Tables 1, 2, or 12 of this subpart..	Minimize the unit's startup and shutdown periods following the manufacturer's recommended procedures. If manufacturer's

recommended procedures are not available, you must follow recommended procedures for a unit of similar design for which manufacturer's recommended procedures are available.

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

Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63_Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters

If you demonstrate compliance using . . .	You must meet these operating limits . . .
1. Wet PM scrubber control.....	Maintain the 12-hour block average pressure drop and the 12-hour block average liquid flow rate at or above the lowest 1-hour average pressure drop and the lowest 1-hour average liquid flow rate, respectively, measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the PM emission limitation according to § 63.7530(b) and Table 7 to this subpart.
2. Wet acid gas (HCl) scrubber control.	Maintain the 12-hour block average effluent pH at or above the lowest 1-hour average pH and the 12-hour block average liquid flow rate at or above the lowest 1-hour average liquid flow rate measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the HCl emission limitation according to § 63.7530(b) and Table 7 to this subpart.
3. Fabric filter control on units not required to install and operate a PM CEMS.	a. Maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (daily block average); or b. Install and operate a bag leak detection system according to § 63.7525 and operate the fabric filter such that the bag leak detection system alarm does not sound more than 5 percent of the operating time during each 6-month period.
4. Electrostatic precipitator control on units not required to install and operate a PM CEMS.	a. This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems (i.e., an ESP without a wet scrubber). Existing and new boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (daily block average); or b. This option is only for boilers and process heaters

not subject to PM CEMS or continuous compliance with an opacity limit (i.e., COMS). Maintain the minimum total secondary electric power input of the electrostatic precipitator at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(b) and Table 7 to this subpart.

5. Dry scrubber or carbon injection control. Maintain the minimum sorbent or carbon injection rate as defined in § 63.7575 of this subpart.

6. Any other add-on air pollution control type on units not required to install and operate a PM CEMS. This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems. Existing and new boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (daily block average).

7. Fuel analysis..... Maintain the fuel type or fuel mixture such that the applicable emission rates calculated according to § 63.7530(c)(1), (2) and/or (3) is less than the applicable emission limits.

8. Performance testing..... For boilers and process heaters that demonstrate compliance with a performance test, maintain the operating load of each unit such that is does not exceed 110 percent of the average operating load recorded during the most recent performance test.

9. Continuous Oxygen Monitoring System. For boilers and process heaters subject to a carbon monoxide emission limit that demonstrate compliance with an O2 CEMS as specified in § 63.7525(a), maintain the oxygen level of the stack gas such that it is not below the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test.

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

Table 5 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63_Performance Testing Requirements

To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant...	You must...	Using...
1. Particulate Matter.....	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points.	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-	Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 or

	rate of the stack gas..	A-2 to part 60 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas.	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 to part 60 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981.\a\
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas.	Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the particulate matter emission concentration.	Method 5 or 17 (positive pressure fabric filters must use Method 5D) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 or A-6 of this chapter.
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates.	Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter.
2. Hydrogen chloride.....	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points.	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas.	Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas.	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981.\a\
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas.	Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the hydrogen chloride emission concentration.	Method 26 or 26A (M26 or M26A) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-8 of this chapter.
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates.	Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter.
3. Mercury.....	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points.	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and	Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR

	volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas.	part 60, appendix A-1 or A-2 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas.	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981.\a\
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas.	Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the mercury emission concentration.	Method 29, 30A, or 30B (M29, M30A, or M30B) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-8 of this chapter or Method 101A at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B of this chapter, or ASTM Method D6784.\a\
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates.	Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter.
4. CO.....	a. Select the sampling ports location and the number of traverse points.	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.
	b. Determine oxygen concentration of the stack gas.	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter, or ASTM D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005), or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981.\a\
	c. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas.	Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter.
	d. Measure the CO emission concentration.	Method 10 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4 of this chapter. Use a span value of 2 times the concentration of the applicable emission limit.
5. Dioxins/Furans.....	a. Select the sampling ports location and the number of traverse points.	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.
	b. Determine	Method 3A or 3B

	oxygen concentration of the stack gas.	at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter, or ASTM D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005),\a\ or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981.\a\
	c. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas.	Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter.
	d. Measure the dioxins/furans emission concentration.	Method 23 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter.
	e. Multiply the measured dioxins/furans emission concentration by the appropriate toxic equivalency factor.	Table 11 of this subpart.

\a\ Incorporated by reference, see § 63.14.

As stated in §63.7521, you must comply with the following requirements for fuel analysis testing for existing, new or reconstructed affected sources. However, equivalent methods (as defined in §63.7575) may be used in lieu of the prescribed methods at the discretion of the source owner or operator:

Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63_Fuel Analysis Requirements

To conduct a fuel analysis for the following pollutant . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
1. Mercury.....	a. Collect fuel samples.	Procedure in § 63.7521(c) or ASTM D2234/D2234M \a\ (for coal) or ASTM D6323 \a\ (for biomass), or equivalent.
	b. Composite fuel samples.	Procedure in § 63.7521(d) or equivalent.
	c. Prepare composited fuel samples.	EPA SW-846-3050B \a\ (for solid samples), EPA SW-846-3020A \a\ (for liquid samples), ASTM D2013/D2013M \a\ (for coal), ASTM D5198 \a\ (for biomass), or equivalent.
	d. Determine heat content of the fuel type.	ASTM D5865 \a\ (for coal) or ASTM E711 \a\ (for biomass), or equivalent.
	e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type.	ASTM D3173 \a\ or ASTM E871,\a\ or equivalent.
	f. Measure mercury concentration in fuel sample.	ASTM D6722 \a\ (for coal), EPA SW-846-7471B \a\ (for solid samples), or

		EPA SW-846-7470A \a\ (for liquid samples), or equivalent.
	g. Convert concentration into units of pounds of pollutant per MMBtu of heat content.	
2. Hydrogen Chloride.....	a. Collect fuel samples.	Procedure in § 63.7521(c) or ASTM D2234/D2234M \a\ (for coal) or ASTM D6323 \a\ (for biomass), or equivalent.
	b. Composite fuel samples.	Procedure in § 63.7521(d) or equivalent.
	c. Prepare composited fuel samples.	EPA SW-846-3050B \a\ (for solid samples), EPA SW-846-3020A \a\ (for liquid samples), ASTM D2013/D2013M \a\ (for coal), or ASTM D5198 \a\ (for biomass), or equivalent.
	d. Determine heat content of the fuel type.	ASTM D5865 \a\ (for coal) or ASTM E711 \a\ (for biomass), or equivalent.
	e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type.	ASTM D3173 \a\ or ASTM E871,\a\ or equivalent.
	f. Measure chlorine concentration in fuel sample.	EPA SW-846-9250,\a\ ASTM D6721 \a\ (for coal), or ASTM E776 \a\ (for biomass), or equivalent.
	g. Convert concentrations into units of pounds of pollutant per MMBtu of heat content.	
3. Mercury Fuel Specification for other gas 1 fuels.	a. Measure mercury concentration in the fuel sample.	ASTM D5954,\a\ ASTM D6350,\a\ ISO 6978-1:2003(E),\a\ or ISO 6978-2:2003(E) \a\, or equivalent.
	b. Convert concentration to unit of micrograms/ cubic meter.	
4. Hydrogen Sulfide Fuel Specification for other gas 1 fuels.	a. Measure total hydrogen sulfide.	ASTM D4084a or equivalent.
	b. Convert to ppm...	

\a\ Incorporated by reference, see § 63.14.

As stated in §63.7520, you must comply with the following requirements for establishing operating limits:

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

Table 8 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63_Demonstrating Continuous Compliance

If you must meet the following operating limits or work practice standards . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. Opacity.....	a. Collecting the opacity monitoring system data according to § 63.7525(c) and § 63.7535; and b. Reducing the opacity monitoring data to 6-minute averages; and c. Maintaining opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent (daily block average).
2. Fabric Filter Bag Leak Detection Operation.	Installing and operating a bag leak detection system according to § 63.7525 and operating the fabric filter such that the requirements in § 63.7540(a)(9) are met.
3. Wet Scrubber Pressure Drop and Liquid Flow-rate.	a. Collecting the pressure drop and liquid flow rate monitoring system data according to §§ 63.7525 and 63.7535; and b. Reducing the data to 12-hour block averages; and c. Maintaining the 12-hour average pressure drop and liquid flow-rate at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(b).
4. Wet Scrubber pH.....	a. Collecting the pH monitoring system data according to §§ 63.7525 and 63.7535; and b. Reducing the data to 12-hour block averages; and c. Maintaining the 12-hour average pH at or above the operating limit established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(b).
5. Dry Scrubber Sorbent or Carbon Injection Rate.	a. Collecting the sorbent or carbon injection rate monitoring system data for the dry scrubber according to §§ 63.7525 and 63.7535; and b. Reducing the data to 12-hour block averages; and c. Maintaining the 12-hour average sorbent or carbon injection rate at or above the minimum sorbent or carbon injection rate as defined in § 63.7575.
6. Electrostatic Precipitator Total Secondary Electric Power Input.	a. Collecting the total secondary electric power input monitoring system data for the electrostatic precipitator according to §§ 63.7525 and 63.7535; and b. Reducing the data to 12-hour block averages; and c. Maintaining the 12-hour average total secondary electric power input at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(b).
7. Fuel Pollutant Content....	a. Only burning the fuel types and fuel mixtures used to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit according to § 63.7530(b) or (c) as applicable; and b. Keeping monthly records of fuel use according to § 63.7540(a).
8. Oxygen content.....	a. Continuously monitor the oxygen content in the combustion exhaust according to § 63.7525(a).

	b. Reducing the data to 12-hour block averages; and c. Maintain the 12-hour block average oxygen content in the exhaust at or above the lowest hourly average oxygen level measured during the most recent carbon monoxide performance test.
9. Boiler or process heater operating load.	a. Collecting operating load data or steam generation data every 15 minutes. b. Reducing the data to 12-hour block averages; and c. Maintaining the 12-hour average operating load at or below the operating limit established during the performance test according to § 63.7520(c).

As stated in §63.7550, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

Table 9 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63_Reporting Requirements

You must submit a(n)	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Compliance report.....	a. Information required in § 63.7550(c)(1) through (12); and. b. If there are no deviations from any emission limitation (emission limit and operating limit) that applies to you and there are no deviations from the requirements for work practice standards in Table 3 to this subpart that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations and work practice standards during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMSs, including continuous emissions monitoring system, continuous opacity monitoring system, and operating parameter monitoring systems, were out-of-control as specified in § 63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMSs were out-of-control during the reporting period; and c. If you have a deviation from any emission limitation (emission limit and operating limit) where you are not using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, or a deviation from a work practice standard during the reporting period, the report must contain the information in § 63.7550(d); and d. If there were periods during which the CMSs, including continuous emissions monitoring system, continuous opacity monitoring system, and operating parameter monitoring systems, were out-of-control as specified in § 63.8(c)(7), or otherwise not operating, the report must contain the information in § 63.7550(e).	Semiannually, annually, or biennially according to the requirements in § 63.7550(b).

As stated in §63.7565, you must comply with the applicable General Provisions according to the following:

Table 10 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63_Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart DDDDD

Citation	Subject	Applies to subpart DDDDD
§ 63.1	Applicability	Yes.
§ 63.2	Definitions	Yes. Additional terms defined in § 63.7575
§ 63.3	Units and Abbreviations.	Yes.
§ 63.4	Prohibited Activities and Circumvention.	Yes.
§ 63.5	Preconstruction Review and Notification Requirements.	Yes.
§ 63.6(a), (b)(1)-(b)(5), (b)(7), (c).	Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements.	Yes.
§ 63.6(e)(1)(i)	General duty to minimize emissions..	No. See § 63.7500(a)(3) for the general duty requirement.
§ 63.6(e)(1)(ii)	Requirement to correct malfunctions as soon as practicable..	No.
§ 63.6(e)(3)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan requirements..	No.
§ 63.6(f)(1)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction exemptions for compliance with non-opacity emission standards..	No.
§ 63.6(f)(2) and (3)	Compliance with non-opacity emission standards..	Yes.
§ 63.6(g)	Use of alternative standards.	Yes.
§ 63.6(h)(1)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction exemptions to opacity standards..	No. See § 63.7500(a).
§ 63.6(h)(2) to (h)(9)	Determining compliance with opacity emission standards.	Yes.
§ 63.6(i)	Extension of compliance..	Yes.
§ 63.6(j)	Presidential exemption..	Yes.
§ 63.7(a), (b), (c), and (d).	Performance Testing Requirements.	Yes.
§ 63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests..	No. Subpart DDDDD specifies conditions for conducting performance tests at § 63.7520(a).
§ 63.7(e)(2)-(e)(9), (f), (g), and (h).	Performance Testing Requirements.	Yes.
§ 63.8(a) and (b)	Applicability and Conduct of Monitoring.	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)	Operation and maintenance of CMS.	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(i)	General duty to minimize emissions	No. See § 63.7500(a)(3).

	and CMS operation.	
§ 63.8(c)(1)(ii).....	Operation and maintenance of CMS.	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(iii).....	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plans for CMS.	No.
§ 63.8(c)(2) to (c)(9)...	Operation and maintenance of CMS.	Yes.
§ 63.8(d)(1) and (2).....	Monitoring Requirements, Quality Control Program.	Yes.
§ 63.8(d)(3).....	Written procedures for CMS.	Yes, except for the last sentence, which refers to a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan. Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plans are not required.
§ 63.8(e).....	Performance evaluation of a CMS.	Yes.
§ 63.8(f).....	Use of an alternative monitoring method..	Yes.
63.8(g).....	Reduction of monitoring data..	Yes.
§ 63.9.....	Notification Requirements.	Yes.
§ 63.10(a), (b)(1).....	Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(i).....	Recordkeeping of occurrence and duration of startups or shutdowns.	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(ii).....	Recordkeeping of malfunctions.	No. See § 63.7555(d)(7) for recordkeeping of occurrence and duration and § 63.7555(d)(8) for actions taken during malfunctions.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(iii).....	Maintenance records...	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(iv) and (v)	Actions taken to minimize emissions during startup, shutdown, or malfunction.	No.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vi).....	Recordkeeping for CMS malfunctions.	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vii) to (xiv).	Other CMS requirements	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(3).....	Recordkeeping requirements for applicability determinations.	No.
§ 63.10(c)(1) to (9).....	Recordkeeping for sources with CMS.	Yes.
§ 63.10(c)(10) and (11)..	Recording nature and cause of malfunctions, and corrective actions.	No. See § 63.7555(d)(7) for recordkeeping of occurrence

		and duration and § 63.7555(d)(8) for actions taken during malfunctions.	
§ 63.10(c)(12) and (13)..	Recordkeeping for sources with CMS.		Yes.
§ 63.10(c)(15).....	Use of startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.		No.
§ 63.10(d)(1) and (2)....	General reporting requirements.		Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(3).....	Reporting opacity or visible emission observation results.		No.
§ 63.10(d)(4).....	Progress reports under an extension of compliance.		Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(5).....	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports.	No. See § 63.7550(c)(11) for malfunction reporting requirements.	
§ 63.10(e) and (f).....	.....		Yes.
§ 63.11.....	Control Device Requirements.		No.
§ 63.12.....	State Authority and Delegation.		Yes.
§ 63.13-63.16.....	Addresses, Incorporation by Reference, Availability of Information, Performance Track Provisions.		Yes.
§ 63.1(a)(5),(a)(7)-(a)(9), (b)(2), (c)(3)-(4), (d), 63.6(b)(6), (c)(3), (c)(4), (d), (e)(2), (e)(3)(ii), (h)(3), (h)(5)(iv), 63.8(a)(3), 63.9(b)(3), (h)(4), 63.10(c)(2)-(4), (c)(9)..	Reserved.....		No.

Table 11 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63_Toxic Equivalency Factors for Dioxins/Furans

Dioxin/furan congener	Toxic equivalency factor
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin.....	1
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin.....	1
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin.....	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin.....	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin.....	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin..	0.01
octachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin.....	0.0003
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzofuran.....	0.1
2,3,4,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzofuran.....	0.3
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzofuran.....	0.03
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran.....	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran.....	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran.....	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran.....	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorinated dibenzofuran.....	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-heptachlorinated dibenzofuran.....	0.01
octachlorinated dibenzofuran.....	0.0003

Table 12 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63_Alternative Emission Limits for New or Reconstructed Boilers and Process Heaters That Commenced Construction or Reconstruction After June 4, 2010, and Before May 20, 2011

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory	For the following pollutants	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration
1. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel.	a. Mercury.....	3.5E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	For M29, collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 \a\ collect a minimum of 2 dscm.
2. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel that combust at least 10 percent biomass/ bio-based solids on an annual heat input basis and less than 10 percent coal/solid fossil fuels on an annual heat input basis.	a. Particulate Matter..	0.008 lb per MMBtu of heat input (30-day rolling average for units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 250 MMBtu/hr).	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride...	0.004 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 60 liters per run.
3. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel that combust at least 10 percent coal/ solid fossil fuels on an annual heat input basis and less than 10 percent biomass/bio-based solids on an annual heat input basis.	a. Particulate Matter..	0.0011 lb per MMBtu of heat input (30-day rolling average for units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 250 MMBtu/hr).	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride...	0.0022 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 60 liters per run.
4. Units designed to burn pulverized coal/solid fossil fuel.	a. CO.....	90 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.....	0.003 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
5. Stokers designed to burn coal/ solid fossil fuel.	a. CO.....	7 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.....	0.003 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
6. Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel.	a. CO.....	30 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.....	0.002 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
7. Stokers designed to burn biomass/ bio-based solids.	a. CO.....	560 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.....	0.005 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
8. Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids.	a. CO.....	260 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.....	0.02 ng/dscm (TEQ)	Collect a minimum of 4

		corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	dscm per run.
9. Suspension burners/Dutch Ovens designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids.	a. CO.....	1,010 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.....	0.2 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
10. Fuel cells designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids.	a. CO.....	470 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.....	0.003 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
11. Hybrid suspension/grate units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids.	a. CO.....	1,500 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Dioxins/Furans.....	0.2 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
12. Units designed to burn liquid fuel.	a. Particulate Matter..	0.002 lb per MMBtu of heat input (30-day rolling average for units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 250 MMBtu/hr).	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride...	0.0032 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 60 liters per run.
	c. Mercury.....	3.0E-07 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	For M29, collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 \a\ collect a minimum of 2 dscm.
	d. CO.....	3 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	e. Dioxins/Furans.....	0.002 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
13. Units designed to burn liquid fuel located in non-continental States and territories.	a. Particulate Matter..	0.002 lb per MMBtu of heat input (30-day rolling average for units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 250 MMBtu/hr).	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride...	0.0032 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 60 liters per run.
	c. Mercury.....	7.8E-07 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	For M29, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 \a\ collect a minimum of 2 dscm.
	d. CO.....	51 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	e. Dioxins/Furans.....	0.002 ng/dscm (TEQ)	Collect a minimum of 4

		corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	dscm per run.
14. Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases.	a. Particulate Matter..	0.0067 lb per MMBtu of heat input (30-day rolling average for units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 250 MMBtu/hr).	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride...	0.0017 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 60 liters per run.
	c. Mercury.....	7.9E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input.	For M29, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 \a\ collect a minimum of 2 dscm.
	d. CO.....	3 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	e. Dioxins/Furans.....	0.08 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen.	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.

\a\ Incorporated by reference, see § 63.14.

Amendment(s) published May 18, 2011, in 76 FR 28662

Effective Date(s): Delay of effective date until further notice

For the reasons set forth above, under the authority at 7 U.S.C. 705, the effective dates of FRL 9272–8, 76 FR 15608 (March 21, 2011), and FRL 9273–4, 76 FR 15704 (March 21, 2011) are delayed until further notice.

Subpart DDDDD—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters

Source: 69 FR 55253, Sept. 13, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.7480 What is the purpose of this subpart?

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

§ 63.7485 Am I subject to this subpart?

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

§ 63.7490 What is the affected source of this subpart?

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

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

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

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

(c) A boiler or process heater is reconstructed if you meet the reconstruction criteria as defined in §63.2, you commence reconstruction after January 13, 2003, and you meet the applicability criteria at the time you commence reconstruction.

(d) A boiler or process heater is existing if it is not new or reconstructed.

§ 63.7491 Are any boilers or process heaters not subject to this subpart?

The types of boilers and process heaters listed in paragraphs (a) through (o) of this section are not subject to this subpart.

(a) A municipal waste combustor covered by 40 CFR part 60, subpart AAAA, subpart BBBB, subpart Cb or subpart Eb.

(b) A hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator covered by 40 CFR part 60, subpart Ce or subpart Ec.

(c) An electric utility steam generating unit (including a unit covered by 40 CFR part 60, subpart Da) or a Mercury (Hg) Budget unit covered by 40 CFR part 60, subpart HHHH.

(d) A boiler or process heater required to have a permit under section 3005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act or covered by 40 CFR part 63, subpart EEE (*e.g.* , hazardous waste boilers).

(e) A commercial and industrial solid waste incineration unit covered by 40 CFR part 60, subpart CCCC or subpart DDDD.

(f) A recovery boiler or furnace covered by 40 CFR part 63, subpart MM.

(g) A boiler or process heater that is used specifically for research and development. This does not include units that only provide heat or steam to a process at a research and development facility.

(h) A hot water heater as defined in this subpart.

(i) A refining kettle covered by 40 CFR part 63, subpart X.

(j) An ethylene cracking furnace covered by 40 CFR part 63, subpart YY.

(k) Blast furnace stoves as described in the EPA document, entitled "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Integrated Iron and Steel Plants—Background Information for Proposed Standards," (EPA–453/R–01–005).

(l) Any boiler and process heater specifically listed as an affected source in another standard(s) under 40 CFR part 63.

(m) Any boiler and process heater specifically listed as an affected source in another standard(s) established under section 129 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

(n) Temporary boilers as defined in this subpart.

(o) Blast furnace gas fuel-fired boilers and process heaters as defined in this subpart.

[69 FR 55253, Sept. 13, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 70660, Dec. 6, 2006]

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

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

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

(c) If you have an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP, paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section apply to you.

(1) Any new or reconstructed boiler or process heater at the existing facility must be in compliance with this subpart upon startup.

(2) Any existing boiler or process heater at the existing facility must be in compliance with this subpart within 3 years after the facility becomes a major source.

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

Emission Limits and Work Practice Standards

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[69 FR 55253, Sept. 13, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006]

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

(a) New or reconstructed boilers and process heaters in the large liquid fuel subcategory or the limited use liquid fuel subcategory that burn only fossil fuels and other gases and do not burn any residual oil are subject to the emission limits and applicable work practice standards in Table 1 to this subpart. You are not required to conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits. You are not required to set and maintain operating limits to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limits. However, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section and meet the CO work practice standard in Table 1 to this subpart.

(1) To demonstrate initial compliance, you must include a signed statement in the Notification of Compliance Status report required in §63.7545(e) that indicates you burn only liquid fossil fuels other than residual oils, either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels.

(2) To demonstrate continuous compliance with the applicable emission limits, you must also keep records that demonstrate that you burn only liquid fossil fuels other than residual oils, either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels. You must also include a signed statement in each semiannual compliance report required in §63.7550 that indicates you burned only liquid fossil fuels other than residual oils, either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, during the reporting period.

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

(1) Existing large and limited use gaseous fuel units.

(2) Existing large and limited use liquid fuel units.

(3) New or reconstructed small liquid fuel units that burn only gaseous fuels or distillate oil. New or reconstructed small liquid fuel boilers and process heaters that commence burning of any other type of liquid fuel must comply with all applicable requirements of this subpart and subpart A of this part upon startup of burning the other type of liquid fuel.

(c) The affected boilers and process heaters listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section are not subject to the initial notification requirements in §63.9(b) and are not subject to any requirements in this subpart or in subpart A of this part (*i.e.* , they are not subject to the emission limits, work practice standards, performance testing, monitoring, SSM plans, site-specific monitoring plans, recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this subpart, or any other requirements in subpart A of this part.

(1) Existing small solid fuel boilers and process heaters.

(2) Existing small liquid fuel boilers and process heaters.

(3) Existing small gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters.

(4) New or reconstructed small gaseous fuel units.

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

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

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

[70 FR 76933, Dec. 28, 2005]

Testing, Fuel Analyses, and Initial Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

(c) For affected sources that have an applicable work practice standard, your initial compliance requirements depend on the subcategory and rated capacity of your boiler or process heater. If your boiler or process heater is in any of the limited use subcategories or has a heat input capacity less than 100 MMBtu per hour, your initial compliance demonstration is conducting a performance test for carbon monoxide according to Table 5 to this subpart. If your boiler or process heater is in any of the large subcategories and has a heat input capacity of 100 MMBtu per hour or greater, your initial compliance demonstration is conducting a performance evaluation of your continuous emission monitoring system for carbon monoxide according to §63.7525(a).

(d) For existing affected sources, you must demonstrate initial compliance no later than 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495 and according to the applicable provisions in §63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart.

(e) If your new or reconstructed affected source commenced construction or reconstruction between January 13, 2003 and November 12, 2004, you must demonstrate initial compliance with either the proposed emission limits and work practice standards or the promulgated emission limits and work practice standards no later than 180 days after November 12, 2004 or within 180 days after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(f) If your new or reconstructed affected source commenced construction or reconstruction between January 13, 2003, and November 12, 2004, and you chose to comply with the proposed emission limits and work practice standards when demonstrating initial compliance, you must conduct a second compliance demonstration for the promulgated emission limits and work practice standards within 3 years after November 12, 2004 or within 3 years after startup of the affected source, whichever is later.

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

[69 FR 55253, Sept. 13, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 70660, Dec. 6, 2006]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 63.7520 What performance tests and procedures must I use?

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

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

(c) New or reconstructed boilers or process heaters in one of the liquid fuel subcategories that burn only fossil fuels and other gases and do not burn any residual oil must demonstrate compliance according to §63.7506(a).

(d) You must conduct each performance test under the specific conditions listed in Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. You must conduct performance tests at the maximum normal operating load while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that have the highest content of chlorine, mercury, and total selected metals, and you must demonstrate initial compliance and establish your operating limits based on these tests. These requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance test.

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

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

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

§ 63.7521 What fuel analyses and procedures must I use?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) Grind the sample in a mill.

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

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

§ 63.7522 Can I use emission averaging to comply with this subpart?

(a) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of §63.7500, if you have more than one existing large solid fuel boiler located at your facility, you may demonstrate compliance by emission averaging according to the procedures in this section in a State that does not choose to exclude emission averaging.

(b) Separate stack requirements. For a group of two or more existing large solid fuel boilers that each vent to a separate stack, you may average particulate matter or TSM, HCl and mercury emissions to demonstrate compliance with the limits in Table 1 to this subpart if you satisfy the requirements in paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of this section.

(c) For each existing large solid fuel boiler in the averaging group, the emission rate achieved during the initial compliance test for the HAP being averaged must not exceed the emission level that was being achieved on November 12, 2004 or the control technology employed during the initial compliance test must not be less effective for the HAP being averaged than the control technology employed on November 12, 2004.

(d) The emissions rate from the existing large solid fuel boilers participating in the emissions averaging option must be in compliance with the limits in Table 1 to this subpart at all times following the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(e) You must demonstrate initial compliance according to paragraph (e)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) You must use Equation 1 of this section to demonstrate that the particulate matter or TSM, HCl, and mercury emissions from all existing large solid fuel boilers participating in the emissions averaging option do not exceed the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart.

$$\text{Ave Weighted Emissions} = \sum_{i=1}^{n}(Er \times Hm) \div \sum_{i=1}^{n} Hm \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

Ave Weighted Emissions = Average weighted emissions for particulate matter or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Er = Emission rate (as calculated according to Table 5 to this subpart or by fuel analysis (as calculated by the applicable equation in §63.7530(d))) for boiler, i, for particulate matter or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Hm = Maximum rated heat input capacity of boiler, i, in units of million Btu per hour.

n = Number of large solid fuel boilers participating in the emissions averaging option.

(2) If you are not capable of monitoring heat input, you may use Equation 2 of this section as an alternative to using Equation 1 of this section to demonstrate that the particulate matter or TSM, HCl, and mercury emissions from all existing large solid fuel boilers participating in the emissions averaging option do not exceed the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart.

$$\text{Ave Weighted Emissions} = \sum_{i=1}^{n}(Er \times Sm \times Cf) \div \sum_{i=1}^{n} Sm \times Cf \qquad (Eq.\ 2)$$

Where:

Ave Weighted Emissions = Average weighted emission level for PM or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Er = Emission rate (as calculated according to Table 5 to this subpart or by fuel analysis (as calculated by the applicable equation in §63.7530(d))) for boiler, i, for particulate matter or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Sm = Maximum steam generation by boiler, i, in units of pounds.

Cf = Conversion factor, calculated from the most recent compliance test, in units of million Btu of heat input per pounds of steam generated.

(f) You must demonstrate continuous compliance on a monthly basis determined at the end of every month (12 times per year) according to paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section. The first monthly period begins on the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(1) For each calendar month, you must use Equation 3 of this section to calculate the monthly average weighted emission rate using the actual heat capacity for each existing large solid fuel boiler participating in the emissions averaging option.

$$\text{Ave Weighted Emissions} = \sum_{i=1}^{n}(Er \times Hb) \div \sum_{i=1}^{n} Hb \qquad (Eq.\ 3)$$

Where:

Ave Weighted Emissions = monthly average weighted emission level for particulate matter or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Er = Emission rate, (as calculated during the most recent compliance test, (as calculated according to Table 5 to this subpart) or fuel analysis (as calculated by the applicable equation in §63.7530(d)) for boiler, i, for particulate matter or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Hb = The average heat input for each calendar month of boiler, i, in units of million Btu.

n = Number of large solid fuel boilers participating in the emissions averaging option.

(2) If you are not capable of monitoring heat input, you may use Equation 4 of this section as an alternative to using Equation 3 of this section to calculate the monthly weighted emission rate using the actual steam generation from the large solid fuel boilers participating in the emissions averaging option.

$$\text{Ave Weighted Emissions} = \sum_{i=1}^{n}(Er \times Sa \times Cf) \div \sum_{i=1}^{n} Sa \times Cf \qquad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:

Ave Weighted Emissions = monthly average weighted emission level for PM or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Er = Emission rate, (as calculated during the most recent compliance test (as calculated according to Table 5 to this subpart) or by fuel analysis (as calculated by the applicable equation in §63.7530(d))) for boiler, i, for particulate matter or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Sa = Actual steam generation for each calendar month by boiler, i, in units of pounds.

Cf = Conversion factor, as calculated during the most recent compliance test, in units of million Btu of heat input per pounds of steam generated.

(3) Until 12 monthly weighted average emission rates have been accumulated, calculate and report only the monthly average weighted emission rate determined under paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this section. After 12 monthly weighted average emission rates have been accumulated, for each subsequent calendar month, use Equation 4A of this section to calculate the 12-month rolling average of the monthly weighted average emission rates for the current month and the previous 11 months.

$$E_{avg} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} ER_i}{12} \qquad \text{(Eq. 4A)}$$

Where:

Eavg = 12-month rolling average emission rate, (pounds per million Btu heat input)

ERi = Monthly weighted average, for month “i”, (pounds per million Btu heat input)(as calculated by (f)(1) or (2))

(g) You must develop and submit an implementation plan for emission averaging to the applicable regulatory authority for review and approval according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (g)(1) through (4).

(1) You must submit the implementation plan no later than 180 days before the date that the facility intends to demonstrate compliance using the emission averaging option.

(2) You must include the information contained in paragraphs (g)(2)(i) through (vii) of this section in your implementation plan for all emission sources included in an emissions average:

(i) The identification of all existing large solid fuel boilers in the averaging group, including for each either the applicable HAP emission level or the control technology installed on;

(ii) The process parameter (heat input or steam generated) that will be monitored for each averaging group of large solid fuel boilers;

(iii) The specific control technology or pollution prevention measure to be used for each emission source in the averaging group and the date of its installation or application. If the pollution prevention measure reduces or eliminates emissions from multiple sources, the owner or operator must identify each source;

(iv) The test plan for the measurement of particulate matter (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions in accordance with the requirements in §63.7520;

(v) The operating parameters to be monitored for each control system or device and a description of how the operating limits will be determined;

(vi) If you request to monitor an alternative operating parameter pursuant to §63.7525, you must also include:

(A) A description of the parameter(s) to be monitored and an explanation of the criteria used to select the parameter(s); and

(B) A description of the methods and procedures that will be used to demonstrate that the parameter indicates proper operation of the control device; the frequency and content of monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements; and a demonstration, to the satisfaction of the applicable regulatory authority, that the proposed monitoring frequency is sufficient to represent control device operating conditions; and

(vii) A demonstration that compliance with each of the applicable emission limit(s) will be achieved under representative operating conditions.

(3) Upon receipt, the regulatory authority shall review and approve or disapprove the plan according to the following criteria:

(i) Whether the content of the plan includes all of the information specified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section; and

(ii) Whether the plan presents sufficient information to determine that compliance will be achieved and maintained.

(4) The applicable regulatory authority shall not approve an emission averaging implementation plan containing any of the following provisions:

(i) Any averaging between emissions of differing pollutants or between differing sources; or

(ii) The inclusion of any emission source other than an existing large solid fuel boiler.

(h) Common stack requirements. For a group of two or more existing large solid fuel boilers, each of which vents through a single common stack, you may average particulate matter or TSM, HCl and mercury to demonstrate compliance with the limits in Table 1 to this subpart if you satisfy the requirements in paragraph (i) or (j) of this section.

(i) For a group of two or more existing large solid fuel boilers, each of which vents through a common emissions control system to a common stack, that does not receive emissions from units in other subcategories or categories, you may treat such averaging group as a single existing solid fuel boiler for purposes of this subpart and comply with the requirements of this subpart as if the group were a single boiler.

(j) For all other groups of boilers subject to paragraph (h) of this section, the owner or operator may elect to:

(1) Conduct performance tests according to procedures specified in §63.7520 in the common stack (if affected units from other subcategories (*e.g.* , gas-fired units) or nonaffected units vent to the common stack, the units from other subcategories and nonaffected units must be shut down or vented to a different stack during the performance test); and

(2) Meet the applicable operating limit specified in §63.7540 and Table 8 to this subpart for each emissions control system (except that, if each boiler venting to the common stack has an applicable opacity operating limit, then a single continuous opacity monitoring system may be located in the common stack instead of in each duct to the common stack).

(k) *Combination requirements.* The common stack of a group of two or more boilers subject to paragraph (h) of this section may be treated as a separate stack for purposes of paragraph (b) of this section and included in an emissions averaging group subject to paragraph (b) of this section.

[69 FR 55253, Sept. 13, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 70660, Dec. 6, 2006]

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

(a) If you have an applicable work practice standard for carbon monoxide, and your boiler or process heater is in any of the large subcategories and has a heat input capacity of 100 MMBtu per hour or greater, you must install, operate, and maintain a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) for carbon monoxide and oxygen according to the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section by the compliance date specified in §63.7495. The carbon monoxide and oxygen shall be monitored at the same location at the outlet of the boiler or process heater.

(1) Each CEMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the applicable procedures under Performance Specification (PS) 3 or 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, and according to the site-specific monitoring plan developed according to §63.7505(d).

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CEMS according to the requirements in §63.8 and according to PS 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(3) Each CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

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

(5) You must calculate and record a 30-day rolling average emission rate on a daily basis. A new 30-day rolling average emission rate is calculated as the average of all of the hourly CO emission data for the preceding 30 operating days.

(6) For purposes of calculating data averages, you must not use data recorded during periods of monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, out-of-control periods, required quality assurance or control activities, or when your boiler or process heater is operating at less than 50 percent of its rated capacity. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance. Any period for which the monitoring system is out of control and data are not available for required calculations constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) You must operate and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in the monitoring plan and the requirements of §63.8(e). Identify periods the COMS is out of control including any periods that the COMS fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, or an annual zero alignment audit.

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

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

(1) The CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period. You must have a minimum of four successive cycles of operation to have a valid hour of data.

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

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

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

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

(d) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a flow measurement device, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (c) and (d)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Locate the flow sensor and other necessary equipment in a position that provides a representative flow.

(2) Use a flow sensor with a measurement sensitivity of 2 percent of the flow rate.

(3) Reduce swirling flow or abnormal velocity distributions due to upstream and downstream disturbances.

(4) Conduct a flow sensor calibration check at least semiannually.

(e) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a pressure measurement device, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (c) and (e)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Locate the pressure sensor(s) in a position that provides a representative measurement of the pressure.

(2) Minimize or eliminate pulsating pressure, vibration, and internal and external corrosion.

(3) Use a gauge with a minimum tolerance of 1.27 centimeters of water or a transducer with a minimum tolerance of 1 percent of the pressure range.

(4) Check pressure tap pluggage daily.

(5) Using a manometer, check gauge calibration quarterly and transducer calibration monthly.

(6) Conduct calibration checks any time the sensor exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating pressure range or install a new pressure sensor.

(f) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a pH measurement device, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (c) and (f)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Locate the pH sensor in a position that provides a representative measurement of scrubber effluent pH.

(2) Ensure the sample is properly mixed and representative of the fluid to be measured.

(3) Check the pH meter's calibration on at least two points every 8 hours of process operation.

(g) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of equipment to monitor voltage and secondary current (or total power input) of an electrostatic precipitator (ESP), you must use voltage and secondary current monitoring equipment to measure voltage and secondary current to the ESP.

(h) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of equipment to monitor sorbent injection rate (*e.g.* , weigh belt, weigh hopper, or hopper flow measurement device), you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (c) and (h)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Locate the device in a position(s) that provides a representative measurement of the total sorbent injection rate.

(2) Install and calibrate the device in accordance with manufacturer's procedures and specifications.

(3) At least annually, calibrate the device in accordance with the manufacturer's procedures and specifications.

(i) If you elect to use a fabric filter bag leak detection system to comply with the requirements of this subpart, you must install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate a bag leak detection system as specified in paragraphs (i)(1) through (8) of this section.

(1) You must install and operate a bag leak detection system for each exhaust stack of the fabric filter.

(2) Each bag leak detection system must be installed, operated, calibrated, and maintained in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's written specifications and recommendations and in accordance with the guidance provided in EPA–454/R–98–015, September 1997.

(3) The bag leak detection system must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting particulate matter emissions at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter or less.

(4) The bag leak detection system sensor must provide output of relative or absolute particulate matter loadings.

(5) The bag leak detection system must be equipped with a device to continuously record the output signal from the sensor.

(6) The bag leak detection system must be equipped with an alarm system that will sound automatically when an increase in relative particulate matter emissions over a preset level is detected. The alarm must be located where it is easily heard by plant operating personnel.

(7) For positive pressure fabric filter systems that do not duct all compartments of cells to a common stack, a bag leak detection system must be installed in each baghouse compartment or cell.

(8) Where multiple bag leak detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alarm may be shared among detectors.

[69 FR 55253, Sept. 13, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 70662, Dec. 6, 2006]

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

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

(b) New or reconstructed boilers or process heaters in one of the liquid fuel subcategories that burn only fossil fuels and other gases and do not burn any residual oil must demonstrate compliance according to §63.7506(a).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$Mercury_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left[(HG_i)(Q_i)\right] \qquad (Eq.\ 7)$$

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

1.028 = Molecular weight ratio of HCl to chlorine.

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

$$Mercury = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left[\left(HG_{i90}\right)\left(Q_i\right)\right] \qquad (Eq.\ 11)$$

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

Continuous Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §§63.7 and 63.7510, whichever date comes first, you must not operate above any of the applicable maximum operating limits or below any of the applicable minimum operating limits listed in Tables 2 through 4 to this subpart at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction. Operating limits do not apply during performance tests. Operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits shall constitute a deviation of established operating limits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) [Reserved]

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

[69 FR 55253, Sept. 13, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 71 FR 70662, Dec. 6, 2006]

§ 63.7541 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance under the emission averaging provision?

(a) Following the compliance date, the owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with this subpart on a continuous basis by meeting the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) For each calendar month, demonstrate compliance with the average weighted emissions limit for the existing large solid fuel boilers participating in the emissions averaging option as determined in §63.7522(f) and (g);

(2) You must maintain the applicable opacity limit according to paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (ii) of this section.

(i) For each existing solid fuel boiler participating in the emissions averaging option that is equipped with a dry control system and not vented to a common stack, maintain opacity at or below the applicable limit.

(ii) For each group of boilers participating in the emissions averaging option where each boiler in the group is an existing solid fuel boiler equipped with a dry control system and vented to a common stack that does not receive emissions from affected units from other subcategories or nonaffected units, maintain opacity at or below the applicable limit at the common stack;

(3) For each existing solid fuel boiler participating in the emissions averaging option that is equipped with a wet scrubber, maintain the 3-hour average parameter values at or below the operating limits established during the most recent performance test; and

(4) For each existing solid fuel boiler participating in the emissions averaging option that has an approved alternative operating plan, maintain the 3-hour average parameter values at or below the operating limits established in the most recent performance test.

(5) For each existing large solid fuel boiler participating in the emissions averaging option venting to a common stack configuration containing affected units from other subcategories and/or nonaffected units, maintain the appropriate operating limit for each unit as specified in Tables 2 through 4 to this subpart that applies.

(b) Any instance where the owner or operator fails to comply with the continuous monitoring requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section, except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, is a deviation.

[69 FR 55253, Sept. 13, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 70662, Dec. 6, 2006]

Notification, Reports, and Records

§ 63.7545 What notifications must I submit and when?

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

(b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you startup your affected source before November 12, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after November 12, 2004. The Initial Notification must include the information required in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section, as applicable.

(1) If your affected source has an annual capacity factor of greater than 10 percent, your Initial Notification must include the information required by §63.9(b)(2).

(2) If your affected source has a federally enforceable permit that limits the annual capacity factor to less than or equal to 10 percent such that the unit is in one of the limited use subcategories (the limited use solid fuel subcategory, the limited use liquid fuel subcategory, or the limited use gaseous fuel subcategory), your Initial Notification must include the information required by §63.9(b)(2) and also a signed statement indicating your affected source has a federally enforceable permit that limits the annual capacity factor to less than or equal to 10 percent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 63.7550 What reports must I submit and when?

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

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

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

(2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495.

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

(4) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(5) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

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

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

(3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to startup, shutdown, control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMSs downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each parameter that was monitored at the affected source for which there was a deviation, including opacity, carbon monoxide, and operating parameters for wet scrubbers and other control devices.

(9) A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation.

(10) A brief description of each CMS for which there was a deviation.

(11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit for the system for which there was a deviation.

(12) A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation.

(f) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a compliance report pursuant to Table 9 to this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice requirement in this subpart, submission of the compliance report satisfies any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a compliance report does not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.

(g) If you operate a new gaseous fuel unit that is subject to the work practice standard specified in Table 1 to this subpart, and you intend to use a fuel other than natural gas or equivalent to fire the affected unit, you must submit a notification of alternative fuel use within 48 hours of the declaration of a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption, as defined in §63.7575. The notification must include the information specified in paragraphs (g)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Identification of the affected unit.

(3) Reason you are unable to use natural gas or equivalent fuel, including the date when the natural gas curtailment was declared or the natural gas supply interruption began.

(4) Type of alternative fuel that you intend to use.

(5) Dates when the alternative fuel use is expected to begin and end.

§ 63.7555 What records must I keep?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 63.7560 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record on site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1). You can keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

Other Requirements and Information

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

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

§ 63.7570 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the U.S. EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section are retained by the EPA Administrator and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency, however, the U.S. EPA retains oversight of this subpart and can take enforcement actions, as appropriate.

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

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

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

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

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

§ 63.7575 What definitions apply to this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Common Stack means the exhaust of emissions from two or more affected units through a single flue.

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

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

(i) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard;

(ii) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(iii) Fails to meet any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless or whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

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

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

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

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

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

Equivalent means the following only as this term is used in Table 6 to subpart DDDDD:

(1) An equivalent sample collection procedure means a published voluntary consensus standard or practice (VCS) or EPA method that includes collection of a minimum of three composite fuel samples, with each composite consisting of a minimum of three increments collected at approximately equal intervals over the test period.

(2) An equivalent sample compositing procedure means a published VCS or EPA method to systematically mix and obtain a representative subsample (part) of the composite sample.

(3) An equivalent sample preparation procedure means a published VCS or EPA method that: Clearly states that the standard, practice or method is appropriate for the pollutant and the fuel matrix; or is cited as an appropriate sample preparation standard, practice or method for the pollutant in the chosen VCS or EPA determinative or analytical method.

(4) An equivalent procedure for determining heat content means a published VCS or EPA method to obtain gross calorific (or higher heating) value.

(5) An equivalent procedure for determining fuel moisture content means a published VCS or EPA method to obtain moisture content. If the sample analysis plan calls for determining metals (especially the mercury, selenium, or arsenic) using an aliquot of the dried sample, then the drying temperature must be modified to prevent vaporizing these metals. On the other hand, if metals analysis is done on an “as received” basis, a separate aliquot can be dried to determine moisture content and the metals concentration mathematically adjusted to a dry basis.

(6) An equivalent pollutant (mercury, TSM, or total chlorine) determinative or analytical procedure means a published VCS or EPA method that clearly states that the standard, practice, or method is appropriate for the pollutant and the fuel matrix and has a published detection limit equal or lower than the methods listed in Table 6 to subpart DDDDD for the same purpose.

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

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

Firetube boiler means a boiler that utilizes a containment shell that encloses firetubes (tubes in a boiler having water on the outside and carrying the hot gases of combustion inside), and allows the water to vaporize and steam to separate. Hybrid boilers that have been registered/certified by the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors and/or the State as firetube boilers as indicated by “Form P–2” (Manufacturers' Data Report for All Types of Boilers Except Watertube and Electric, As Required by the Provisions of the ASME Code Rules, Section I), are considered to be firetube boilers for the purpose of this subpart.

Fuel type means each category of fuels that share a common name or classification. Examples include, but are not limited to, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, anthracite, biomass, construction/demolition material, salt water laden wood, creosote treated wood, tires, residual oil. Individual fuel types received from different suppliers are not considered new fuel types except for construction/demolition material. Contraband, prohibited goods, or retired U.S. flags, burned at the request of a government agency, are not considered a fuel type for the purpose of this subpart.

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

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

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

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

Large gaseous fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels, burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply emergencies, or for periodic testing of liquid fuel, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and does not have a federally enforceable annual average capacity factor of equal to or less than 10 percent. Periodic testing of liquid fuel is not to exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year.

Large liquid fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and does not have a federally enforceable annual average capacity factor of equal to or less than 10 percent. Large gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply emergencies or for periodic testing of liquid fuel not to exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year are not included in this definition.

Large solid fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and does not have a federally enforceable annual average capacity factor of equal to or less than 10 percent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Natural gas means:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Small gaseous fuel subcategory includes any size of firetube boiler and any other boiler or process heater with a rated capacity of less than or equal to 10 MMBtu per hour heat input that burn gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels and burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply emergencies, or for periodic testing of liquid fuel. Periodic testing is not to exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year.

Small liquid fuel subcategory includes any size of firetube boiler and any other boiler or process with a rated capacity of less than or equal to 10 MMBtu per hour heat input that do not burn any solid fuel and burn any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels. Small gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply emergencies or for periodic testing of liquid fuel not to exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year are not included in this definition.

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

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

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

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

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

Voluntary Consensus Standards or VCS mean technical standards (*e.g.* , materials specifications, test methods, sampling procedures, business practices) developed or adopted by one or more voluntary consensus bodies. EPA/OAQPS has by precedent only used VCS that are written in English. Examples of VCS bodies are: American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), International Standards Organization (ISO), Standards Australia (AS), British Standards (BS), Canadian Standards (CSA), European Standard (EN or CEN) and German Engineering Standards (VDI). The types of standards that are not considered VCS are standards developed by: the U.S. states, *e.g.* , California (CARB) and Texas (TCEQ); industry groups, such as American Petroleum Institute (API), Gas Processors Association (GPA), and Gas Research Institute (GRI); and other branches of the U.S. government, *e.g.* Department of Defense (DOD) and Department of Transportation (DOT). This does not preclude EPA from using standards developed by groups that are not VCS bodies within their rule. When this occurs, EPA has done searches and reviews for VCS equivalent to these non-EPA methods.

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

Watertube boiler means a boiler that incorporates a steam drum with tubes connected to the drum to separate steam from water.

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

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

[69 FR 55253, Sept. 13, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 70662, Dec. 6, 2006]

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

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

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	You must meet the following emission limits and work practice standards . . .
1. New or reconstructed large solid fuel	a. Particulate Matter (or Total Selected Metals)	0.025 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (0.0003 lb per MMBtu of heat input).
	b. Hydrogen Chloride	0.02 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	c. Mercury	0.000003 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	d. Carbon Monoxide	400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 7 percent oxygen (30-day rolling average for units 100 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 100 MMBtu/hr).
2. New or reconstructed limited use solid fuel	a. Particulate Matter (or Total Selected Metals)	0.025 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (0.0003 lb per MMBtu of heat input).
	b. Hydrogen Chloride	0.02 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	c. Mercury	0.000003 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	d. Carbon Monoxide	400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 7 percent oxygen (3-run average).
3. New or reconstructed small solid fuel	a. Particulate Matter (or Total Selected Metals)	0.025 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (0.0003 lb per MMBtu of heat input).
	b. Hydrogen Chloride	0.02 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	c. Mercury	0.000003 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
4. New reconstructed large liquid fuel	a. Particulate Matter	0.03 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride	0.0005 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	c. Carbon Monoxide	400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen (30-day rolling average for units 100 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 100 MMBtu/hr).
5. New or reconstructed limited use liquid fuel	a. Particulate Matter	0.03 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride	0.0009 lb per MMBtu of heat input.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	You must meet the following emission limits and work practice standards . . .
	c. Carbon Monoxide	400 ppm by volume on a dry basis liquid corrected to 3 percent oxygen (3-run average).
6. New or reconstructed small liquid fuel	a. Particulate Matter	0.03 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride	0.0009 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
7. New reconstructed large gaseous fuel	Carbon Monoxide	400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen (30-day rolling average for units 100 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 100 MMBtu/hr).
8. New or reconstructed limited use gaseous fuel	Carbon Monoxide	400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen (3-run average).
9. Existing large solid fuel	a. Particulate Matter (or Total Selected Metals)	0.07 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (0.001 lb per MMBtu of heat input).
	b. Hydrogen Chloride	0.09 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	c. Mercury	0.000009 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
10. Existing limited use solid fuel	Particulate Matter (or Total Selected Metals)	0.21 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (0.004 lb per MMBtu of heat input).

Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters With Particulate Matter Emission Limits

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

If you demonstrate compliance with applicable particulate matter emission limits using . . .	You must meet these operating limits . . .
1. Wet scrubber control	a. Maintain the minimum pressure drop and liquid flow-rate at or above the operating levels established during the performance test according to §63.7530(c) and Table 7 to this subpart that demonstrated compliance with the applicable emission limit for particulate matter.
2. Fabric filter control	a. Install and operate a bag leak detection system according to §63.7525 and operate the fabric filter such that the bag leak detection system alarm does not sound more than 5 percent of the operating time during each 6-month period; or

If you demonstrate compliance with applicable particulate matter emission limits using . . .	You must meet these operating limits . . .
	b. This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems. Existing boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 20 percent (6-minute average) except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent. New boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (1-hour block average).
3. Electrostatic precipitator control	a. This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems. Existing boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 20 percent (6-minute average) except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent. New boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (1-hour block average); or
	b. This option is only for boilers and process heaters that operate additional wet control systems. Maintain the minimum voltage and secondary current or total power input of the electrostatic precipitator at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to §63.7530(c) and Table 7 to this subpart that demonstrated compliance with the applicable emission limit for particulate matter.
4. Any other control type	This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems. Existing boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 20 percent (6-minute average) except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent. New boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (1-hour block average).

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

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

If you demonstrate compliance with applicable mercury and/or total selected metals emission limits using . . .	You must meet these operating limits . . .
1. Wet scrubber control	Maintain the minimum pressure drop and liquid flow-rate at or above the operating levels established during the performance test according to §63.7530(c) and Table 7 to this subpart that demonstrated compliance with the applicable emission limits for mercury and/or total selected metals.
2. Fabric filter control	a. Install and operate a bag leak detection system according to §63.7525 and operate the fabric filter such that the bag leak detection system alarm does not sound more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period; or

If you demonstrate compliance with applicable mercury and/or total selected metals emission limits using . . .	You must meet these operating limits . . .
	b. This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems. Existing sources must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 20 percent (6-minute average) except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent. New sources must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (1-hour block average).
3. Electrostatic precipitator control	a. This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems. Existing sources must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 20 percent (6-minute average) except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent. New sources must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (1-hour block average); or
	b. This option is only for boilers and process heaters that operate additional wet control systems. Maintain the minimum voltage and secondary current or total power input of the electrostatic precipitator at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to §63.7530(c) and Table 7 to this subpart that demonstrated compliance with the applicable emission limits for mercury and/or total selected metals.
4. Dry scrubber or carbon injection control	Maintain the minimum sorbent or carbon injection rate at or above the operating levels established during the performance test according to §63.7530(c) and Table 7 to this subpart that demonstrated compliance with the applicable emission limit for mercury.
5. Any other control type	This option is only for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems. Existing sources must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 20 percent (6-minute average) except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent. New sources must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (1-hour block average).
6. Fuel analysis	Maintain the fuel type or fuel mixture such that the mercury and/or total selected metals emission rates calculated according to §63.7530(d)(4) and/or (5) is less than the applicable emission limits for mercury and/or total selected metals.

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

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

If you demonstrate compliance with applicable hydrogen chloride emission limits using . . .	You must meet these operating limits . . .
1. Wet scrubber control	Maintain the minimum scrubber effluent pH, pressure drop, and liquid flow-rate at or above the operating levels established during the performance test according to §63.7530(c) and Table 7 to this subpart that demonstrated compliance with the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride.
2. Dry scrubber control	Maintain the minimum sorbent injection rate at or above the operating levels established during the performance test according to §63.7530(c) and Table 7 to this subpart that demonstrated compliance with the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride.
3. Fuel analysis	Maintain the fuel type or fuel mixture such that the hydrogen chloride emission rate calculated according to §63.7530(d)(3) is less than the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride.

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

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

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

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

To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
	c. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, or ASME PTC 19, Part 10 (1981) (IBR, see §62.14(i)).
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the mercury emission concentration	Method 29 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter or Method 101A in appendix B to part 61 of this chapter or ASTM Method D6784–02 (IBR, see §63.14(b)).
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates	Method 19 F-factor methodology in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
5. Carbon Monoxide	a. Select the sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	b. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, or ASTM D6522–00 (IBR, see §63.14(b)), or ASME PTC 19, Part 10 (1981) (IBR, see §63.14(i)).
	c. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	d. Measure the carbon monoxide emission concentration	Method 10, 10A, or 10B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, or ASTM D6522–00 (IBR, see §63.14(b)) when the fuel is natural gas.

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

As stated in §63.7521, you must comply with the following requirements for fuel analysis testing for existing, new or reconstructed affected sources. However, equivalent methods may be used in lieu of the prescribed methods at the discretion of the source owner or operator:

To conduct a fuel analysis for the following pollutant * * *	You must * * *	Using * * *
1. Mercury * * *	a. Collect fuel samples * * *	Procedure in §63.7521(c) or ASTM D2234–D2234M–03(for coal) (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or ASTM D6323–98 (2003) (for biomass) (IBR, See §63.14(b)) or equivalent.
	b. Composite fuel samples * * *	Procedure in §63.7521(d) or equivalent.

To conduct a fuel analysis for the following pollutant * * *	You must * * *	Using * * *
	c. Prepare composited fuel samples * * *	SW–846–3050B (for solid samples) or SW–846–3020A (for liquid samples) or ASTM D2013–04 (for coal) (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or ASTM D5198–92 (2003) (for biomass) (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or equivalent.
	d. Determine heat content of the fuel type * * *	ASTM D5865–04 (for coal) (IBR, see §63.24(b)) or ASTM E711–87 (for biomass) (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or equivalent.
	e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type * * *	ASTM D3173–03 (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or ASTM E871–82 (1998) (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or equivalent.
	f. Measure mercury concentration in fuel sample * * *	ASTM D6722–01 (for coal) (IBR, see §6314(b)) or SW–846–7471A (for solid samples) or SW–846–7470A (for liquid samples or equivalent.
	g. Convert concentration into units of pounds of pollutant per MMBtu of heat content.	
2. Total Selected metals * * *	a. Collect fuel samples * * *	Procedure in §63.7521(c) or ASTM D2234–D2234M–03(for coal) (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or ASTM D6323–98 (2003) (for biomass) (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or equivalent.
	b. Composite fuel samples * * *	Procedure in §63.7521(d) or equivalent.
	c. Prepare composited fuel samples * * *	SW–846–3050B (for solid samples) or SW–846–3020A (for liquid samples) or ASTM D2013–04 (for coal) (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or ASTM D5198–92 (2003) (for biomass (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or equivalent.
	d. Determine heat content of the fuel type * * *	ASTM D5865–04 (for coal) (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or ASTM E711–87 (for biomass) (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or equivalent.
	e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type * * *	ASTM D3173–03 (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or ASTM E871–82 (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or equivalent.
	f. Measure total selected metals concentration in fuel sample * * *	SW–846–6010B or ASTM D6357–04 (for arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, and nickel for all solid fuels) and ASTM D4606–03 (for selenium in coal) (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or ASTM E885–88 (1996) for biomass) (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or equivalent.
	g. Convert concentrations into units of pounds of pollutant per MMBtu of heat content.	

To conduct a fuel analysis for the following pollutant * * *	You must * * *	Using * * *
3. Hydrogen Chloride * * *	a. Collect fuel samples * * *	Procedure in §63.7521(c) or ASTM D2234–D2234M–03(for coal) (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or ASTM D6323–98 (2003) (for biomass) (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or equivalent.
	b. Composite fuel samples * * *	Procedure in §63.7521(d) or equivalent.
	c. Prepare composited fuel samples * * *	SW–846–3050B (for solid samples) or SW–846–3020A (for liquid samples) or ASTM D2013–04 (for coal) (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or ASTM D5198–92 (2003) (for biomass) (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or equivalent.
	d. Determine heat content of the fuel type * * *	ASTM D5865–04 (for coal) (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or ASTM E711–87 (1996) (for biomass) (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or equivalent.
	e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type * * *	ASTM D3173–03 (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or ASTM E871–82 (1998) or equivalent.
	f. Measure chlorine concentration in fuel sample * * *	SW–846–9250 or ASTM D6721–01 (for coal) or ASTM E776–87 (1996) (for biomass) (IBR, see §63.14(b)) or equivalent.
	g. Convert concentrations into units of pounds of pollutant per MMBtu of heat content.	

[71 FR 70663, Dec. 6, 2006]

Table 7 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Establishing Operating Limits

As stated in §63.7520, you must comply with the following requirements for establishing operating limits:

If you have an applicable emission limit for . . .	And your operating limits are based on . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements
1. Particulate matter, mercury, or total selected metals	a. Wet scrubber operating parameters	i. Establish a site-specific minimum pressure drop and minimum flow rate operating limit according to §63.7530(c)	(1) Data from the pressure drop and liquid flow rate monitors and the particulate matter, mercury, or total selected metals performance test	(a) You must collect pressure drop and liquid flow-rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests;

If you have an applicable emission limit for . . .	And your operating limits are based on . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements
				(b) Determine the average pressure drop and liquid flow-rate for each individual test run in the three-run performance test by computing the average of all the 15-minute readings taken during each test run.
	b. Electrostatic precipitator operating parameters (option only for units with additional wet scrubber control)	i. Establish a site-specific minimum voltage and secondary current or total power input according to §63.7530(c)	(1) Data from the pressure drop and liquid flow rate monitors and the particulate matter, mercury, or total selected metals performance test	(a) You must collect voltage and secondary current or total power input data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests;
				(b) Determine the average voltage and secondary current or total power input for each individual test run in the three-run performance test by computing the average of all the 15-minute readings taken during each test run.
2. Hydrogen Chloride	a. Wet scrubber operating parameters	i. Establish a site-specific minimum pressure drop and minimum flow rate operating limit according to §63.7530(c)	(1) Data from the pH, pressure drop, and liquid flow-rate monitors and the hydrogen chloride performance test	(a) You must collect pH, pressure drop, and liquid flow-rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests;
				(b) Determine the average pH, pressure drop, and liquid flow-rate for each individual test run in the three-run performance test by computing the average of all the 15-minute readings taken during each test run.
	b. Dry scrubber operating parameters	i. Establish a site-specific minimum sorbent injection rate operating limit according to §63.7530(c)	(1) Data from the sorbent injection rate monitors and hydrogen chloride performance test	(a) You must collect sorbent injection rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests;

If you have an applicable emission limit for . . .	And your operating limits are based on . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements
				(b) Determine the average sorbent injection rate for each individual test run in the three-run performance test by computing the average of all the 15-minute readings taken during each test run.

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

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

If you must meet the following operating limits or work practice standards . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. Opacity	a. Collecting the opacity monitoring system data according to §§63.7525(b) and 63.7535; and
	b. Reducing the opacity monitoring data to 6-minute averages; and
	c. Maintaining opacity to less than or equal to 20 percent (6-minute average) except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent for existing sources; or maintaining opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent (1-hour block average) for new sources.
2. Fabric Filter Bag Leak Detection Operation	Installing and operating a bag leak detection system according to §63.7525 and operating the fabric filter such that the requirements in §63.7540(a)(9) are met.
3. Wet Scrubber Pressure Drop and Liquid Flow-rate	a. Collecting the pressure drop and liquid flow rate monitoring system data according to §§63.7525 and 63.7535; and
	b. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and
	c. Maintaining the 3-hour average pressure drop and liquid flow-rate at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to §63.7530(c).
4. Wet Scrubber pH	a. Collecting the pH monitoring system data according to §§63.7525 and 63.7535; and
	b. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and
	c. Maintaining the 3-hour average pH at or above the operating limit established during the performance test according to §63.7530(c).
5. Dry Scrubber Sorbent or Carbon Injection Rate	a. Collecting the sorbent or carbon injection rate monitoring system data for the dry scrubber according to §§63.7525 and 63.7535; and
	b. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and

If you must meet the following operating limits or work practice standards . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
	c. Maintaining the 3-hour average sorbent or carbon injection rate at or above the operating limit established during the performance test according to §§63.7530(c).
6. Electrostatic Precipitator Secondary Current and Voltage or Total Power Input	a. Collecting the secondary current and voltage or total power input monitoring system data for the electrostatic precipitator according to §§63.7525 and 63.7535; and
	b. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and
	c. Maintaining the 3-hour average secondary current and voltage or total power input at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to §§63.7530(c).
7. Fuel Pollutant Content	a. Only burning the fuel types and fuel mixtures used to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit according to §63.7530(c) or (d) as applicable; and
	b. Keeping monthly records of fuel use according to §63.7540(a).

Table 9 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Reporting Requirements

As stated in §63.7550, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

You must submit a(n)	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Compliance report	a. Information required in §63.7550(c)(1) through (11); and	Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.7550(b).
	b. If there are no deviations from any emission limitation (emission limit and operating limit) that applies to you and there are no deviations from the requirements for work practice standards in Table 8 to this subpart that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations and work practice standards during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMSs, including continuous emissions monitoring system, continuous opacity monitoring system, and operating parameter monitoring systems, were out-of-control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMSs were out-of-control during the reporting period; and	

You must submit a(n)	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
	c. If you have a deviation from any emission limitation (emission limit and operating limit) or work practice standard during the reporting period, the report must contain the information in §63.7550(d). If there were periods during which the CMSs, including continuous emissions monitoring system, continuous opacity monitoring system, and operating parameter monitoring systems, were out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the report must contain the information in §63.7550(e); and	
	d. If you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period and you took actions consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the compliance report must include the information in §63.10(d)(5)(i)	
2. An immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report if you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period that is not consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and the source exceeds any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standard	a. Actions taken for the event; and	i. By fax or telephone within 2 working days after starting actions inconsistent with the plan; and
	b. The information in §63.10(d)(5)(ii)	ii. By letter within 7 working days after the end of the event unless you have made alternative arrangements with the permitting authority.

Table 10 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart DDDDD

As stated in §63.7565, you must comply with the applicable General Provisions according to the following:

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applicable
§63.1	Applicability	Initial Applicability Determination; Applicability After Standard Established; Permit Requirements; Extensions, Notifications	Yes.
§63.2	Definitions	Definitions for part 63 standards	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applicable
§63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Units and abbreviations for part 63 standards	Yes.
§63.4	Prohibited Activities	Prohibited Activities; Compliance date; Circumvention, Severability	Yes.
§63.5	Construction/Reconstruction	Applicability; applications; approvals	Yes.
§63.6(a)	Applicability	GP apply unless compliance extension; and GP apply to area sources that become major	Yes.
§63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed sources	Standards apply at effective date; 3 years after effective date; upon startup; 10 years after construction or reconstruction commences for 112(f)	Yes.
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Must notify if commenced construction or reconstruction after proposal	Yes.
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Area Sources That Become Major	Area sources that become major must comply with major source standards immediately upon becoming major, regardless of whether required to comply when they were an area source	Yes.
§63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance Dates for Existing Sources	Comply according to date in subpart, which must be no later than 3 years after effective date; and for 112(f) standards, comply within 90 days of effective date unless compliance extension	Yes.
§63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance Dates for Existing Area Sources That Become Major	Area sources that become major must comply with major source standards by date indicated in subpart or by equivalent time period (for example, 3 years)	Yes.
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)(1)–(2)	Operation & Maintenance	Operate to minimize emissions at all times; and Correct malfunctions as soon as practicable; and Operation and maintenance requirements independently enforceable; information Administrator will use to determine if operation and maintenance requirements were met	Yes.
§63.6(e)(3)	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan (SSMP)	Requirement for SSM and startup, shutdown, malfunction plan; and content of SSMP	Yes.
§63.6(f)(1)	Compliance Except During SSM	Comply with emission standards at all times except during SSM	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applicable
§63.6(f)(2)–(3)	Methods for Determining Compliance	Compliance based on performance test, operation and maintenance plans, records, inspection	Yes.
§63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Alternative Standard	Procedures for getting an alternative standard	Yes.
§63.6(h)(1)	Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	Comply with opacity/VE emission limitations at all times except during SSM	Yes.
§63.6(h)(2)(i)	Determining Compliance with Opacity/Visible Emission (VE) Standards	If standard does not state test method, use Method 9 for opacity and Method 22 for VE	No.
§63.6(h)(2)(ii)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(h)(2)(iii)	Using Previous Tests to Demonstrate Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	Criteria for when previous opacity/VE testing can be used to show compliance with this subpart	Yes.
§63.6(h)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(h)(4)	Notification of Opacity/VE Observation Date	Notify Administrator of anticipated date of observation	No.
§63.6(h)(5)(i),(iii)–(v)	Conducting Opacity/VE Observations	Dates and Schedule for conducting opacity/VE observations	No.
§63.6(h)(5)(ii)	Opacity Test Duration and Averaging Times	Must have at least 3 hours of observation with thirty, 6-minute averages	No.
§63.6(h)(6)	Records of Conditions During Opacity/VE observations	Keep records available and allow Administrator to inspect	No.
§63.6(h)(7)(i)	Report continuous opacity monitoring system Monitoring Data from Performance Test	Submit continuous opacity monitoring system data with other performance test data	Yes.
§63.6(h)(7)(ii)	Using continuous opacity monitoring system instead of Method 9	Can submit continuous opacity monitoring system data instead of Method 9 results even if subpart requires Method 9, but must notify Administrator before performance test	No.
§63.6(h)(7)(iii)	Averaging time for continuous opacity monitoring system during performance test	To determine compliance, must reduce continuous opacity monitoring system data to 6-minute averages	Yes.
§63.6(h)(7)(iv)	Continuous opacity monitoring system requirements	Demonstrate that continuous opacity monitoring system performance evaluations are conducted according to §§63.8(e), continuous opacity monitoring systems are properly maintained and operated according to §63.8(c) and data quality as §63.8(d)	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applicable
§63.6(h)(7)(v)	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	Continuous opacity monitoring system is probative but not conclusive evidence of compliance with opacity standard, even if Method 9 observation shows otherwise. Requirements for continuous opacity monitoring system to be probative evidence-proper maintenance, meeting PS 1, and data have not been altered	Yes.
§63.6(h)(8)	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	Administrator will use all continuous opacity monitoring system, Method 9, and Method 22 results, as well as information about operation and maintenance to determine compliance	Yes.
§63.6(h)(9)	Adjusted Opacity Standard	Procedures for Administrator to adjust an opacity standard	Yes.
§63.6(i)(1)–(14)	Compliance Extension	Procedures and criteria for Administrator to grant compliance extension	Yes.
§63.6(j)	Presidential Compliance Exemption	President may exempt source category from requirement to comply with rule	Yes.
§63.7(a)(1)	Performance Test Dates	Dates for Conducting Initial Performance Testing and Other Compliance Demonstrations	Yes.
§63.7(a)(2)	Performance Test Dates	New source with initial startup date before effective date has 180 days after effective date to demonstrate compliance	Yes.
§63.7(a)(2)(ii–viii)	[Reserved]		
§63.7(a)(2)(ix)	Performance Test Dates	1. New source that commenced construction between proposal and promulgation dates, when promulgated standard is more stringent than proposed standard, has 180 days after effective date or 180 days after startup of source, whichever is later, to demonstrate compliance; and	Yes.
		2. If source initially demonstrates compliance with less stringent proposed standard, it has 3 years and 180 days after the effective date of the standard or 180 days after startup of source, whichever is later, to demonstrate compliance with promulgated standard	No.
§63.7(a)(3)	Section 114 Authority	Administrator may require a performance test under CAA Section 114 at any time	Yes.
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of Performance Test	Must notify Administrator 60 days before the test	No.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applicable
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of Rescheduling	If rescheduling a performance test is necessary, must notify Administrator 5 days before scheduled date of rescheduled date	Yes.
§63.7(c)	Quality Assurance/Test Plan	Requirement to submit site-specific test plan 60 days before the test or on date Administrator agrees with: test plan approval procedures; and performance audit requirements; and internal and external QA procedures for testing	Yes.
§63.7(d)	Testing Facilities	Requirements for testing facilities	Yes.
§63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests	1. Performance tests must be conducted under representative conditions; and	No.
		2. Cannot conduct performance tests during SSM; and	Yes.
		3. Not a deviation to exceed standard during SSM; and	Yes.
		4. Upon request of Administrator, make available records necessary to determine conditions of performance tests	Yes.
§63.7(e)(2)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests	Must conduct according to rule and EPA test methods unless Administrator approves alternative	Yes.
§63.7(e)(3)	Test Run Duration	Must have three separate test runs; and Compliance is based on arithmetic mean of three runs; and conditions when data from an additional test run can be used	Yes.
§63.7(e)(4)	Interaction with other sections of the Act	Nothing in §63.7(e)(1) through (4) can abrogate the Administrator's authority to require testing under Section 114 of the Act	Yes.
§63.7(f)	Alternative Test Method	Procedures by which Administrator can grant approval to use an alternative test method	Yes.
§63.7(g)	Performance Test Data Analysis	Must include raw data in performance test report; and must submit performance test data 60 days after end of test with the Notification of Compliance Status; and keep data for 5 years	Yes.
§63.7(h)	Waiver of Tests	Procedures for Administrator to waive performance test	Yes.
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of Monitoring Requirements	Subject to all monitoring requirements in standard	Yes.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance Specifications	Performance Specifications in appendix B of part 60 apply	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applicable
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring with Flares	Unless your rule says otherwise, the requirements for flares in §63.11 apply	No.
§63.8(b)(1)(i)–(ii)	Monitoring	Must conduct monitoring according to standard unless Administrator approves alternative	Yes.
§63.8(b)(1)(iii)	Monitoring	Flares not subject to this section unless otherwise specified in relevant standard	No.
§63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Multiple Effluents and Multiple Monitoring Systems	Specific requirements for installing monitoring systems; and must install on each effluent before it is combined and before it is released to the atmosphere unless Administrator approves otherwise; and if more than one monitoring system on an emission point, must report all monitoring system results, unless one monitoring system is a backup	Yes.
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring System Operation and Maintenance	Maintain monitoring system in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices	Yes.
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and Predictable SSM	Maintain and operate CMS according to §63.6(e)(1)	Yes.
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in SSMP	Must keep necessary parts available for routine repairs of CMSs	Yes.
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with Operation and Maintenance	Must develop an SSMP for CMS	Yes.
§63.8(c)(2)–(3)	Monitoring System Installation	Must install to get representative emission and parameter measurements; and must verify operational status before or at performance test	Yes.
§63.8(c)(4)	Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Requirements	CMSs must be operating except during breakdown, out-of-control, repair, maintenance, and high-level calibration drifts	No.
§63.8(c)(4)(i)	Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Requirements	Continuous opacity monitoring system must have a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analysis for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period	Yes.
§63.8(c)(4)(ii)	Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Requirements	Continuous emissions monitoring system must have a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period	No.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applicable
§63.8(c)(5)	Continuous Opacity Monitoring system (COMS) Requirements	Must do daily zero and high level calibrations	Yes.
§63.8(c)(6)	Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Requirements	Must do daily zero and high level calibrations	No.
§63.8(c)(7)–(8)	Continuous Monitoring Systems Requirements	Out-of-control periods, including reporting	Yes.
§63.8(d)	Continuous Monitoring Systems Quality Control	Requirements for continuous monitoring systems quality control, including calibration, etc.; and must keep quality control plan on record for the life of the affected source. Keep old versions for 5 years after revisions	Yes.
§63.8(e)	Continuous monitoring systems Performance Evaluation	Notification, performance evaluation test plan, reports	Yes.
§63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative Monitoring Method	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative monitoring	Yes.
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative relative accuracy tests for continuous emissions monitoring system	No.
§63.8(g)(1)–(4)	Data Reduction	Continuous opacity monitoring system 6-minute averages calculated over at least 36 evenly spaced data points; and continuous emissions monitoring system 1-hour averages computed over at least 4 equally spaced data points	Yes.
§63.8(g)(5)	Data Reduction	Data that cannot be used in computing averages for continuous emissions monitoring system and continuous opacity monitoring system	No.
§63.9(a)	Notification Requirements	Applicability and State Delegation	Yes.
§63.9(b)(1)–(5)	Initial Notifications	Submit notification 120 days after effective date; and Notification of intent to construct/reconstruct; and Notification of commencement of construct/reconstruct; Notification of startup; and Contents of each	Yes.
§63.9(c)	Request for Compliance Extension	Can request if cannot comply by date or if installed BACT/LAER	Yes.
§63.9(d)	Notification of Special Compliance Requirements for New Source	For sources that commence construction between proposal and promulgation and want to comply 3 years after effective date	Yes.
§63.9(e)	Notification of Performance Test	Notify Administrator 60 days prior	No.
§63.9(f)	Notification of VE/Opacity Test	Notify Administrator 30 days prior	No.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applicable
§63.9(g)	Additional Notifications When Using Continuous Monitoring Systems	Notification of performance evaluation; and notification using continuous opacity monitoring system data; and notification that exceeded criterion for relative accuracy	Yes.
§63.9(h)(1)–(6)	Notification of Compliance Status	Contents; and due 60 days after end of performance test or other compliance demonstration, and when to submit to Federal vs. State authority	Yes.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines	Procedures for Administrator to approve change in when notifications must be submitted	Yes.
§63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information	Must submit within 15 days after the change	Yes.
§63.10(a)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	Applies to all, unless compliance extension; and when to submit to Federal vs. State authority; and procedures for owners of more than 1 source	Yes.
§63.10(b)(1)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	General Requirements; and keep all records readily available and keep for 5 years	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(i)–(v)	Records related to Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction	Occurrence of each of operation (process, equipment); and occurrence of each malfunction of air pollution equipment; and maintenance of air pollution control equipment; and actions during startup, shutdown, and malfunction	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(vi) and (x–xi)	Continuous monitoring systems Records	Malfunctions, inoperative, out-of-control; and calibration checks; and adjustments, maintenance	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(vii)–(ix)	Records	Measurements to demonstrate compliance with emission limitations; and performance test, performance evaluation, and visible emission observation results; and measurements to determine conditions of performance tests and performance evaluations.	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Records	Records when under waiver	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records	Records when using alternative to relative accuracy test	No.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records	All documentation supporting Initial Notification and Notification of Compliance Status	Yes.
§63.10(b)(3)	Records	Applicability Determinations	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applicable
§63.10(c)(1),(5)–(8),(10)–(15)	Records	Additional Records for continuous monitoring systems	Yes.
§63.10(c)(7)–(8)	Records	Records of excess emissions and parameter monitoring exceedances for continuous monitoring systems	No.
§63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements	Requirement to report	Yes.
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of Performance Test Results	When to submit to Federal or State authority	Yes.
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting Opacity or VE Observations	What to report and when	Yes.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports	Must submit progress reports on schedule if under compliance extension	Yes.
§63.10(d)(5)	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Reports	Contents and submission	Yes.
§63.10(e)(1)(2)	Additional continuous monitoring systems Reports	Must report results for each CEM on a unit; and written copy of performance evaluation; and 3 copies of continuous opacity monitoring system performance evaluation	Yes.
§63.10(e)(3)	Reports	Excess Emission Reports	No.
§63.10(e)(3)(i–iii)	Reports	Schedule for reporting excess emissions and parameter monitor exceedance (now defined as deviations)	No.
§63.10(e)(3)(iv–v)	Excess Emissions Reports	Requirement to revert to quarterly submission if there is an excess emissions and parameter monitor exceedance (now defined as deviations); and provision to request semiannual reporting after compliance for one year; and submit report by 30th day following end of quarter or calendar half; and if there has not been an exceedance or excess emission (now defined as deviations), report contents is a statement that there have been no deviations	No.
§63.10(e)(3)(iv–v)	Excess Emissions Reports	Must submit report containing all of the information in §63.10(c)(5–13), §63.8(c)(7–8)	No.
§63.10(e)(3)(vi–viii)	Excess Emissions Report and Summary Report	Requirements for reporting excess emissions for continuous monitoring systems (now called deviations); Requires all of the information in §63.10(c)(5–13), §63.8(c)(7–8)	No.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applicable
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting continuous opacity monitoring system data	Must submit continuous opacity monitoring system data with performance test data	Yes.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for Recordkeeping/Reporting	Procedures for Administrator to waive	Yes.
§63.11	Flares	Requirements for flares	No.
§63.12	Delegation	State authority to enforce standards	Yes.
§63.13	Addresses	Addresses where reports, notifications, and requests are sent	Yes.
§63.14	Incorporation by Reference	Test methods incorporated by reference	Yes.
§63.15	Availability of Information	Public and confidential Information	Yes.

[69 FR 55253, Sept. 13, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20468, Apr. 20, 2006]

Appendix A to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Methodology and Criteria for Demonstrating Eligibility for the Health-Based Compliance Alternatives

1. Purpose/Introduction

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

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

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

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

If you are attempting to determine your eligibility for the compliance alternative for HCl, you must include every emission point subject to subpart DDDDD that emits either HCl or Cl_2in the eligibility demonstration.

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

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

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

(1) If you are attempting to determine your eligibility for the compliance alternative for HCl, you must test the subpart DDDDD units at your facility for both HCl and Cl_2. When conducting fuel analysis, you must assume any chlorine detected will be emitted as Cl_2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(g) You must determine the maximum hourly emission rate for each appropriate emission point according to Equation 1 of this appendix. An appropriate emission point is any emission point emitting HCl, Cl_2, or Manganese from a subpart DDDDD emission unit.

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

Where:

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

i = applicable HAP, where i = (HCl, Cl_2, or Manganese) s = individual emission point

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Your site-specific compliance demonstration indicates that none of your HI values for HCl and $CL_2$are greater than 1.0 at locations where people live or congregate (e.g., schools, daycare centers, etc.);

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

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

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

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

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

(a) *HCl compliance alternative.* (1) Using the emission rates for HCl and Cl_2determined according to section 4 of this appendix, calculate, using equation 2 of this appendix, the toxicity-weighted emission rate (expressed in HCl-equivalents) for each emission point that emits HCl or $Cl_2$from any subpart DDDDD sources. Then, calculate the weighted average stack height using equation 3 of this appendix.

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

Where:

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

s = individual emission points

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

$E_{Cl2,s}$= the maximum hourly emission rate for Cl_2at emission point s, lb/hr

RV_{Cl2}= the reference value for Cl_2

RV_{HCl}= the reference value for HCl

(reference values for HCl and Cl_2can be found at *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/toxsource/summary.html*).

$$H_{HCl} = \frac{\sum_{s=1}^{n}(TW_s \times H_s)}{TW_T} \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

H_{HCl}= weighted average stack height for determining the maximum allowable HCl-equivalent emission rate (in Table 2 to this appendix), m.

s = individual emission points

n = total number of emission points

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

H_s= height of each individual stack, m

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

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

(3) Using the weighted average stack height and the minimum distance between any appropriate subpart DDDDD emission point at the source and the property boundary, identify the appropriate maximum allowable toxicity weighted emission rate for your affected source, expressed in HCl-equivalents, from table 2 of this appendix. Appropriate emission points are those that emit HCl or Cl_2, or both, from subpart DDDDD units. If one or both of these values does not match the exact values in the look-up tables, then use the next lowest table value. (Note:If your weighted average stack height is less than 5 meters (m), you must use the 5 meter row.) Your affected source is eligible to comply with the health-based alternative for HCl emissions if the value calculated in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, determined using the methods specified in this appendix, does not exceed the appropriate value in table 2 of this appendix.

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

$$H_{Mn} = \frac{\sum_{s=1}^{n}\left(E_{Mn,s} \times H_s\right)}{E_{Mn,T}} \qquad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:

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

s = individual emission points

n = total number of emission points

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

H_s= height of each individual stack s

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

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

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

(a) Your facility is eligible for the HCl alternative compliance option if your site-specific compliance demonstration shows that the maximum HI for HCl and $Cl_2$from your subpart DDDDD sources is less than or equal to 1.0.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Assume any attenuation of exposure concentrations due to the penetration of outdoor pollutants into indoor exposure areas;

(2) Assume any reaction or deposition of the emitted pollutants during transport from the emission point to the point of exposure.

8. What Must My Health-Based Eligibility Demonstration Contain?

(a) Your health-based eligibility demonstration must contain, at a minimum, the information specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Identification of each appropriate emission point at the affected source facility, including the maximum rated capacity of each appropriate emission point.

(2) Stack parameters for each appropriate emission point including, but not limited to, the parameters listed in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iv) below:

(i) Emission release type.

(ii) Stack height, stack area, stack gas temperature, and stack gas exit velocity.

(iii) Plot plan showing all emission points, nearby residences, and fenceline.

(iv) Identification of any control devices used to reduce emissions from each appropriate emission point.

(3) Emission test reports for each pollutant and appropriate emission point which has been tested using the test methods specified in Table 1 of this appendix, including a description of the process parameters identified as being worst case. Fuel analyses for each fuel and emission point which has been conducted including collection and analytical methods used.

(4) Identification of the RfC values used in your look-up table analysis or site-specific compliance demonstration.

(5) Calculations used to determine the HCl-equivalent or manganese emission rates according to sections 6(a) or (b) of this appendix.

(6) Identification of the controlling process factors (including, but not limited to, fuel type, heat input rate, type of control devices, process parameters reflecting the emissions rates used for your eligibility demonstration) that will become Federally enforceable permit conditions used to show that your facility remains eligible for the health-based compliance alternatives.

(b) If you use the look-up table analysis in section 6 of this appendix to demonstrate that your facility is eligible for either health-based compliance alternative, your eligibility demonstration must contain, at a minimum, the information in paragraphs (a) and (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Calculations used to determine the weighted average stack height of the subpart DDDDD emission points that emit manganese, HCl, or Cl_2.

(2) Identification of the subpart DDDDD emission point, that emits either manganese or HCl and Cl_2, with the minimum distance to the property boundary of the facility.

(3) Comparison of the values in the look-up tables (Tables 2 and 3 of this appendix) to your maximum HCl-equivalent or manganese emission rates.

(c) If you use a site-specific compliance demonstration as described in section 7 of this appendix to demonstrate that your facility is eligible, your eligibility demonstration must contain, at a minimum, the information in paragraphs (a) and (c)(1) through (7) of this section:

(1) Identification of the risk assessment methodology used.

(2) Documentation of the fate and transport model used.

(3) Documentation of the fate and transport model inputs, including the information described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section converted to the dimensions required for the model and all of the following that apply: meteorological data; building, land use, and terrain data; receptor locations and population data; and other facility-specific parameters input into the model.

(4) Documentation of the fate and transport model outputs.

(5) Documentation of any exposure assessment and risk characterization calculations.

(6) Comparison of the HQ HI to the limit of 1.0.

(d) To be eligible for either health-based compliance alternative, the parameters that defined your affected source as eligible for the health-based compliance alternatives must be submitted to your permitting authority for incorporation into your title V permit, as federally enforceable limits, at the same time you submit your health-based eligibility demonstration. These parameters include, but are not limited to, fuel type, fuel mix (annual average), emission rate, type of control devices, process parameters (e.g., maximum heat input), and non-process parameters (e.g., stack height).

9. When Do I Have To Complete and Submit My Health-Based Eligibility Demonstration?

(a) If you have an existing affected source, you must complete and submit your eligibility demonstration to your permitting authority, along with a signed certification that the demonstration is an accurate depiction of your facility, no later than the date one year prior to the compliance date of subpart DDDDD. A separate copy of the eligibility demonstration must be submitted to: U.S. EPA, Risk and Exposure Assessment Group, Emission Standards Division (C404–01), Attn: Group Leader, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, electronic mail address *REAG@epa.gov.*

(b) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source that starts up before the effective date of subpart DDDDD, or an affected source that is an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP before the effective date of subpart DDDDD, then you may submit an eligibility demonstration at any time after September 13, 2004 but you must comply with the emissions limits in table 1 to this subpart and all other requirements of subpart DDDDD until your eligibility demonstration is submitted to your permitting authority in accordance with the requirements of section 10 of this appendix.

(c) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source that starts up after the effective date of subpart DDDDD, or an affected source that is an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP after the effective date for subpart DDDDD, then you must follow the schedule in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must complete and submit a preliminary eligibility demonstration based on the information (e.g., equipment types, estimated emission rates, process and non-process parameters, reference values, etc.) that will be used to apply for your title V permit. This preliminary eligibility demonstration must be submitted with your application for approval of construction or reconstruction. You must base your preliminary eligibility demonstration on the maximum emissions allowed under your title V permit. If the preliminary eligibility demonstration indicates that your affected source facility is eligible for either compliance alternative, then you may start up your new affected source and your new affected source will be considered in compliance with the alternative standard and subject to the compliance requirements in this appendix.

(2) You must conduct the emission tests or analyses specified in section 4 of this appendix upon initial startup and use the results of these emissions tests to complete and submit your eligibility demonstration within 180 days following your initial startup date.

10. When Do I Become Eligible for the Health-Based Compliance Alternatives?

(a) For existing sources, new sources, or reconstructed sources that start up before the effective date of subpart DDDDD, or an affected source that is an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP before the effective date of subpart DDDDD, you are eligible to comply with a health-based compliance alternative upon submission of a complete demonstration meeting all the requirements of paragraph 8 for the applicable alternative. However, your eligibility demonstration may be reviewed by the permitting authority or by EPA to verify that the demonstration meets the requirements of appendix A to this subpart and is technically sound (i.e. use of the look-up tables is appropriate or the site-specific assessment is technically valid). If you are notified by the permitting authority or by EPA of any deficiencies in your submission, then you are not eligible for the health-based compliance alternative until the permitting authority or EPA verifies that the deficiencies are corrected.

(b) For new or reconstructed sources that start up after the effective date of subpart DDDDD, you are eligible to comply with a the health-based compliance alternatives upon submission of a complete preliminary eligibility determination in accordance with paragraph (c)(1) of section 9 that demonstrates your affected source is eligible for the applicable alternative. You may then start up your source and conduct the necessary testing in accordance with paragraph (c)(2) of section 9. The eligibility demonstration submitted in accordance with paragraph (c)(2) of section 9 may be reviewed by the permitting authority or by EPA to verify that the demonstration meets the requirements of appendix A to this subpart and is technically sound (i.e. use of the look-up tables is appropriate or the site-specific assessment is technically valid). If you are notified in writing by the permitting authority of any deficiencies in your submission, then you have 30 days to correct the deficiencies unless the permitting authority agrees to extend this time to a period not to exceed 90 days. If the deficiencies are not corrected within the applicable time period, you will not be eligible for the health-based compliance alternative until the permitting authority verifies that the deficiencies are corrected.

(c) If the title V permit conditions requested in accordance with paragraph (d) of section 8 are disapproved by the permitting authority, then your affected source must comply with the applicable emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards in subpart DDDDD by the compliance dates specified in §63.7495. Until the requested conditions (or alternative conditions meeting the requirements of paragraph (d) of section 8) are incorporated into the permit, compliance with the proposed conditions shall be considered compliance with the health-based alternative.

11. How Do I Ensure That My Facility Remains Eligible for the Health-Based Compliance Alternatives?

(a) You must update your eligibility demonstration and resubmit it each time that any of the parameters that defined your affected source as eligible for the health-based compliance alternatives changes in a way that could result in increased HAP emissions or increased risk from exposure to emissions. These parameters include, but are not limited to, fuel type, fuel mix (annual average), type of control devices, HAP emission rate, stack height, process parameters (e.g., heat input capacity), relevant reference values, and locations where people live).

(b) If you are updating your eligibility demonstration to account for an action in paragraph (a) of this section that is under your control (e.g. change in heat input capacity of your boiler), you must submit your revised eligibility demonstration to the permitting authority prior to making the change and revise your permit to incorporate the change. If your affected source is no longer eligible for the health-based compliance alternatives, then you must comply with the applicable emission limits, operating limits, and compliance requirements in subpart DDDDD prior to making the process change and revising your permit. If you are updating your eligibility demonstration to account for an action in paragraph (a) of this section that is outside of your control (e.g. change in a reference value), and that change causes your source to no longer be able to meet the criteria for the health-based compliance alternatives, your source must comply with the applicable emission limits, operating limits, and compliance requirements in subpart DDDDD within 3 years.

(c) Your revised eligibility demonstration may be reviewed by the permitting authority or EPA to verify that the demonstration meets the requirements of appendix A to this subpart and is technically sound (i.e. use of the look-up tables is appropriate or the site-specific assessment is technically valid). If you are notified by the permitting authority or EPA of any deficiencies in your submission, you will not remain eligible for the health-based compliance alternatives until the permitting authority or EPA verifies that the deficiencies are corrected.

12. What Records Must I Keep?

You must keep records of the information used in developing the eligibility demonstration for your affected source, including all of the information specified in section 8 of this appendix.

13. Definitions

The definitions in §63.7575 of subpart DDDDD apply to this appendix. Additional definitions applicable for this appendix are as follows:

Hazard Index (HI) means the sum of more than one hazard quotient for multiple substances and/or multiple exposure pathways.

Hazard Quotient (HQ) means the ratio of the predicted media concentration of a pollutant to the media concentration at which no adverse effects are expected. For inhalation exposures, the HQ is calculated as the air concentration divided by the RfC.

Look-up table analysis means a risk screening analysis based on comparing the HAP or HAP-equivalent emission rate from the affected source to the appropriate maximum allowable HAP or HAP-equivalent emission rates specified in Tables 2 and 3 of this appendix.

Reference Concentration (RfC) means an estimate (with uncertainty spanning perhaps an order of magnitude) of a continuous inhalation exposure to the human population (including sensitive subgroups) that is likely to be without an appreciable risk of deleterious effects during a lifetime. It can be derived from various types of human or animal data, with uncertainty factors generally applied to reflect limitations of the data used.

Worst-case operating conditions means operation of an affected unit during emissions testing under the conditions that result in the highest HAP emissions or that result in the emissions stream composition (including HAP and non-HAP) that is most challenging for the control device if a control device is used. For example, worst-case conditions could include operation of an affected unit firing solid fuel likely to produce the most HAP.

Table 1 to Appendix B of Subpart DDDDD—Emission Test Methods

For . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
(1) Each subpart DDDDD emission point for which you choose to use a compliance alternative	Select sampling ports' location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
(2) Each subpart DDDDD emission point for which you choose to use a compliance alternative	Determine velocity and volumetric flow rate;	Method 2, 2F, or 2G in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.
(3) Each subpart DDDDD emission point for which you choose to use a compliance alternative	Conduct gas molecular weight analysis	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.
(4) Each subpart DDDDD emission point for which you choose to use a compliance alternative	Measure moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.
(5) Each subpart DDDDD emission point for which you choose to use the HCl compliance alternative	Measure the hydrogen chloride and chlorine emission concentrations	Method 26 or 26A in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.
(6) Each subpart DDDDD emission point for which you choose to use the TSM compliance alternative	Measure the manganese emission concentration	Method 29 in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.
(7) Each subpart DDDDD emission point for which you choose to use a compliance alternative	Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates	Method 19 F-factor methodology in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.

Table 2 to Appendix A of Subpart DDDDD—Allowable Toxicity-Weighted Emission Rate Expressed in HCl Equivalents (lbs/hr)

	Distance to property boundary (m)											
Stack ht. (m)	**0**	**50**	**100**	**150**	**200**	**250**	**500**	**1000**	**1500**	**2000**	**3000**	**5000**
5	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	144.3	287.3	373.0	373.0	373.0	373.0

10	188.5	188.5	188.5	188.5	188.5	188.5	195.3	328.0	432.5	432.5	432.5	432.5
20	386.1	386.1	386.1	386.1	386.1	386.1	386.1	425.4	580.0	602.7	602.7	602.7
30	396.1	396.1	396.1	396.1	396.1	396.1	396.1	436.3	596.2	690.6	807.8	816.5
40	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	448.2	613.3	715.5	832.2	966.0
50	421.4	421.4	421.4	421.4	421.4	421.4	421.4	460.6	631.0	746.3	858.2	1002.8
60	435.5	435.5	435.5	435.5	435.5	435.5	435.5	473.4	649.0	778.6	885.0	1043.4
70	450.2	450.2	450.2	450.2	450.2	450.2	450.2	486.6	667.4	813.8	912.4	1087.4
80	465.5	465.5	465.5	465.5	465.5	465.5	465.5	500.0	685.9	849.8	940.9	1134.8
100	497.5	497.5	497.5	497.5	497.5	497.5	497.5	527.4	723.6	917.1	1001.2	1241.3
200	677.3	677.3	677.3	677.3	677.3	677.3	677.3	682.3	919.8	1167.1	1390.4	1924.6

Table 3 to Appendix A of Subpart DDDDD—Allowable Manganese Emission Rate (lbs/hr)

	Distance to property boundary (m)											
Stack ht. (m)	**0**	**50**	**100**	**150**	**200**	**250**	**500**	**1000**	**1500**	**2000**	**3000**	**5000**
5	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.36	0.72	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.94
10	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.49	0.82	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08
20	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	1.06	1.45	1.51	1.51	1.51
30	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.09	1.49	1.72	2.02	2.04
40	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.12	1.53	1.79	2.08	2.42
50	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.15	1.58	1.87	2.15	2.51
60	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.18	1.62	1.95	2.21	2.61
70	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.22	1.67	2.03	2.28	2.72
80	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.25	1.71	2.12	2.35	2.84
100	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.32	1.81	2.29	2.50	3.10
200	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.71	2.30	2.92	3.48	4.81

[69 FR 55253, Sept. 13, 2004, as amended at 70 FR 76933, Dec. 28, 2005]

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Addendum to the Technical Support Document (TSD)
for a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	JOFCO, Inc.
Source Location:	404-424 East 13th Street & 305 East 12th Avenue, Jasper, IN 47547
County:	Dubois
SIC Code:	2521
Permit Renewal No.:	T037-31489-00107
Permit Reviewer:	Kimberly Cottrell

Public Notice Information

On May 8, 2012, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in The Herald in Jasper, Indiana, stating that JOFCO, Inc. had applied to renew its Part 70 Operating Permit issued on November 19, 2007. The notice also stated that OAQ proposed to issue a permit for this operation and provided information on how the public could review the proposed permit and other documentation. Finally, the notice informed interested parties that there was a period of thirty (30) days to provide comments on whether or not this permit should be issued as proposed.

JOFCO Comments and IDEM's Responses

On June 6, 2012, OAQ received comments from Anthony Kunkler (KERAMIDA Environmental, Inc.), on behalf of JOFCO, Inc. The summary of the comments and IDEM, OAQ responses, including changes to the permit (language deleted is shown in ~~strikeout~~ and language added is shown in **bold**) are as follows:

Company Comment 1:

Section D.1.4 on page 34 of the draft permit states "... the surface coating applied to wood furniture and cabinets at the ten (10) surface coating booths (SB-9, SB-21, SB-24, and SB-25)...". There are only four (4) booths listed in parentheses.

IDEM Response:

IDEM has corrected the paragraph as follows:

"... the surface coating applied to wood furniture and cabinets at the ~~ten (10)~~ **four (4)** surface coating booths (SB-9, SB-21, SB-24, and SB-25)...".

Company Comment 2:

In Section D.4, JOFCO and KERAMIDA believe the emission unit is by definition in compliance with the emission limitation of three-hundredths grains per dry standard cubic foot (0.03 gr/dscf) in D.4.1 - Particulate [326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a)] under standard conditions. The definition of the insignificant activity states a design grain loading of less than or equal to 0.03 gr/dscf. Placing the requirements of D.4.3, D.4.4, D.4.5, D.4.6, and D.4.7 on this insignificant activity is excessively burdensome for an insignificant activity that is compliant by definition.

D.4.3 Particulate Control
D.4.4 Visible Emissions Notations
D.4.5 Baghouse Inspections
D.4.6 Broken or Failed Bag Detection
D.4.7 Record Keeping Requirements

IDEM Response:

The above mentioned permit conditions are standard requirements for units that are using baghouses and required to comply 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a). There are no changes to Section D.4 as a result of this comment.

Company Comment 3:

Condition E.2.2 of the permit appears to reference section of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, that are not part of the regulation currently in effect, per 76 FR 15664, 76 FR 28662, and the January 9, 2012, decision by the federal district court for the District of Columbia vacating and remanding the May 18, 2011, Delay Notice at 76 FR 28662 (*Sierra Club vs. Jackson*, No. 11-1278 [D.D.C. Jan. 9, 2012]). The following regulatory citations present under Condition E.2.2 of the permit do not appear to exist in the current, effective regulation (76 FR 15664):

a. 40 CFR 63.7507
b. 40 CFR 63.7520 (f) and (g)
c. 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(9)
d. Appendix A to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD

IDEM Response:

IDEM uses U.S. EPA's Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (eCFR) to obtain the most current version of federal rules for incorporation into operating permits. The eCFR states that this information is current as of June 5, 2012.

a. 40 CFR 63.7507:

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

Reference Date: [70 FR 76933, Dec. 28, 2005]

This paragraph is included under the list of requirements for this rule that is posted on the eCFR. There are no changes to subparagraph (8) as a result of this comment.

b. 40 CFR 63.7520 (f) and (g):

Section Title: What performance tests and procedures must I use?

Reference Date: [69 FR 55253, Sept. 13, 2004]

This paragraph is included under the list of requirements for this rule that is posted on the eCFR. There are no changes to subparagraph (11) as a result of this comment.

c. 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(9):

Title: What notifications must I submit and when?

Reference Date: [69 FR 55253, Sept. 13, 2004]

This paragraph is included under the list of requirements for this rule that is posted on the eCFR.

Upon further review, IDEM has determined that all portions of paragraph (e) are applicable to JOFCO (items 1 through 9); therefore, subparagraph (19) is updated to read as follows:

(19) 40 CFR 63.7545(a), (b), (c), (d), (e)(1-7), and ~~(e)(9)~~ **(e)**

d. Appendix A to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD:

Section Title: Methodology and Criteria for Demonstrating Eligibility for the Health-Based Compliance Alternatives

Reference Date: [69 FR 55253, Sept. 13, 2004, as amended at 70 FR 76933, Dec. 28, 2005]

This Appendix is included under the list of requirements for this rule that is posted on the eCFR. There are no changes to subparagraph (35) as a result of this comment.

IDEM Contact

Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to:

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Indiana Department Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53, Room 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
Toll free (within Indiana): 1-800-451-6027 extension 3-0870
Or dial directly: (317) 233-0870
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kcottrel@idem.in.gov

Please refer to Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T037--31489-00107 in all correspondence.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	JOFCO, Inc.
Source Location:	404-424 East 13th Street & 305 East 12th Avenue, Jasper, IN 47547
County:	Dubois
SIC Code:	2521
Permit Renewal No.:	T037-31489-00107
Permit Reviewer:	Kimberly Cottrell

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed the operating permit renewal application from JOFCO, Inc. relating to the operation of a stationary wood office furniture manufacturing facility. On February 14, 2012, JOFCO, Inc. submitted an application to the OAQ requesting to renew its operating permit. JOFCO, Inc. was issued its first Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal (T037-18234-00107) on November 19, 2007.

Source Definition

JOFCO, Inc. Plant 1 and JOFCO, Inc. Plant 2 were determined to be one source on July 1, 1998. Both plants are under common control or common ownership; both have identical two digit SIC codes. JOFCO, Inc. Plant 1 and Plant 2 are located within 3 miles from one another, and an estimated 25% of the products manufactured rely on both plants to finish the job.

This wood office furniture manufacturing source consists of two (2) plants:

(a) Plant 1 is located at 404-424 East 13th Street, Jasper, Indiana 47547; and

(b) Plant 2 is located at 305 East 12th Avenue, Jasper, Indiana 47547.

Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

The source consists of the following permitted emission units:

Plant 1:

(a) Eight (8) surface coating booths, identified as SB-1, SB-2, SB-3, SB-4, SB-5, SB-6, SB-7 and SB-9, each equipped with dry filters for particulate control. SB-1 through SB-7 were constructed prior to October 7, 1974. SB-9 was originally constructed in 1988, removed in 1999, reconstructed in 2000, and relocated from Plant 2 in 2001; and one (1) dip tank, constructed in 1988:

(1) SB-1 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-1, SC-2 and SC-3.

(2) SB-2 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-4.

(3) SB-3 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-5.

(4) SB-4 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-6.

(5) SB-5 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-7 and SC-8.

(6) SB-6 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-9 and SC-10.

(7) SB-7 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-11.

(8) SB-9 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-11 and SC-12.

The surface coating booth SB-9 is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations (40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ).

(b) One (1) woodworking operation, identified as PLANT 1, W-1, constructed in 1964, equipped with three (3) Carter day baghouses for particulate control and exhausting to Stacks DC-1, DC-2 and DC-3, capacity: 3,000 pounds of wood per hour. The exhaust from the baghouses can be directed indoors or vented to the atmosphere.

(c) One (1) wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boiler, identified as PLANT 1, B-1, constructed in 1964, equipped with a flyash cyclone collector for particulate control and exhausting to Stack BS-1, rated at 10 million British thermal units per hour. This boiler is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters (40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD).

Plant 2:

(a) Surface coating operations, each equipped with dry filters for particulate control, consisting of seven (7) spray booths, identified as SB-11 through SB-17, each constructed in 1983; two (2) spray booths, identified as SB-24 and SB-25, constructed in 1988, removed in 1999 and reconstructed in 2000; five (5) spray booths, identified as SB-18, SB-19, SB-20, SB-22 and SB-23, constructed prior to October 7, 1974 and relocated from Plant 1 in 2001; one (1) spray booth, identified as SB-21, constructed in 1991; one (1) spray booth, identified as SB-26, constructed prior to October 7, 1974 and relocated from Plant 1 in 2002:

(1) SB-11 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-1, SC-2 and SC-3.

(2) SB-12 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-4.

(3) SB-13 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-5.

(4) SB-14 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-6.

(5) SB-15 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-7.

(6) SB-16 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-8.

(7) SB-17 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-9 and SC-10.

(8) SB-18 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-11 and SC-12.

(9) SB-19 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-13.

(10) SB-20 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-14.

(11) SB-21 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-15.

(12) SB-22 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-16.

(13) SB-23 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-17 and SC-18.

(14) SB-24 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-19.

(15) SB-25 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-20.

(16) SB-26 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-21.

The surface coating booths (SB-21, SB-24 and SB-25) are affected sources under the National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations (40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ).

(b) One (1) woodworking operation, identified as PLANT 2, W-1, constructed in 1977, exhausting to four (4) baghouses for particulate control, identified as Moldow A, Moldow B, Torit 1 and Torit 2, capacity: 3,000 pounds of wood per hour. The exhaust from the baghouses can be directed indoors or vented to the atmosphere.

(c) One (1) wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boiler, identified as PLANT 2, B-1, constructed in 1977, equipped with a flyash cyclone collector for particulate control and exhausting to Stack BS-1, rated at 10 million British thermal units per hour. This boiler is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters (40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD).

Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Constructed and/or Operated without a Permit

The source does not have any emission units that were constructed or are operating without a permit.

Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Removed From the Source

The source has not removed any emission units since issuance of the first Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal (T037-18234-00107) on November 19, 2007.

Insignificant Activities

The source also consists of the following insignificant activities:

(a) The following VOC and HAP storage containers:

(1) Storage tanks with capacity less than or equal to 1,000 gallons and annual throughputs less than 12,000 gallons.

(2) Vessels storing lubricating oil, hydraulic oils, machining oils, and machining fluids.

(b) Application of oils, greases lubricants or other nonvolatile materials applied as temporary protective coatings.

(c) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6.

(d) Closed loop heating and cooling systems.

(e) Water based adhesives that are less than or equal to 5 percent by volume of VOCs excluding HAPs.

(f) Replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in baghouses and filters in other air filtration equipment.

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

(h) Blowdown for any of the following: sight glass; boiler; compressors; pumps; and cooling tower.

(i) 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 6.5-1-2]

(j) The following insignificant activities with VOC emissions less than three (3) pounds per hour or fifteen (15) pounds per day:

(1) Storage tanks: Four (4) 3,000 gallon, above ground storage tanks, storing topcoat, sealer and washcoat, each installed in 1977.

(2) Water-based gluing: Three (3) glue presses, one (1) installed in 1960, one installed in 1991, and one installed in 1993; and one (1) glue spray booth, installed in 1960.

Existing Approvals

Since the issuance of the first Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal (T037-18234-00107) on November 19, 2007, the source has not received any other approvals.

All terms and conditions of previous permits issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the State Implementation Plan have been either incorporated as originally stated, revised, or deleted by this permit. All previous registrations and permits are superseded by this permit.

Enforcement Issue

There are no enforcement actions pending.

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this document for detailed emission calculations.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Dubois County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO_2	Better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O_3	Unclassifiable or attainment effective June 15, 2004, for the 8-hour 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.
Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 27, 2011, for PM2.5.

(a) Ozone Standards
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. Dubois 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) $PM_{2.5}$
Dubois 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. These rules became effective on July 15, 2008. On May 4, 2011 the air pollution control board issued an emergency rule establishing the direct $PM_{2.5}$ significant level at ten (10) tons per year. This rule became effective, June 28, 2011. Therefore, direct $PM_{2.5}$ and SO_2 emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2. See the State Rule Applicability – Entire Source section.

(c) Other Criteria Pollutants
Dubois County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for SO_2, CO, PM_{10}, NO_2, and Lead. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

Fugitive Emissions

Since this type of operation is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2, 326 IAC 2-3, or 326 IAC 2-7, and there is no applicable New Source Performance Standard that was in effect on August 7, 1980, fugitive emissions are not counted toward the determination of PSD, Emission Offset, and Part 70 Permit applicability.

Unrestricted Potential Emissions

This table reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the source.

Unrestricted Potential Emissions	
Pollutant	**Tons/year**
CO	<100
NO_x	<100
PM	>250
PM_{10}	>250
$PM_{2.5}$	>250
SO_2	>250
VOC	>250
GHGs as CO_2e	<100,000
HAP HCl	<10
HAP Methanol	>10
HAP Ethylbenzene	<10
Total HAP	>25

Appendix A of this TSD reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the source.

(a) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, and VOC, is equal to or greater than 100 tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7 and will be issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal.

(b) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of any single HAP is equal to or greater than ten (10) tons per year and/or the potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of a combination of HAPs is equal to or greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7.

Actual Emissions

The following table shows the actual emissions as reported by the source. This information reflects the 2009 OAQ emission data.

Pollutant	Actual Emissions (tons/year)
PM	0.13
PM_{10}	0.05
$PM_{2.5}$	0.04
SO_2	11.10
VOC	45.53
CO	2.17
NO_x	1.84
HAP HCl	0.16

Part 70 Permit Conditions

This source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7, because the source met the following:

(a) Emission limitations and standards, including those operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of issuance of Part 70 permits.

(b) Monitoring and related record keeping requirements which assume that all reasonable information is provided to evaluate continuous compliance with the applicable requirements.

Potential to Emit After Issuance

The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any new control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this Part 70 permit renewal, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential To Emit of the Entire Source After Issuance of Renewal (tons/year)									
	CO	NO_x	PM	PM_{10}*	$PM_{2.5}$**	SO_2	VOC	GHGs (CO_2e)	Total HAP	Worst Single HAP
PLANT 1										
Surface Coating SB-1	--	--	8.72	8.72	8.72	--	55.53	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Surface Coating SB-2	--	--	8.72	8.72	8.72	--	55.53	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Surface Coating SB-3	--	--	8.72	8.72	8.72	--	55.53	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Surface Coating SB-4	--	--	8.72	8.72	8.72	--	55.53	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Surface Coating SB-5	--	--	8.72	8.72	8.72	--	55.53	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Surface Coating SB-6	--	--	8.72	8.72	8.72	--	55.53	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Surface Coating SB-7	--	--	8.72	8.72	8.72	--	55.53	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Surface Coating SB-9	--	--	24.90	14.90	8.72	--	24.90	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Dip Tank [b]	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.90	--	0.74	0.74 (ethylbenzene)
Woodworking W-1 [d]	--	--	1.20	1.20	1.20	--	--	--	--	--
Wood/Coal Boiler B-1	26.28	21.46	23.60	23.99	23.99	224.05	0.74	9,800	2.27	2.02 (HCl)
Grinding/Machining	--	--	[e]	[e]	[e]	--	--	--	--	--
PLANT 1 TOTALS	**26.28**	**21.46**	**110.75**	**101.14**	**94.97**	**224.05**	**414.34**	**9,800**	**24.11**	**20.59** (Methanol)

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential To Emit of the Entire Source After Issuance of Renewal (tons/year)									
	CO	NO_x	PM	PM_{10}*	$PM_{2.5}$**	SO_2	VOC	GHGs (CO_2e)	Total HAP	Worst Single HAP
PLANT 2										
Surface Coating SB-11	--	--	8.72	8.72	8.72	--	55.53	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Surface Coating SB-12	--	--	8.72	8.72	8.72	--	55.53	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Surface Coating SB-13	--	--	8.72	8.72	8.72	--	55.53	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Surface Coating SB-14	--	--	8.72	8.72	8.72	--	55.53	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Surface Coating SB-15	--	--	8.72	8.72	8.72	--	55.53	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Surface Coating SB-16	--	--	8.72	8.72	8.72	--	55.53	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Surface Coating SB-17	--	--	8.72	8.72	8.72	--	55.53	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Surface Coating SB-18	--	--	8.72	8.72	8.72	--	55.53	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Surface Coating SB-19	--	--	8.72	8.72	8.72	--	55.53	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Surface Coating SB-20	--	--	8.72	8.72	8.72	--	55.53	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Surface Coating SB-21	--	--	8.72	8.72	8.72	--	55.53	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Surface Coating SB-22	--	--	8.72	8.72	8.72	--	55.53	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Surface Coating SB-23	--	--	8.72	8.72	8.72	--	55.53	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Surface Coating SB-24	--	--	[c]	[c]	8.72	--	[a]	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Surface Coating SB-25	--	--	[c]	[c]	8.72	--	[a]	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Surface Coating SB-26	--	--	8.72	8.72	8.72	--	55.53	--	2.73	2.57 (Methanol)
Woodworking W-1 [d]	--	--	5.00	5.00	5.00	--	--	--	--	--
Wood/Coal Boiler B-1	26.28	21.46	26.28	23.99	23.99	224.05	0.74	9,800	2.27	2.02 (HCl)
Grinding/Machining	--	--	[e]	[e]	[e]	--	--	--	--	--
PLANT 2 TOTALS	**26.28**	**21.46**	**153.39**	**151.10**	**168.54**	**224.05**	**803.03**	**9,800**	**46.68**	**41.18** (Methanol)
Total PTE of Entire Source	**52.56**	**42.92**	**264.14**	**252.24**	**263.51**	**448.11**	**1,217**	**19,600**	**70.79**	**61.77** (Methanol)
Title V Major Source Thresholds	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100,000 CO_2e	25	10
PSD Major Source Thresholds	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	100,000 CO_2e	NA	NA

*Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM_{10}), not particulate matter (PM), is considered as a "regulated air pollutant".
**$PM_{2.5}$ listed is direct $PM_{2.5}$.
[a] VOC Usage from SB-9, SB-24, and SB-25, is limited to less than 25 tons per 12 months. [326 IAC 2-7-10.5(d)(4)(A)]
[b] VOC Usage from the dip tank is limited to less than 25 tons per 12 months. [326 IAC 8-1-6]
[c] PM from SB-9, SB-24, and SB-25, is less than 25 tons per 12 months, and the PM_{10} from SB-9, SB-24, and SB-25, is less than 15 tons per 12 months after control. The source was major under PSD when this modification occurred. No limit was necessary in the permit since the PTE after control is so low.
[d] Particulate emissions from Plant 1, W-1, are limited to 1.2 tons per year under 326 IAC 6.5-4-19. Particulate emissions from Plant 2, W-1, were limited to 5.0 tons per year under OP 19 -1-90-0264, issued on March 1, 1988.
[e] Grinding and Machining Operations are subject to a grain loading limit of 0.03 gr/dscf. There are no lb/hr or ton/yr limits for these units.

This existing stationary source is major for PSD because the emissions of at least one attainment pollutant are greater than two hundred fifty (>250) tons per year, and it is not in one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories.

Federal Rule Applicability

(a) **Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)**
Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is applicable to each existing pollutant-specific emission unit that meets 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 existing emission unit and specified pollutant subject to CAM:

Emission Unit / Pollutant		Control Device Used	Emission Limitation (Y/N)	Uncontrolled PTE (tons/year)	Controlled PTE (tons/year)	Major Source Threshold (tons/year)	CAM Applicable (Y/N)	Large Unit (Y/N)
surface coating (SB-1 -- SB-7, SB-9)	PM	dry filters	Y	8.72 (each)	0.26 (each)	100	N	N
woodworking operation (PLANT 1, W-1)	PM	BH (3)	Y	2,116	21.16	100	Y	N
	PM_{10}		N	2,116	21.16	100	Y	N
	$PM_{2.5}$		N	2,116	21.16	100	Y	N
wood / coal boiler (PLANT 1, B-1) - *coal combustion*	PM	cyclone	Y	111.18	23.60	100	Y	N
	SO_2	none	Y	224.05	224.05	100	N	N
grinding /machining (PLANT 1)	PM	BH	Y	<100 (each)	<100 (each)	100	N	N
surface coating (SB-11 -- SB-26)	PM	dry filters	Y	8.72 (each)	0.26 (each)	100	N	N
woodworking operation (PLANT 1, W-1)	PM	BH (3)	Y	3,614	22.41	100	Y	N
	PM_{10}		N	3,614	22.41	100	Y	N
	$PM_{2.5}$		N	3,614	22.41	100	Y	N
wood / coal boiler (PLANT 1, B-1) - *coal combustion*	PM	cyclone	Y	111.18	23.60	100	Y	N
	SO_2	none	Y	224.05	224.05	100	N	N
grinding /machining (PLANT 2)	PM	BH	Y	<100 (each)	<100 (each)	100	N	N

The requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM, are applicable to the two (2) woodworking operations (PLANT 1, W-1 and PLANT 2, W-1) for PM. The CAM plan for these units was incorporated into first Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal (T037-18234-00107) on November 19, 2007.

The requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM, are applicable to the two (2) wood or coal boilers (PLANT 1, B-1 and PLANT 2, B-1) for PM only when combusting coal. The requirements of CAM are not applicable to the SO_2 emissions from the two (2) wood or coal boilers (PLANT 1, B-1 and PLANT 2, B-1) because JOFCO is not using a control device to comply with the SO_2 emission limitations. The CAM plan for monitoring PM emissions from each of the two (2) wood or coal boilers (PLANT 1, B-1 and PLANT 2, B-1) will be incorporated into this second Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal.

(b) **New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)**
There are no New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) (326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR Part 60) included in the permit for this source.

(1) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standards, 326 IAC 12 (40 CFR 60, Subparts D, Da or Db) are not applicable to either of the wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boilers (PLANT 1, B-1 or PLANT 2, B-1). The heat input capacity of each boiler is less than one hundred (100) million British thermal units per hour.

(2) The requirements of the Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, 326 IAC 12 (40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc) are not applicable to either of the wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boilers (PLANT 1, B-1 or PLANT 2, B-1). Construction of these units commenced prior to the June 9, 1989, applicability date.

(3) The requirements of the Standards of Performance for Surface Coating of Metal Furniture, 326 IAC 12 (40 CFR 60, Subpart EE) are not applicable to the surface coating booths (SB-1 through SB-7, SB-9, and SB-11 through SB-26) because these operations only coat wood furniture.

(4) The requirements of the Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984, 326 IAC 12 (40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb) are not applicable to the storage tanks. Construction of these units commenced prior to the July 23, 1984, applicability date.

(b) **National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)**

(A) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning (40 CFR 63, Subpart T) are not applicable to the degreasing activities because none of these units uses any solvent containing methylene chloride (CAS No. 75–09–2), perchloroethylene (CAS No. 127–18–4), trichloroethylene (CAS No. 79–01–6), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (CAS No. 71–55–6), carbon tetrachloride (CAS No. 56–23–5) or chloroform (CAS No. 67–66–3), or any combination of these halogenated HAP solvents, in a total concentration greater than 5 percent by weight, as a cleaning and/or drying agent.

(B) This source is still subject to the National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations (40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ).

The entire rule is included as Attachment A of the permit. The surface coating booths (SB-1 through SB-7, SB-9, and SB-11 through SB-26) are subject to the following provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ (National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-14, on and after December 7, 1998:

(1) 40 CFR 63.800 (a), (e), and (f)
(2) 40 CFR 63.801
(3) 40 CFR 63.802(a) and (c)
(4) 40 CFR 63.803
(5) 40 CFR 63.804 (a)(1, 2 and 4), (b), (c)(1), (f)(1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8), (g)(1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, and 9), and (h)
(6) 40 CFR 63.805(a)
(7) 40 CFR 63.806(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (h), (i), (j), and (k)
(8) 40 CFR 63.807 (a), (b), (c), and (e)
(9) 40 CFR 63.808
(10) Table 1 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ
(11) Table 2 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ
(12) Table 3 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ
(13) Table 4 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ
(14) Table 5 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ
(15) Table 6 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ

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

(C) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations (40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ) are not applicable to the woodworking operations (PLANT 1, W-1 or PLANT 2, W-1) because there are no hazardous air pollutants generated from these operations.

(D) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Plywood and Composite Wood Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDD) are not applicable to the woodworking operations (PLANT 1, W-1 or PLANT 2, W-1) because JOFCO does not manufacture plywood and composite wood products (PCWP).

(E) The requirements of the National Emission Standards: Surface Coating of Wood Building Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart QQQQ) are not applicable to the surface coating booths (SB-1 through SB-7, SB-9, and SB-11 through SB-26) because these emission units are subject to the requirements under the National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations (40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ).

(F) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Metal Furniture (40 CFR 63, Subpart RRRR) are not applicable to the surface coating booths (SB-1 through SB-7, SB-9, and SB-11 through SB-26) because these operations only coat wood furniture.

(G) This source is still subject to the National Emission Standards for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters (40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD).

The entire rule is included as Attachment B to the permit. The wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boilers (PLANT 1, B-1, and PLANT 2, B-1) are subject to the following provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-95, on and after March 21, 2014:

(1) 40 CFR 63.7480
(2) 40 CFR 63.7485
(3) 40 CFR 63.7490
(4) 40 CFR 63.7495(b) and (d)
(5) 40 CFR 63.7499
(6) 40 CFR 63.7500
(7) 40 CFR 63.7505
(8) 40 CFR 63.7507
(9) 40 CFR 63.7510(a), (b), (c), and (d)
(10) 40 CFR 63.7515
(11) 40 CFR 63.7520(a), (b), (d), (e), (f), and (g)
(12) 40 CFR 63.7521
(13) 40 CFR 63.7522
(14) 40 CFR 63.7525
(15) 40 CFR 63.7530(a), (c), (d), and (e)
(16) 40 CFR 63.7535
(17) 40 CFR 63.7540
(18) 40 CFR 63.7541

(19) 40 CFR 63.7545(a), (b), (c), (d), (e)(1-7), and (e)(9)
(20) 40 CFR 63.7550 (a-f)
(21) 40 CFR 63.7555
(22) 40 CFR 63.7560
(23) 40 CFR 63.7565
(24) 40 CFR 63.7570
(25) Table 1 to 40 CFR 63
(26) Table 2 to 40 CFR 63
(27) Table 3 to 40 CFR 63
(28) Table 4 to 40 CFR 63
(29) Table 5 to 40 CFR 63
(30) Table 6 to 40 CFR 63
(31) Table 7 to 40 CFR 63
(32) Table 8 to 40 CFR 63
(33) Table 9 to 40 CFR 63
(34) Table 10 to 40 CFR 63
(35) Appendix A to 40 CFR 63

The provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in Table 10 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

NOTE: The effective date for certain portions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD that are listed above were stayed, and may become effective after issuance of the permit. IDEM has included all applicable requirements as they are listed in the currently available rule.

As of the public notice date for this permit, IDEM is aware that the following portions of the rule are not yet in effect: 40 CFR 63.7507, 40 CFR 63.7520(f) and (g), 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(9), and Appendix A to 40 CFR 63.

(H) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Wood Preserving Area Sources (40 CFR 63, Subpart QQQQQQ) are not applicable to the surface coating booths (SB-1 through SB-7, SB-9, and SB-11 through SB-26) or the woodworking operations (PLANT 1, W-1 or PLANT 2, W-1) because JOFCO does not operate a wood preserving operation and JOFCO is not an area source of HAPs.

State Rule Applicability - Entire Source

326 IAC 1-6-3 (Preventive Maintenance Plan)
The source is subject to 326 IAC 1-6-3.

326 IAC 1-5-2 (Emergency Reduction Plans)
The source is subject to 326 IAC 1-5-2.

326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration)
JOFCO, Inc., Plant 1, was constructed in 1964; therefore, the original equipment at this plant pre-dates the applicability date for 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD).

JOFCO, Inc., Plant 2, was constructed in 1977, and the emissions of at least one criteria pollutant were greater than two hundred fifty (>250) tons per year. Therefore, JOFCO, Inc., Plant 2, is a major source under 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) in 1977.

JOFCO, Inc., Plant 1, and JOFCO, Inc., Plant 2, were determined to be one source on July 1, 1998. In 1998, the emissions of at least one criteria pollutant were greater than two hundred fifty (>250) tons per year, and the combined stationary source is a major source under 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD).

In 2000, JOFCO added four (4) surface coating booths (SB-9, SB-21, SB-24, and SB-25). VOC emissions from these units were limited to less than forty (40) tons per year; therefore, PSD requirements did not apply for VOC. PM emissions for these units would be greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year; however, the facility is subject to more stringent state requirements under 326 IAC 6.5 that restrict the outlet grain loading of the control devices. With these restrictions, the potential emissions were limited to less than twenty-five (25) tons per year; therefore, PSD requirements did not apply for PM or PM_{10}.

This combined stationary source is still major for PSD because the emissions of PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, and VOC, are greater than two hundred fifty (>250) tons per year, each, and JOFCO, Inc. is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)
This source is subject to 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting) because it is required to have an operating permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70). The potential to emit of PM_{10} and VOC is greater than 250 tons per year, each. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(1), annual reporting is required. An emission statement shall be submitted by July 1, 2012, and every year thereafter. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4.

326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations)
This source is located in Bainbridge Township, Dubois County. This source is subject to the opacity limitations specified in 326 IAC 5-1-2(2).

326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations)
This source is located in Bainbridge Township, Dubois County. Since fugitive particulate matter emissions are less than twenty-five (25) tons per year, this source is not subject to the fugitive particulate matter emission limitations specified in 326 IAC 6-5, including the requirement to submit a fugitive particulate matter emissions control plan under 326 IAC 6-5-3.

326 IAC 6.5 (PM Limitations Except Lake County)
This source is subject to 326 IAC 6.5 because it is located in Dubois County, its PM PTE is greater than one hundred (100) tons per year and actual emissions are greater than ten (10) tons per year.

State Rule Applicability – Individual Facilities

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))
None of the emission units at JOFCO have the potential to emit greater than ten (10) tons per year of a single HAP or greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year of a combination of HAPs. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply.

326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permits)
Pursuant to OP 19-01-90-0264, issued on March 1, 1988, and T 037-5984-00107, issued on August 6, 1999, the particulate emissions from the Plant 2 woodworking operation, identified as PLANT 2, W-1, shall be limited to less than five (5.0) tons per year.

326 IAC 2-7-10.5 (Part 70 Permits; Source Modifications)
Pursuant to MSM 037-12730-00107, issued November 9, 2000, and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(d)(4)(A), the Permittee shall limit the potential to emit of VOC from the one (1) spray booth at Plant 1 (SB-9),

and the two (2) spray booths at Plant 2 (SB-24 and SB-25) to a total of less than twenty-five (25) tons per year by limiting the total annual solvent usage or maximum VOC content, or both.

326 IAC 6.5 (PM Limitations Except Lake County)

(1) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a), the particulate emissions from the insignificant grinding and machining operations shall not exceed three-hundredths (0.03) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf).

(2) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a), the particulate emissions from the surface coating booths (SB-1 through SB-7, SB-9, and SB-11 through SB-26) shall not exceed three-hundredths (0.03) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf).

(3) JOFCO, Inc. (Source ID No. 00107) is specifically listed in 326 IAC 6.5-4. Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-4-19, the particulate emissions from the wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boiler (Plant 1, B-1) are limited to 0.6 lb/MMBtu and 23.6 tons per year.

(4) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2, the particulate emissions from the wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boiler (Plant 2, B-1) are limited to 0.6 lb/MMBtu.

(5) JOFCO, Inc. (Source ID No. 00107) is specifically listed in 326 IAC 6.5-4. Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-4-19, the particulate emissions from the woodworking operation (Plant 1, W-1) are limited to 1.2 tons per year.

(6) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a), the particulate emissions from the woodworking operation (Plant 2, W-1) shall not exceed three-hundredths (0.03) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf).

326 IAC 6-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)

Particulate from the wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boilers (Plant 1, B-1, and Plant 2, B-1) are subject to a particulate matter limitation established in 326 IAC 6.5-4-19; therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2(e), the requirements of 326 IAC 6-2 do not apply.

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

(1) Particulate from the surface coating booths (SB-1 through SB-7, SB-9, and SB-11 through SB-26) are subject to particulate matter limitation based on grain loading under 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a); therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(c)(3), the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2 do not apply.

(2) Particulate from the woodworking operations (Plant 1, W-1, and Plant 2, W-1) are subject to a more stringent particulate matter limitation established in 326 IAC 6.5-4-19; therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(c)(3), the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2 do not apply.

(3) Particulate from the grinding/machining operations at JOFCO are subject to particulate matter limitation based on grain loading under 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a); therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(c)(3), the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2 do not apply.

326 IAC 7-1.1 Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations

This wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boilers (Plant 1, B-1, and Plant 2, B-1) are subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 7-1.1 because SO_2 PTE is equal to or greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1, the SO_2 emissions from the wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boilers (Plant 1, B-1, and Plant 2, B-1) are limited to 6.0 lb/MMBtu.

326 IAC 8-1-6 (New facilities; general reduction requirements)

The requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 apply to new facilities after January 1, 1980 that have the potential to emit twenty-five (25) tons per year or greater of VOC and are not otherwise regulated by other provisions of 326 IAC 8.

Each of the surface coating booths at JOFCO have potential VOC emissions of greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year of VOC.

(1) Booths SB-1, SB-2, SB-3, SB-4, SB-5, SB-6, and SB-7, were installed prior to January 1, 1980; therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC BACT) do not apply.

(2) Booth SB-9 was originally installed in 1988, removed in 1999, and reconstructed in 2000. Booths SB-24 and SB-25, were originally installed in 1988, removed in 1999, and reconstructed in 2000. Based on the reconstruction date , these units would be subject to 326 IAC 8-1-6. However, they are subject to the requirements in 326 IAC 8-2-12. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC BACT) do not apply.

(3) Booths SB-18, SB-19, SB-20, SB-22, and SB-23, were originally installed prior to January 1, 1980; however they were moved from one plant to another after January 1, 1980. Since the two plants were combined on July 1, 1998, the relocation of these units did not constitute reconstruction. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC BACT) do not apply.

(4) Booth SB-21 was constructed in 1991. Based on the date of construction, this unit is subject to the requirements in 326 IAC 8-2-12; therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC BACT) do not apply.

(5) Booth SB-26 was originally installed prior to January 1, 1980; however it was moved from one plant to another in 2002. Since the two plants were combined on July 1, 1998, the relocation of these units did not constitute reconstruction. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC BACT) do not apply.

(6) The dip tank was constructed in 1988 and pursuant to a Registration Letter (issued March 1, 1988), VOC emissions (as VOC usage) are limited to less than twenty-five (25) tons per year; therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC BACT) do not apply.

(7) Booths SB-11, SB-12, SB-13, SB-14, SB-15, SB-16, and SB-17, were installed after January 1, 1980; therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC BACT) apply. Pursuant to OP No. T037-5984-00107 (issued August 6, 1999), BACT for these units was determined to be compliance with the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-12 (Wood Furniture and Cabinet Coating) and compliance with the work practice standards of the NESHAP (National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations, 40 CFR 63.800, Subpart JJ), as follows:

(a) Surface coating applied to wood furniture and cabinets shall utilize one of the following application methods:

Airless Spray Application
Air Assisted Airless Spray Application
Electrostatic Spray Application
Electrostatic Bell or Disc Application
Heated Airless Spray Application
Roller Coating
Brush or Wipe Application
Dip-and-Drain Application

High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) Spray Application is an accepted alternative method of application for Air Assisted Airless Spray Application. HVLP spray is the technology used to apply coating to substrate by means of coating application equipment which operates between one-tenth (0.1) and ten (10) pounds per square inch gauge (psig) air pressure measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns of the spray system.

(b) The Permittee shall prepare and maintain a written work practice implementation plan. The work practice implementation plan must define environmentally desirable work practices for each wood furniture manufacturing operation and at a minimum address each of the following work practice standards as defined under 40 CFR 63.803:

(1) Operator training course.

(2) Leak inspection and maintenance plan.

(3) Cleaning and washoff solvent accounting system.

(4) Chemical composition of cleaning and washoff solvents.

(5) Spray booth cleaning.

(6) Storage requirements.

(7) Conventional air spray guns shall only be used under the circumstances defined under 40 CFR 63.803(h).

(8) Line cleaning.

(9) Gun cleaning.

(10) Washoff operations.

(11) Formulation assessment plan for finishing operations.

326 IAC 8-2-12 (Wood Furniture and Cabinet Coating)
The requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-12 apply to facilities, construction of which commences after July 1, 1990, located in any county that have actual emissions of greater than fifteen (15) pounds of VOC per day before add-on controls.

(a) Booths SB-18, SB-19, SB-20, SB-22, SB-23, and SB-26, have actual VOC emissions greater than fifteen (15) pounds per day, each. Each of these booths were installed prior to October 7, 1974; however they were moved from one plant to another after July 1, 1990. Since the two plants were combined on July 1, 1998, the relocation of these units did not constitute reconstruction. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-12 do not apply to booths SB-18, SB-19, SB-20, SB-22, SB-23, and SB-26.

(b) Booths SB-9, SB-21, SB-24, and SB-25, were installed after July 1, 1990, and have actual VOC emissions greater than fifteen (15) pounds per day, each; therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-12 apply. The Permittee shall apply all coating material, with the exception of no more than ten (10) gallons of coating per day used for touch-up and repair operations, using one (1) or more of the following application systems: airless spray application system, air-assisted airless spray application system, electrostatic spray application system, electrostatic bell or disc application system, heated airless spray application system, roller coat, brush or wipe application system or dip-and-drain application system.

326 IAC 8-3 (Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations)
The insignificant degreasing operations at this source were constructed prior to January 1, 1980; therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-3 do not apply.

326 IAC 8-11 (Wood Furniture Coatings)
This source is not located in Lake, Porter, Clark, or Floyd County; therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-11 do not apply.

326 IAC 9 (Carbon Monoxide Emission Limits)
None of the emission units at JOFCO are subject to 326 IAC 9 because operation commenced after March 21, 1972, and no emission limits are established for these units under 326 IAC 9-1-2.

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.

Compliance Determination Requirements
The compliance determination requirements applicable to this source are as follows:

(1) Compliance with the VOC usage limitations for surface coating booths SB9, SB-24, and SB-25, 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.

(2) Compliance with the VOC usage limitations for the dip tank 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.

(3) The dry filters for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the surface coating booths (SB-1 through SB-7, SB-9, and SB-11 through SB-26) at all times that the surface coating booths (SB-1 through SB-7, SB-9, and SB-11 through SB-26) are in operation.

(4) The baghouses for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the two (2) woodworking operations (PLANT 1, W-1 and PLANT 2, W-1) at all times that either of the two (2) woodworking operations (PLANT 1, W-1 and PLANT 2, W-1) is in operation.

(5) Compliance with the SO_2 emissions limit for the two (2) wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boilers (PLANT 1, B-1, and PLANT 2, B-1) shall be determined utilizing vendor analysis of coal delivered, sampling and analyzing the coal, or by conducting a stack test.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements
The compliance monitoring requirements applicable to this source are as follows:

Control	Parameter	Frequency	Range	Excursions and Exceedances
dry filters - surface coating booths (SB-1 through SB-7, SB-9, and SB-11 through SB-26)	Inspection of Dry Filters	Daily	Normal-Abnormal	Response Steps
	Observations for Overspray	Weekly		
	Inspection of Stacks and Rooftops	Monthly		
baghouses - woodworking operations (PLANT 1, W-1 and PLANT 2, W-1)	Visible Emissions	Daily	Normal-Abnormal	Response Steps
	Baghouse Inspections	Quarterly		
cyclones - wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boilers (PLANT 1, B-1, and PLANT 2, B-1)	Visible Emissions	Daily	Normal-Abnormal	Response Steps

These monitoring conditions are necessary because the control devices must operate properly to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70), 326 IAC 6.5 (Nonattainment Area Particulate Limitations), 326 IAC 7-1.1-1 (SO_2 Emission Limitations), and 40 CFR 64 (CAM).

Proposed Changes

The changes listed below have been made to Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T037-31489-00107. Deleted language appears as ~~strikethroughs~~ and new language appears in **bold**:

Change No. 1 IDEM, OAQ has decided to remove all references to the source mailing address. IDEM, OAQ will continue to maintain records of the mailing address.

~~Mailing Address: P.O. Box 71, Jasper, Indiana 47547~~

Change No. 2 IDEM has updated the General Information in Condition A.1. On October 27, 2010, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board issued revisions to 326 IAC 2. These revisions resulted in changes to the rule sites listed in the permit. These changes are not changes to the underlining provisions. IDEM, OAQ has clarified the rule site for General Information, the mailing address is removed, and the attainment status with regard to $PM_{2.5}$ has changed. The changes are as follows:

A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(~~15~~**14**)] [326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]

The Permittee owns and operates a **stationary** wood office furniture manufacturing source.

Source Address:	404-424 East 13th Street~~, Jasper, Indiana 47547~~ **and** 305 East 12th Avenue, Jasper, Indiana 47547
~~Mailing Address:~~	~~P.O. Box 71, Jasper, Indiana 47547~~
General Source Phone Number:	812-482-5154
SIC Code:	2521
County Location:	Dubois
Source Location Status:	~~Nonattainment for $PM_{2.5}$~~ Attainment for all ~~other~~ criteria pollutants

Source Status: Part 70 Operating Permit Program
Major Source, under PSD Rules
~~Minor Source, under Nonattainment Area NSR Rules~~
Major Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act
Not 1 of 28 Source Categories

Change No. 3 The Part 70 Source Definition in Condition A.2 is updated as follows to be consistent with the changes made in Condition A.1 above:

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

This wood office furniture manufacturing source consists of two (2) plants:

(a) Plant 1 is located at 404-424 East 13th Street, Jasper, Indiana 47547; and

(b) Plant 2 is located at 305 East 12th Avenue, Jasper, Indiana 47547.

IDEM, OAQ determined that these two (2) plants are one (1) source on July 1, 1998.

Change No. 4 On October 27, 2010, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board issued revisions to 326 IAC 2. These revisions resulted in changes to the rule sites listed in the permit. These changes are not changes to the underlining provisions. IDEM, OAQ has clarified the rule site for Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary, and the emission unit descriptions in Condition A.3 have been updated as follows to identify applicability of the NESHAP requirements:

A.3 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)]
[326 IAC 2-7-5(~~15)~~]**14)]**

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

Plant 1:

(a) Eight (8) surface coating booths, identified as SB-1, SB-2, SB-3, SB-4, SB-5, SB-6, SB-7 and SB-9, each equipped with dry filters for particulate control. SB-1 through SB-7 were constructed prior to October 7, 1974. SB-9 was originally constructed in 1988, removed in 1999, reconstructed in 2000, and relocated from Plant 2 in 2001**; and one (1) dip tank, constructed in 1988**:

(1) SB-1 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-1, SC-2 and SC-3.

(2) SB-2 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-4.

(3) SB-3 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-5.

(4) SB-4 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-6.

(5) SB-5 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-7 and SC-8.

(6) SB-6 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-9 and SC-10.

(7) SB-7 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-11.

(8) SB-9 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-11 and SC-12.

The surface coating booth SB-9 is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations (40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ).

(b) One (1) woodworking operation, identified as PLANT 1, W-1, equipped with three (3) Carter day baghouses for particulate control and exhausting to Stacks DC-1, DC-2 and DC-3, capacity: 3,000 pounds of wood per hour. The exhaust from the baghouses can be directed indoors or vented to the atmosphere.

(c) One (1) wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boiler, identified as PLANT 1, B-1, constructed in 1964, equipped with a flyash cyclone collector for particulate control and exhausting to Stack BS-1, rated at 10 million British thermal units per hour. **This boiler is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters (40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD).**

Plant 2:

(a) Surface coating operations, each equipped with dry filters for particulate control, consisting of seven (7) spray booths, identified as SB-11 through SB-17, each constructed in 1983; two (2) spray booths, identified as SB-24 and SB-25, constructed in 1988, removed in 1999 and reconstructed in 2000; five (5) spray booths, identified as SB-18, SB-19, SB-20, SB-22 and SB-23, constructed prior to October 7, 1974 and relocated from Plant 1 in 2001; one (1) spray booth, identified as SB-21, constructed in 1991; one (1) spray booth, identified as SB-26, constructed prior to October 7, 1974 and relocated from Plant 1 in 2002~~; and one (1) dip tank, constructed in 1988~~:

(1) SB-11 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-1, SC-2 and SC-3.

(2) SB-12 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-4.

(3) SB-13 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-5.

(4) SB-14 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-6.

(5) SB-15 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-7.

(6) SB-16 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-8.

(7) SB-17 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-9 and SC-10.

(8) SB-18 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-11 and SC-12.

(9) SB-19 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-13.

(10) SB-20 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-14.

(11) SB-21 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-15.

(12) SB-22 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-16.

(13) SB-23 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-17 and SC-18.

(14) SB-24 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-19.

(15) SB-25 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-20.

(16) SB-26 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-21.

The surface coating booths (SB-21, SB-24, and SB-25) are affected sources under the National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations (40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ).

(b) One (1) woodworking operation, identified as PLANT 2, W-1, exhausting to ~~three (3)~~ **four (4)** baghouses for particulate control, identified as Moldow **A, Moldow B**, Torit 1 and Torit 2, capacity: 3,000 pounds of wood per hour. The exhaust from the baghouses can be directed indoors or vented to the atmosphere.

(c) One (1) wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boiler, identified as PLANT 2, B-1, constructed in 1977, equipped with a flyash cyclone collector for particulate control and exhausting to Stack BS-1, rated at 10 million British thermal units per hour. **This boiler is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters (40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD).**

Change No. 5 Several of IDEM's Branches and sections have been renamed. Therefore, IDEM has updated the addresses and contact information listed in the permit. References to "Permit Administration and Development Section" and the "Permits Branch" have been changed to "Permit Administration and Support Section". References to "Asbestos Section", "Compliance Data Section", "Air Compliance Section", "Compliance Section", and "Compliance Branch" have been changed to "Compliance and Enforcement Branch".

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53, IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53, IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

Change No. 6 IDEM, OAQ has decided to clarify what rule requirements a certification needs to meet. IDEM has made the following change throughout the permit:

... require ~~the~~ **a** certification **that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1)**...

Change No. 7 326 IAC 2-7-1(34) allows for multiple people to meet the definition of "responsible official." Therefore, IDEM, OAQ is revising all instances of "the responsible official" to read "a responsible official."

...by ~~the~~ **a** "responsible official"...

...by ~~the~~ **a** responsible official...

Change No. 8 IDEM, OAQ has decided that the phrases "no later than" and "not later than" are clearer than "within" in relation to the end of a timeline. Therefore all timeline have been switched to "no later than" or "not later than", unless the rule specifically states "within".

... ~~within~~ **no later than**...

... ~~within~~ **not later than**...

Change No. 9 There may be times when it is unnecessary for a responsible official to "certify" additional information requested by IDEM; therefore, paragraph (a) of Condition B.7, Duty to Provide Information, is revised as follows:

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

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

(b) ...

Change No. 10 IDEM, OAQ has decided to clarify that Section B - Certification only states what a certification must be in Condition B.8, Certification, to be consistent with the rule as follows:

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

(a) ~~Where specifically designated by this permit or required by an applicable requirement, any application form, report, or compliance~~**A** certification ~~submitted shall contain~~**required by this permit meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) if:**

(1) it contains a certification by ~~the~~**a** "responsible official" ~~of truth, accuracy,~~**as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34),** and ~~completeness. This~~

(2) **the** certification ~~shall state~~**states** 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 Permittee may use** the attached Certification Form, **or its equivalent** with each submittal requiring certification. One (1) certification may cover multiple forms in one (1) submittal.

(c) ~~The~~**A** "responsible official" is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

Change No. 11 On October 27, 2010, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board issued revisions to 326 IAC 2. These revisions resulted in changes to the rule sites listed in the permit. These changes are not changes to the underlining provisions. IDEM, OAQ has clarified the rule site for Preventive Maintenance Plan, and the IDEM has determined that the Permittee is not required to keep records of all preventive maintenance. Where the Permittee seeks to demonstrate that an emergency has occurred, the Permittee must provide, upon request, records of preventive maintenance in order to establish that the lack of proper maintenance did not cause or contribute to the deviation. Therefore, IDEM has deleted paragraph (b) of Condition B.10, Preventive Maintenance Plan, and has amended paragraph (e) of Condition B.11, Emergency Provisions. The changes to both conditions are as follows:

B.10 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(~~1),(3) and (13~~**12**)] ~~[326 IAC 2-7-6(1) and (6)]~~ [326 IAC 1-6-3]

(a) **A Preventive Maintenance Plan meets the requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 if it includes, at a minimum:**

(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.

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

(b) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit **where no PMP was previously required**, the Permittee shall **prepare and** maintain ~~and implement~~ Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) **no later than ninety (90) days after issuance of this permit or ninety (90) days after initial start-up, whichever is later,** 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~~**If, due to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, the PMPs cannot be prepared and maintained within the above time frame, the Permittee may extend the date an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:**

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The PMP extension notification does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

(c) 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 **and their submittal** do not require ~~the~~**a** certification **that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1)** by ~~the~~**a** "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

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

(a) ...

(b) ...

(1) - (3) ...

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

(3) During the period of an emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards or other requirements in this permit;

(4) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee notified IDEM, OAQ ~~and the~~**, or** Southwest Regional Office within four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the emergency, or after the emergency was discovered or reasonably should have been discovered;

Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance ~~Section~~**and Enforcement Branch**), or
Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for **Office of Air Quality,** Compliance ~~Section~~**and Enforcement Branch**)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865
~~Telephone Number: 812-380-2305 or 888-672-8323 (Southwest Regional Office)~~
~~Facsimile Number: 812-380-2304 (~~Southwest Regional Office~~)~~ **phone: (812) 380-2305; fax: (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~~ **Compliance and Enforcement Branch**, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

~~and~~

~~Southwest Regional Office~~
~~1120 N. Vincennes Avenue~~
~~P.O. Box 128~~
~~Petersburg, Indiana 47567~~

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) - (C) ...

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does not require ~~the~~**a** certification **that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1)** by ~~the~~**a** "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(6) The Permittee immediately took all reasonable steps to correct the emergency.

(c) - (d) ...

(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) - (g) ...

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

Change No. 12 IDEM, OAQ has decided that having a separate condition for the reporting of deviations is unnecessary. Therefore, IDEM, OAQ has removed Condition B.15, Deviations from Permit Requirements and Conditions as shown below. These requirements have been moved to the General Reporting Requirements in Section C of the permit. The remaining conditions in this section have been renumbered.

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

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

~~Indiana Department of Environmental Management~~
~~Compliance Data Section, Office of Air Quality~~
~~100 North Senate Avenue~~
~~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.~~

Change No. 13 IDEM, OAQ has decided to state which rule establishes the authority to set a deadline for the Permittee to submit additional information. Therefore, the Permit Renewal requirements in Condition B.16 (formerly B.17) have been updated as follows:

B.~~17~~**16** Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-3] [326 IAC 2-7-4] [326 IAC 2-7-8(e)]

(a) The application for renewal shall be submitted using the application form or forms prescribed by IDEM, OAQ and shall include the information specified in 326 IAC 2-7-4. Such information shall be included in the application for each emission unit at this source, except those emission units included on the trivial or insignificant activities list contained in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21) and 326 IAC 2-7-1(40). The renewal application does require ~~the~~**a** certification **that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1)** by ~~the~~**a** "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~~**Permit Administration and Support Section**, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

(b) ...

(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**, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(2)(D),** in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

Change No. 14 IDEM, OAQ has decided to state that no notice is required for approved changes in Section B - Permit Revision Under Economic Incentives and Other Programs. Condition B.18 (formerly B.19) has been updated as follows:

B.~~19~~ **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 **or notice** 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) ...

Change No. 15 On October 27, 2010, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board issued revisions to 326 IAC 2. These revisions resulted in changes to the rule sites listed in the permit. These changes are not changes to the underlining provisions. The Operational Flexibility requirements in Condition B.19 (formerly B.20) have been updated as follows:

B.~~20~~**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)~~,~~ **or** (c)~~, or (e)~~ without a prior permit revision, if each of the following conditions is met:

(1) - (3) ...

(4) The Permittee notifies the:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
~~Permits Branch~~ **Permit Administration and Support Section**, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

and

...

(5) The Permittee maintains records on-site, on a rolling five (5) year basis, which document all such changes and emission trades that are subject to 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)~~,~~**(1) and** (c)**(1)**~~, 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)~~,~~ **and** (c)(1)~~, and (e)(2)~~.

(b) ...

(1) - (4) ...

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~~ **a** certification **that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1)** by ~~the "~~**a "**responsible official~~"~~**"** as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(c) - (e) ...

Change No. 16 The Source Modification Requirement in Condition B.20 (formerly B.21) have been updated as follows:

B.~~21~~**20** Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-10.5] ~~[326 IAC 2-2-2] [326 IAC 2-3-2]~~

~~(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 and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2.~~

Change No. 17 IDEM, OAQ has added 326 IAC 5-1-1 to the exception clause of Condition C.1, Opacity, since 326 IAC 5-1-1 does list exceptions.

C.1 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

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

(a) - (b) ...

Change No. 18 IDEM, OAQ has revised Condition C.3, Incineration, to more closely reflect the two underlying rules.

C.3 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~~ **IAC 4-2 or in this permit. The Permittee shall not operate a refuse incinerator or refuse burning equipment except as provided in 326 IAC 9-1-2 or in this permit**.

Change No. 19 The notice for Asbestos Abatement Projects shall include a signed certification from the owner or operator that the information provided in this notification is correct and that only Indiana **licensed** workers and project supervisors will be used to implement the asbestos removal project. Condition C.6, Asbestos Abatement Projects, is updated as follows:

C.6 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

(a) - (c) ...

(d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 14-10-3(3).

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
~~Asbestos Section~~ **Compliance and Enforcement Branch**, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The notice shall include a signed certification from the owner or operator that the information provided in this notification is correct and that only Indiana licensed workers and project supervisors will be used to implement the asbestos removal project. The notifications do not require a certification **that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1)** by ~~the~~**a** "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(e) Procedures for Asbestos Emission Control
The Permittee shall comply with the applicable emission control procedures in 326 IAC 14-10-4 and 40 CFR 61.145(c). Per 326 IAC 14-10-1, emission control requirements are applicable for any removal or disturbance of RACM greater than three (3) linear feet on pipes or three (3) square feet on any other facility components or a total of at least ~~seventy-five (~~0.75~~)~~ cubic feet on all facility components.

(f) ...

(g) Indiana ~~Accredited~~**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 ~~Accredited~~**Licensed** Asbestos Inspector to thoroughly inspect the affected portion of the facility for the presence of asbestos. The requirement to use an Indiana ~~Accredited~~**Licensed** Asbestos inspector is not federally enforceable.

Change No. 20 IDEM, OAQ has removed the first paragraph of Section C - Performance Testing due to the fact that specific testing conditions elsewhere in the permit will specify the timeline and procedures. Condition C.7, Performance Testing, has been updated as follows:

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

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

~~A~~**For performance testing required by this permit, a** test protocol, except as provided elsewhere in this permit, shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance ~~Data Section~~**and Enforcement Branch**, 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 **a** certification **that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1)** by ~~the~~**a** "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 **a** certification **that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1)** by ~~the~~**a** "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.

Change No. 21 IDEM, OAQ has revised Section C - Compliance Monitoring. The reference to record keeping has been removed due to the fact that other conditions already address record keeping. The voice of the condition has been changed to clearly indicate that it is the Permittee that must follow the requirements of the condition. IDEM, OAQ has also decided to clarify the Permittee's responsibility under CAM. Condition C.9, Compliance Monitoring, is updated as follows:

C.9 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] **[40 CFR 64] [326 IAC 3-8]**

(a) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, **for** all monitoring ~~and record keeping~~ requirements not already legally required**, the Permittee** shall be ~~implemented within~~**allowed up to** ninety (90) days **from the date** of permit issuance~~. If required by Section D, the Permittee shall be responsible for installing any necessary equipment and initiating any required~~ **or of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such** monitoring~~ related to that equipment~~. If due to circumstances beyond ~~its~~**the Permittee's** control, ~~that~~**any monitoring** equipment **required by this permit** cannot be installed and operated ~~within~~**no later than** ninety (90) days **after permit issuance or the date of initial startup, whichever is later**, 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 **and Enforcement** 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~~**a** certification **that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1)** by ~~the~~**a** "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.

(b) For monitoring required by CAM, at all times, the Permittee shall maintain the monitoring, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.

(c) For monitoring required by CAM, except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the Permittee shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of this part, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

Change No. 22 IDEM, OAQ has removed Condition C.10, Monitoring Methods, as noted below. The conditions that require the monitoring or testing, if required, state what methods shall be used.

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

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

Change No. 23 IDEM has decided not to list the submission date of the ERP because the ERP can be updated without permit change. Paragraph (a) of Condition C.11 (formerly C.12), Emergency Reduction Plans, is revised as follows:

C.~~12~~**11** Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]

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

(a) The Permittee ~~prepared and~~**shall maintain the most recently** submitted written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures~~ on May 22, 1996~~.

(b) ...

Change No. 24 IDEM has revised Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. The introduction sentence has been added to clarify that it is only when an excursion or exceedance is detected that the requirements of this condition need to be followed. The word "excess" was added to the last sentence of paragraph (a) because the Permittee only has to minimize excess emissions. The middle of paragraph (b) has been deleted as it was duplicative of paragraph (a). The phrase "or are returning" was added to subparagraph (b)(2) as this is an acceptable response assuming the operation or emission unit does return to normal or its usual manner of operation. The phrase "within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable" was replaced with "normal or usual manner of operation" because the first phrase is just a limited list of the second phrase. The record keeping required by paragraph (e) was changed to require only records of the response because the previously listed items are required to be recorded elsewhere in the permit. IDEM, OAQ has also clarified the Permittee's responsibility under CAM. The following changes have been made to Condition C.13 (formerly C.14), Response to Excursions or Exceedances:

C.~~14~~**13** Response to Excursions or Exceedances **[40 CFR 64] [326 IAC 3-8]** [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

(~~a~~**I**) Upon detecting an excursion ~~or~~ **where a response step is required by the D Section, or an** exceedance~~, the~~ **of a limitation, not subject to CAM, in this permit:**

(a) **The** Permittee shall **take reasonable response steps to** 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 **excess** 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~~**. The response may include, but is** not limited to, the following:

(1) initial inspection and evaluation**;**

(2) recording that operations returned **or are returning** 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~~**normal** or ~~standard, as applicable~~**usual manner of operation**.

(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; **and/or**

(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~~**record** the ~~following records:~~**reasonable response steps taken.**

~~(1) monitoring data;~~

~~(2) monitor performance data, if applicable; and~~

~~(3) corrective actions taken.~~

(II)

(a) CAM *Response to excursions or exceedances.*

(1) Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, subject to CAM, the Permittee shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the 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. 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). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or 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.

(2) 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, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

(b) If the Permittee identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation, subject to CAM, or standard, subject to CAM, for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ and, if necessary, submit a proposed significant permit modification to this permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.

(c) Based on the results of a determination made under paragraph (II)(a)(2) of this condition, the EPA or IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to develop and implement a QIP. The Permittee shall develop and implement a QIP if notified to in writing by the EPA or IDEM, OAQ.

(d) Elements of a QIP:
The Permittee shall maintain a written QIP, if required, and have it available for inspection. The plan shall conform to 40 CFR 64.8 b (2).

(e) If a QIP is required, the Permittee shall develop and implement a QIP as expeditiously as practicable and shall notify the IDEM, OAQ if the period for completing the improvements contained in the QIP exceeds 180 days from the date on which the need to implement the QIP was determined.

(f) Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination pursuant to paragraph (II)(a)(2) of this condition the EPA or the IDEM, OAQ may require that the Permittee make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP is found to have:

(1) Failed to address the cause of the control device performance problems; or

(2) Failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device performance problems as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

(g) Implementation of a QIP shall not excuse the Permittee from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or record keeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act.

(h) ***CAM record keeping requirements.***

(1) The Permittee shall maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to paragraph (II)(a)(2) of this condition and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under this condition (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions). Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

(2) Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable record keeping requirements.

Change No. 25 IDEM has revised Section C - Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test. The requirements to take response steps and minimize excess emissions have been removed because Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances already requires response steps related to exceedances and excess emissions minimization. The start of the timelines was switched from "the receipt of the test results" to "the date of the test". There was confusion if the "receipt" was by IDEM, the Permittee, or someone else. Since the start of the timelines has been moved up, the length of the timelines was increased. The new timelines require action within a comparable timeline; and the new timelines still ensure that the Permittee will return to compliance within a reasonable timeframe. Condition C.14 (formerly C.15), Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test, is updated as follows:

C.~~15~~**14** Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6~~]~~**]**

(a) When the results of a stack test performed in conformance with Section C - Performance Testing, of this permit exceed the level specified in any condition of this permit, the Permittee shall ~~take appropriate response actions. The Permittee shall~~ submit a description of ~~these~~**its** response actions to IDEM, OAQ ~~within thirty (30~~**, no later than seventy-five (75**) days ~~of receipt~~**after the date** of the test ~~results. The Permittee shall take appropriate action to minimize excess emissions from the affected facility while the response actions are being implemented~~.

(b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed ~~within~~**no later than** one hundred ~~twenty (120~~**eighty (180**) days ~~of receipt of~~**after** the ~~original~~**date of the** test ~~results~~. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one hundred ~~twenty (120~~**eighty (180**) 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~~**a** certification **that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1)** by ~~the~~**a** "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

Change No. 26 Paragraph (b) of Section C - Emission Statement has been removed. It was duplicative of the requirement in Section C - General Reporting Requirements. The reporting schedule is updated to annual, rather than triennially, since the potential to emit PM_{10} and VOC is greater than 250 tons per year, each. Condition C.15 (formerly C.16) is updated as follows:

C.~~16~~**15** 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(b)(3), starting in 2006 and every three (3) years thereafter,~~ **IAC 2-6-3(a)(1),** the Permittee shall submit by July 1 **of each year** an emission statement covering the previous calendar year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4(c) and shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Indicate estimated actual emissions of all pollutants listed in 326 IAC 2-6-4(a);

(2) ~~(2)~~ Indicate estimated actual emissions of regulated pollutants as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(32) ("Regulated pollutant, which is used only for purposes of Section 19 of this rule") from the source, for purpose of fee assessment.

The statement must be submitted to:

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

The emission statement does require ~~the~~**a** certification **that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1)** by ~~the "~~**a "**responsible official~~"~~**"** as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

Change No. 27 On October 27, 2010, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board issued revisions to 326 IAC 2. These revisions included the incorporation of the U.S. EPA's definition of reasonable possibility. The permit previously sited to the EPA definition. Also, the revisions resulted in changes to other rule sites listed in the permit. Neither of these changes are changes to the underlining provisions. The change is only to site of these rules in Section C - General Reporting and Section C - General Record Keeping. IDEM also clarified what is meant by "support information" and what is expected for "monitoring information". Condition C.16 (formerly C.17) is updated as follows:

C.~~17~~**16** 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. **Support information includes the following:**

(AA) All calibration and maintenance records.

(BB) All original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation.

(CC) Copies of all reports required by the Part 70 permit.

Records of required monitoring information include the following:

(AA) The date, place, as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements.

(BB) The dates analyses were performed.

(CC) The company or entity that performed the analyses.

(DD) The analytical techniques or methods used.

(EE) The results of such analyses.

(FF) The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

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, **for** all record keeping requirements not already legally required**, the Permittee** shall be ~~implemented within~~**allowed up to** ninety (90) days **from the date** of permit issuance **or the date of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such record keeping**.

(c) If there is a **reasonable possibility (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-8(b)(6)(A), 326 IAC 2-2-8(b)(6)(B), 326 IAC 2-3-2(l)(6)(A), and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2(l)(6)(B)) that a** "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1~~(qq))~~**(oo)** and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(~~ll~~**jj**)) 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~~**dd**) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(~~z))~~**y)) 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~~**pp**) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(~~mm~~**kk**)), the Permittee shall comply with following:

(1) Before beginning actual construction of the "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(~~qq~~**oo**) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(~~ll~~**jj**)) 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~~**pp**)(2~~) (~~**)(**A)(iii) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(~~mm~~**kk**)(2)(A)(iii); and

(iv) An explanation for why the amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.

~~(2~~**(d) If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-8 (b)(6)(A) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2(l)(6)(A)) that a "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(jj)) 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(dd) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(y)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the "projected actual emissions" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(pp) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(kk)), 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 (1)(B) above; and

(~~3~~**2**) Calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of five (5) years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of ten (10) years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity of or the potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant at the emissions unit.

Change No. 28 IDEM, OAQ has decided that having a separate condition for the reporting of deviations is unnecessary. Therefore, IDEM, OAQ removed Condition B.15, Deviations from Permit Requirements and Conditions (also noted above). These requirements have been moved to paragraph (a) of the General Reporting Requirements. On October 27, 2010, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board issued revisions to 326 IAC 2. These revisions included the incorporation of the U.S. EPA's definition of reasonable possibility. The permit previously sited to the EPA definition. Also, the revisions resulted in changes to other rule sites listed in the permit. Neither of these changes are changes to the underlining provisions. The change is only to site of these rules in Section C - General Reporting and Section C - General Record Keeping. IDEM, OAQ has also clarified the Permittee's responsibility under CAM. Lastly, IDEM, OAQ has clarified the interaction of the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report and the Emergency Provisions. Condition C.17 (formerly C.18) is updated as follows:

C.~~18~~**17** General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 2-3] **[40 CFR 64] [326 IAC 3-8]**

(a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. **Proper notice submittal under Section B –Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of this paragraph.** Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported~~.~~ **except that 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.** This report shall be submitted ~~within~~**not later than** thirty (30) days ~~of~~**after** the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include ~~the~~**a** certification **that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1)** by ~~the~~**a** "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). **A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.**

On and after the date by which the Permittee must use monitoring that meets the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64 and 326 IAC 3-8, the Permittee shall submit CAM reports to the IDEM, OAQ.

A report for monitoring under 40 CFR Part 64 and 326 IAC 3-8 shall include, at a minimum, the information required under paragraph (a) of this condition and the following information, as applicable:

(1) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;

(2) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable); and

(3) A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in Section C-Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring.

The Permittee may combine the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report and a report pursuant to 40 CFR 64 and 326 IAC 3-8.

(b) ~~The report required in (a) of this condition and reports required by conditions in Section D of this permit shall be submitted to:~~ **The address for report submittal is:**

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance ~~Data Section~~**and Enforcement Branch**, 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).~~

~~(c~~**(d**) 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~~**e**) If the Permittee is required to comply with the record keeping provisions of (~~c~~**d**) in Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements for any “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(~~qq~~**oo**) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(~~ll~~**jj**)) 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~~**ww**) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(~~qq)),~~**pp),** 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~~**f**) The report for project at an existing emissions unit shall be submitted ~~within~~**no later than** 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~~**d)(1**) and (~~3~~**2**) 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~~**wishes** to include in this report **such as an explanation as to why the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection**.

Reports required in this part shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
~~Air~~ **Compliance** ~~Section~~ **and Enforcement Branch**, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

(~~h~~**g**) 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.

Change No. 29 IDEM, OAQ has decided to simplify the referencing in Condition C.18 (formerly C.19), Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1, as follows:

C.~~19~~**18** 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~~**applicable** 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.~~

Change No. 30 IDEM, OAQ, has clarified the requirements in Condition D.1.1, Minor Source Modification, as follows:

D.1.1 Minor Source Modification [326 IAC 2-7-10.5(d)(4)(A)]

Pursuant to MSM 037-12730-00107, issued November 9, 2000, and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(d)(4)(A), the Permittee shall limit the VOC usage **for the three (3) booths** ~~at the~~ **(**one (1) spray booth at Plant 1 (SB-9)~~,~~ and ~~the~~ two (2) spray booths at Plant 2 (SB-24 and SB-25)**)** to less than a total of twenty-five (25) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month, by limiting the total annual solvent usage or maximum VOC content, or both.

Change No. 31 IDEM, OAQ, has clarified the requirements in Condition D.1.2, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), as follows:

D.1.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-6]

~~Pursuant to the registration letter issued on March 1, 1988, and T 037-5984-00107, issued on August 6, 1999, the~~**The** VOC usage at one (1) dip tank shall be limited to less than twenty-five (25) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month. Therefore, the best available control technology (BACT) requirement in 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities: General Reduction Requirements) does not apply.

Change No. 32 IDEM, OAQ, has clarified the requirements in Condition D.1.3, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), as follows:

D.1.3 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-6]

~~The~~ **Pursuant to Part 70 Operating Permit No. T037-31489-00107, issued on August 6, 1999, and 326 IAC 8-1-6, the** surface coating booths (SB-11 through SB-17) are subject to the **following** requirements **under** ~~of~~ 326 IAC 8-1-6 **(BACT)**. ~~BACT has been determined to be:~~

(a) ~~Compliance with the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-12 (Wood Furniture and Cabinet Coating). Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6, at the seven (7) surface coating booths, identified as SB-11 through SB-17:~~

Surface coating applied to wood furniture and cabinets shall utilize one of the following application methods:

Airless Spray Application
Air Assisted Airless Spray Application
Electrostatic Spray Application
Electrostatic Bell or Disc Application
Heated Airless Spray Application
Roller Coating
Brush or Wipe Application
Dip-and-Drain Application

High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) Spray Application is an accepted alternative method of application for Air Assisted Airless Spray Application. HVLP spray is the technology used to apply coating to substrate by means of coating application equipment which operates between one-tenth (0.1) and ten (10) pounds per square inch gauge (psig) air pressure measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns of the spray system.

(b) ~~Compliance with the work practice standards of the NESHAP (National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations, 40 CFR 63.800, Subpart JJ). Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6, for the seven (7) surface coating booths, identified as SB-11 through SB-17:~~

The Permittee shall prepare and maintain a written work practice implementation plan. The work practice implementation plan must define environmentally desirable work practices for each wood furniture manufacturing operation and at a minimum address each of the following work practice standards as defined under 40 CFR 63.803:

(1) Operator training course.

(2) Leak inspection and maintenance plan.

(3) Cleaning and washoff solvent accounting system.

(4) Chemical composition of cleaning and washoff solvents.

(5) Spray booth cleaning.

(6) Storage requirements.

(7) Conventional air spray guns shall only be used under the circumstances defined under 40 CFR 63.803(h).

(8) Line cleaning.

(9) Gun cleaning.

(10) Washoff operations.

(11) Formulation assessment plan for finishing operations.

Change No. 33 IDEM, OAQ, has clarified the requirements in Condition D.1.4, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), as follows:

D.1.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-2-12]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-12 (Wood Furniture and Cabinet Coating), the surface coating applied to wood furniture and cabinets at the four (4) surface coating booths (SB-9, SB-21, SB-24**,** and SB-25) shall utilize one **(1)** of the following application methods:

Airless Spray Application
Air Assisted Airless Spray Application
Electrostatic Spray Application
Electrostatic Bell or Disc Application
Heated Airless Spray Application
Roller Coating
Brush or Wipe Application
Dip-and-Drain Application

High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) Spray Application is an accepted alternative method of application for Air Assisted Airless Spray Application. HVLP spray is the technology used to apply coating to substrate by means of coating application equipment which operates between one-tenth (0.1) and ten (10) pounds per square inch gauge (psig) air pressure measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns of the spray system.

Change No. 34 For clarity, IDEM, OAQ has changed references to the general conditions such as "in accordance with Section B", "in accordance with Section C", or other similar language to "Section C...contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition. On October 27, 2010, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board issued revisions to 326 IAC 2. These revisions resulted in changes to the rule sites listed in the permit. These changes are not changes to the underlining provisions. IDEM, OAQ, has updated the rule cite and clarified the requirements in Condition D.1.6, Preventive Maintenance Plan, as follows:

D.1.6 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(~~13~~**12**)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan~~, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit,~~ is required for these facilities and their control devices. **Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition.**

Change No. 35 Condition D.1.8, Particulate Control, has been updated as follows to clarify that this requirement is expected to "ensure compliance" with the emission limitations and standards in Condition D.1.5:

D.1.8 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

In order to ~~comply~~**ensure compliance** with Condition D.1.5, the dry filters for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the surface coating booths (SB-1 through SB-7, SB-9, and SB-11 through SB-26) at all times that the surface coating booths (SB-1 through SB-7, SB-9, and SB-11 through SB-26) are in operation.

Change No. 36 For clarity, IDEM, OAQ has changed references to the general conditions such as "in accordance with Section B", "in accordance with Section C", or other similar language to "Section C...contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition. Condition D.1.9, Monitoring, has been clarified as follows:

D.1.9 Monitoring

(a) Daily inspections shall be performed to verify the placement, integrity and particle loading of the filters. To monitor the performance of the dry filters, weekly observations shall be made of the overspray from the surface coating booth stacks (Plant 1, Stacks SC-1 through SC-14 and Plant 2, Stacks SC-1 through SC-20) while one or more of the booths are in operation. If a condition exists which should result in a response step, the Permittee shall take **a** reasonable response ~~steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit~~.

(b) Monthly inspections shall be performed of the coating emissions from the stacks and the presence of overspray on the rooftops and the nearby ground. When there is a noticeable change in overspray emissions, or when evidence of overspray emissions is observed, the Permittee shall take **a** 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) Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

Change No. 37 For clarity, IDEM, OAQ has changed references to the general conditions such as "in accordance with Section B", "in accordance with Section C", or other similar language to "Section C...contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition. Condition D.1.10, Record Keeping Requirements, has been updated as follows to clarify that this requirement is expected to " document the compliance **status**" with the respective emission limitations and standards:

D.1.10 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document **the** compliance **status** with Conditions D.1.1 and D.1.2, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (5) below. Records maintained for (1) through (5) shall be taken monthly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limits established in Conditions D.1.1 and D.1.2. 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 monthly basis.

(A) Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used.

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

(3) The cleanup solvent usage for each month;

(4) The total VOC usage for each month; and

(5) The weight of VOCs emitted for each compliance period.

(b) To document **the** compliance **status** with Condition D.1.3(b), the Permittee shall maintain records demonstrating actions have been taken to fulfill the work practice implementation plan.

(c) To document **the** compliance **status** with Condition D.1.9, the Permittee shall maintain a log of weekly overspray observations, and daily and monthly inspections. **The Permittee shall include in its record when overspray observations or an inspection is not taken and the reason for the lack of an overspray observations or inspection (e.g., the paint booth did not operate that day).**

(d) ~~All records shall be maintained in accordance with~~ Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements~~, of this permit~~ **contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the record keeping required by this condition**.

Change No. 38 For clarity, IDEM, OAQ has changed references to the general conditions such as "in accordance with Section B", "in accordance with Section C", or other similar language to "Section C...contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition. Condition D.1.10, Record Keeping Requirements, has been updated as follows to clarify that this requirement is expected to " document the compliance **status** " with the respective emission limitations and standards:

D.1.11 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document **the** compliance **status** with Conditions D.1.1 and D.1.2 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~~ **no later than** thirty (30) days ~~after~~**following** the end of ~~the~~**each calendar** quarter~~ being reported~~. The report submitted by the Permittee does require ~~the~~**a** certification ~~by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).~~ **Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reporting required by this condition.**

Change No. 39 IDEM has revised the way that NSPS and NESHAP requirements are incorporated into the permit. Condition E.1.2 of the newly added Section E.1 lists the applicable portions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJ, and Conditions D.1.12 and D.1.13 are removed from Section D.1. The full text of the 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJ is included as an attachment to the permit. The deletions are shown below.

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

~~D.1.12 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP JJ [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]~~

~~Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.800(d), the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1 for the~~

~~surface coating booths (SB-1 through SB-7, SB-9, and SB-11 through SB-26) as specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJ in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ.~~

~~D.1.13 NESHAP JJ Requirements [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJ] [326 IAC 20-14]~~

~~Pursuant to CFR Part 63, Subpart JJ, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63.800, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-14, for the surface coating booths (SB-1 through SB-7, SB-9, and SB-11 through SB-26) as specified as follows:~~

~~§ 63.800 Applicability.~~

~~(a) The affected source to which this subpart applies is each facility that is engaged, either in part or in whole, in the manufacture of wood furniture or wood furniture components and that is located at a plant site that is a major source as defined in 40 CFR part 63, subpart A, §63.2. The owner or operator of a source~~ that meets the ~~definition for an incidental wood furniture manufacturer shall maintain purchase or usage records demonstrating that the source meets the definition in §63.801 of this subpart, but the source shall not be subject to any other provisions of this subpart.~~
~~(d) Owners or operators of affected sources shall also comply with the~~ requirements of ~~subpart A of this part (General Provisions), according to the applicability of subpart A to such sources, as identified in Table 1 of this subpart.~~

~~(e) The compliance date for existing affected sources that emit less than 50 tons per year of HAP in 1996 is December 7, 1998. The compliance date for existing affected sources that emit 50 tons or more of hazardous air pollutants in 1996 is November 21, 1997. The owner or operator of an existing area source that increases its emissions of (or its potential to emit) HAP such that the source becomes a major source that is subject to this subpart shall comply with this subpart one year after becoming a major source.~~

~~(f) New affected sources must comply with the provisions of this standard immediately upon startup or by December 7, 1995, whichever is later. New area sources that become major sources shall comply with the provisions of this standard immediately upon becoming a major source.~~

~~(g) Reconstructed affected sources are subject to the requirements for new affected sources. The costs associated with the purchase and installation of air pollution control equipment (e.g., incinerators, carbon adsorbers, etc.) are not considered in determining whether the facility has been reconstructed, unless the control equipment is required as part of the process (e.g., product recovery). Additionally, the costs of retrofitting and replacement of equipment that is installed specifically to comply with this subpart are not considered reconstruction costs. For example, an affected source may convert to waterborne coatings to meet the requirements of this subpart. At most facilities, this conversion will require the replacement of existing storage tanks, mix equipment, and transfer lines. The cost of replacing the equipment is not considered in determining whether the facility has been reconstructed.~~

~~§ 63.801 Definitions.~~

~~(a) All terms used in this subpart that are not defined below have the meaning given to them in the CAA and in subpart A (General Provisions) of this part.~~

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

~~*Administrator* means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or his or her authorized representative.~~

~~*Aerosol adhesive* means an adhesive that is dispensed from a pressurized container as a suspension of fine solid or liquid particles in gas.~~

~~*Affected source* means a wood furniture manufacturing facility that is engaged, either in part or in whole, in the manufacture of wood furniture or wood furniture components and that is located at a plant site that is a major source as defined in 40 CFR part 63.2, excluding sources that meet the criteria established in §63.800(a), (b) and (c) of this subpart.~~

~~*Alternative method* means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that is not a reference or equivalent method but has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction to, in specific cases, produce results adequate for a determination of compliance.~~

~~*As applied* means the HAP and solids content of the coating or contact adhesive that is actually used for coating or gluing the substrate. It includes the contribution of materials used for in-house dilution of the coating or contact adhesive.~~

~~*Basecoat* means a coat of colored material, usually opaque, that is applied before graining inks, glazing coats, or other opaque finishing materials, and is usually topcoated for protection.~~

~~*Baseline conditions* means the conditions that exist prior to an affected source implementing controls, such as a control system.~~

~~*Building enclosure* means a building housing a process that meets the requirements of a temporary total enclosure. The EPA Method 204E is used to identify all emission points from the building enclosure and to determine which emission points must be tested. For additional information see *Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency,* January 1994. Docket No. A-93-10, Item No. IV-B-1.~~

~~*Capture device* means a hood, enclosed room, floor sweep, or other means of collecting solvent emissions or other pollutants into a duct so that the pollutant can be directed to a pollution control device such as an incinerator or carbon adsorber.~~

~~*Capture efficiency* means the fraction of all organic vapors generated by a process that are directed to a control device.~~

~~*Certified product data sheet (CPDS)* means documentation furnished by coating or adhesive suppliers or an outside laboratory that provides:~~

~~(1) The VHAP content of a finishing material, contact adhesive, or solvent, by percent weight, measured using the EPA Method 311 (as promulgated in this subpart), or an equivalent or alternative method (or formulation data if the coating meets the criteria specified in §63.805(a));~~

~~(2) The solids content of a finishing material or contact adhesive by percent weight, determined using data from the EPA Method 24, or an alternative or equivalent method (or formulation data if the coating meets the criteria specified in §63.805 (a)); and~~

~~(3) The density, measured by EPA Method 24 or an alternative or equivalent method. Therefore, the reportable VHAP content shall represent the maximum aggregate emissions potential of the finishing material, adhesive, or solvent in concentrations greater than or equal to 1.0 percent by weight or 0.1 percent for VHAP that are carcinogens, as defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR part 1910), as formulated. Only VHAP present in concentrations greater than or equal to 1.0 percent by weight, or 0.1 percent for VHAP that are carcinogens, must be reported on the CPDS. The purpose of the CPDS is to assist the affected source in demonstrating compliance with the emission limitations presented in §63.802.~~

~~Note: Because the optimum analytical conditions under EPA Method 311 vary by coating, the coating or adhesive supplier may also choose to include on the CPDS the optimum analytical conditions for analysis of the coating, adhesive, or solvent using EPA Method 311. Such information may include, but not be limited to, separation column, oven temperature, carrier gas, injection port temperature, extraction solvent, and internal standard.)~~

~~*Cleaning operations* means operations in which organic HAP solvent is used to remove coating materials or adhesives from equipment used in wood furniture manufacturing operations.~~

~~*Coating* means a protective, decorative, or functional film applied in a thin layer to a surface. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, topcoats, varnishes, sealers, stains, washcoats, basecoats, enamels, inks, and temporary protective coatings. Aerosol spray paints used for touch-up and repair are not considered coatings under this subpart.~~

~~*Coating application station* means the part of a coating operation where the coating is applied, e.g., a spray booth.~~

~~*Coating operation* means those activities in which a coating is applied to a substrate and is subsequently air-dried, cured in an oven, or cured by radiation.~~

~~*Coating solids (or solids)* means the part of the coating which remains after the coating is dried or cured; solids content is determined using data from the EPA Method 24, or an equivalent or alternative method.~~

~~*Compliant coating/contact adhesive* means a finishing material, contact adhesive, or strippable booth coating that meets the emission limits specified in Table 3 of this subpart.~~

~~*Contact adhesive* means an adhesive that is applied to two substrates, dried, and mated under only enough pressure to result in good contact. The bond is immediate and sufficiently strong to hold pieces together without further clamping, pressure, or airing.~~

~~*Continuous coater* means a finishing system that continuously applies finishing materials onto furniture parts moving along a conveyor. Finishing materials that are not transferred to the part are recycled to a reservoir. Several types of application methods can be used with a continuous coater including spraying, curtain coating, roll coating, dip coating, and flow coating.~~

~~*Continuous compliance* means that the affected source is meeting the emission limitations and other requirements of the rule at all times and is fulfilling all monitoring and recordkeeping provisions of the rule in order to demonstrate compliance.~~

~~*Control device* means any equipment that reduces the quantity of a pollutant that is emitted to the air. The device may destroy or secure the pollutant for subsequent recovery. Includes, but is not limited to, incinerators, carbon adsorbers, and condensers.~~

~~*Control device efficiency* means the ratio of the pollutant released by a control device and the pollutant introduced to the control device.~~

~~*Control system* means the combination of capture and control devices used to reduce emissions to the atmosphere.~~

~~*Conventional air spray* means a spray coating method in which the coating is atomized by mixing it with compressed air and applied at an air pressure greater than 10 pounds per square inch (gauge) at the point of atomization. Airless and air assisted airless spray technologies are not conventional air spray because the coating is not atomized by mixing it with compressed air. Electrostatic spray technology is also not considered conventional air spray because an electrostatic charge is employed to attract the coating to the workpiece.~~

~~*Data quality objective (DQO) approach* means a set of approval criteria that must be met so that data from an alternative test method can be used in determining the capture efficiency of a control system. For additional information, see *Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency,* January 1994. (Docket No. A-93-10, Item No. IV-B-1).~~

~~*Day* means a period of 24 consecutive hours beginning at midnight local time, or beginning at a time consistent with a facility's operating schedule.~~

~~*Disposed offsite* means sending used organic HAP solvent or coatings outside of the facility boundaries for disposal.~~

~~*Emission* means the release or discharge, whether directly or indirectly, of HAP into the ambient air.~~

~~*Enamel* means a coat of colored material, usually opaque, that is applied as a protective topcoat over a basecoat, primer, or previously applied enamel coats. In some cases, another finishing material may be applied as a topcoat over the enamel.~~

~~*Equipment leak* means emissions of VHAP from pumps, valves, flanges, or other equipment used to transfer or apply coatings, adhesives, or organic HAP solvents.~~

~~*Equivalent method* means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction to have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the reference method, under specific conditions.~~

~~*Finishing material* means a coating used in the wood furniture industry. Such materials include, but are not limited to, stains, basecoats, washcoats, enamels, sealers, and topcoats.~~

~~*Finishing operation* means those operations in which a finishing material is applied to a substrate and is subsequently air-dried, cured in an oven, or cured by radiation.~~

~~*Foam adhesive* means a contact adhesive used for gluing foam to fabric, foam to foam, and fabric to wood.~~

~~*Gluing operation* means those operations in which adhesives are used to join components, for example, to apply a laminate to a wood substrate or foam to fabric.~~

~~*Incidental wood furniture manufacturer* means a major source that is primarily engaged in the manufacture of products other than wood furniture or wood furniture components and that uses no more than 100 gallons per month of finishing material or adhesives in the manufacture of wood furniture or wood furniture components.~~

~~*Incinerator* means, for the purposes of this industry, an enclosed combustion device that thermally oxidizes volatile organic compounds to CO and CO_2. This term does not include devices that burn municipal or hazardous waste material.~~

~~*Janitorial maintenance* means the upkeep of equipment or building structures that is not directly related to the manufacturing process, for example, cleaning of restroom facilities.~~

~~*Lower confidence limit (LCL) approach* means a set of approval criteria that must be met so that data from an alternative test method can be used in determining the capture efficiency of a control system. For additional information, see *Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency,* January 1994. (Docket No. A-93-10, Item No. IV-B-1).~~

~~*Material safety data sheet (MSDS)* means the documentation required for hazardous chemicals by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR Part 1910) for a solvent, cleaning material, contact adhesive, coating, or other material that identifies select reportable hazardous ingredients of the material, safety and health considerations, and handling procedures.~~

~~*Noncompliant coating/contact adhesive* means a finishing material, contact adhesive, or strippable booth coating that has a VHAP content (VOC content for the strippable booth coating) greater than the emission limitation presented in Table 3 of this subpart.~~

~~*Nonporous substrate* means a surface that is impermeable to liquids. Examples include metal, rigid plastic, flexible vinyl, and rubber.~~

~~*Normally closed container* means a container that is closed unless an operator is actively engaged in activities such as emptying or filling the container.~~

~~*Operating parameter value* means a minimum or maximum value established for a control device or process parameter that, if achieved by itself or in combination with one or more other operating parameter values, determines that an owner or operator has complied with an applicable emission limit.~~

~~*Organic HAP solvent* means a HAP that is a volatile organic liquid used for dissolving or dispersing constituents in a coating or contact adhesive, adjusting the viscosity of a coating or contact adhesive, or cleaning equipment. When used in a coating or contact adhesive, the organic HAP solvent evaporates during drying and does not become a part of the dried film.~~

~~*Overall control efficiency* means the efficiency of a control system, calculated as the product of the capture and control device efficiencies, expressed as a percentage.~~

~~*Permanent total enclosure* means a permanently installed enclosure that completely surrounds a source of emissions such that all emissions are captured and contained for discharge through a control device. For additional information, see *Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency*, January 1994. (Docket No. A-93-10, Item No. IV-B-1).~~

~~*Recycled onsite* means the reuse of an organic HAP solvent in a process other than cleaning or washoff.~~

~~*Reference method* means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that is published in Appendix A of 40 CFR part 60.~~

~~*Research or laboratory facility* means any stationary source whose primary purpose is to conduct research and development to develop new processes and products where such source is operated under the close supervision of technically trained personnel and is not engaged in the manufacture of products for commercial sale in commerce, except in a de minimis manner.~~

~~*Responsible official* has the meaning given to it in 40 CFR part 70, State Operating Permit Programs (Title V permits).~~

~~*Sealer* means a finishing material used to seal the pores of a wood substrate before additional coats of finishing material are applied. Special purpose finishing materials that are used in some finishing systems to optimize aesthetics are not sealers.~~

~~*Solvent* means a liquid used in a coating or contact adhesive to dissolve or disperse constituents and/or to adjust viscosity. It evaporates during drying and does not become a part of the dried film.~~

~~*Stain* means any color coat having a solids content by weight of no more than 8.0 percent that is applied in single or multiple coats directly to the substrate. It includes, but is not limited to, nongrain raising stains, equalizer stains, prestains, sap stains, body stains, no-wipe stains, penetrating stains, and toners.~~

~~*Storage containers* means vessels or tanks, including mix equipment, used to hold finishing, gluing, cleaning, or washoff materials.~~

~~*Strippable spray booth material* means a coating that:~~

~~(1) Is applied to a spray booth wall to provide a protective film to receive over spray during finishing operations;~~

~~(2) That is subsequently peeled off and disposed; and~~

~~(3) By achieving (1) and (2) of this definition reduces or eliminates the need to use organic HAP solvents to clean spray booth walls.~~

~~*Substrate* means the surface onto which a coating or contact adhesive is applied (or into which a coating or contact adhesive is impregnated).~~

~~*Temporary total enclosure* means an enclosure that meets the requirements of §63.805(e)(1) (i) through (iv) and is not permanent, but constructed only to measure the capture efficiency of pollutants emitted from a given source. Additionally, any exhaust point from the enclosure shall be at least four equivalent duct or hood diameters from each natural draft opening. For additional information, see *Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency*, January 1994. (Docket No. A-93-10, Item No. IV-B-1).~~

~~*Thinner* means a volatile liquid that is used to dilute coatings or contact adhesives (to reduce viscosity, color strength, and solids, or to modify drying conditions).~~

~~*Topcoat* means the last film-building finishing material that is applied in a finishing system.~~

~~*Touchup and repair* means the application of finishing materials to cover minor finishing imperfections.~~

~~*VHAP* means any volatile hazardous air pollutant listed in Table 2 to Subpart JJ.~~

~~*VHAP of potential concern* means any VHAP from the list in table~~ **326 IAC 2-7-**6 ~~of this subpart.~~

~~*Volatile organic compound* (VOC) means any organic compound which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, that is, any organic compound other than those which the Administrator designates as having negligible photochemical reactivity. A VOC may be measured by a reference method, an equivalent method, an alternative method, or by procedures specified under any rule. A reference method, an equivalent method, or an alternative method, however, may also measure nonreactive organic compounds. In such cases, the owner or operator may exclude the nonreactive organic compounds when determining compliance with a standard. For a list of compounds that the Administrator has designated as having negligible photochemical reactivity, refer to 40 CFR part 51.10.~~

~~*Washcoat* means a transparent special purpose finishing material having a solids content by weight of 12.0 percent by weight or less. Washcoats are applied over initial stains to protect, to control color, and to stiffen the wood fibers in order to aid sanding.~~

~~*Washoff operations* means those operations in which organic HAP solvent is used to remove coating from wood furniture or a wood furniture component.~~

~~*Wood furniture* means any product made of wood, a wood product such as rattan or wicker, or an engineered wood product such as particleboard that is manufactured under any of the following standard industrial classification codes: 2434, 2511, 2512, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2531, 2541, 2599, or 5712.~~

~~*Wood furniture component* means any part that is used in the manufacture of wood furniture. Examples include, but are not limited to, drawer sides, cabinet doors, seat cushions, and laminated tops. However, foam seat cushions manufactured and fabricated at a facility that does not engage in any other wood furniture or wood furniture component manufacturing operation are excluded from this definition.~~

~~*Wood furniture manufacturing operations* means the finishing, gluing, cleaning, and washoff operations associated with the production of wood furniture or wood furniture components.~~

~~(b) The nomenclature used in this subpart has the following meaning:~~

~~(1) A_k = the area of each natural draft opening (k) in a total enclosure, in square meters.~~

~~(2) C_c=the VHAP content of a finishing material (c), in kilograms of volatile hazardous air pollutants per kilogram of coating solids (kg VHAP/kg solids), as supplied. Also given in pounds of volatile hazardous air pollutants per pound of coating solids (lb VHAP/lb solids).~~

~~(3) C_{aj}=the concentration of VHAP in gas stream (j) exiting the control device, in parts per million by volume.~~

~~(4) C_{bi}=the concentration of VHAP in gas stream (i) entering the control device, in parts per million by volume.~~

~~(5) C_{di}=the concentration of VHAP in gas stream (i) entering the control device from the affected source, in parts per million by volume.~~

~~(6) C_{fk}=the concentration of VHAP in uncontrolled gas stream (k) emitted directly to the atmosphere from the affected source, in parts per million by volume.~~

~~(7) E=the emission limit achieved by an emission point or a set of emission points, in kg VHAP/kg solids (lb VHAP/lb solids).~~

~~(8) F=the control device efficiency, expressed as a fraction.~~

~~(9) FV=the average inward face velocity across all natural draft openings in a total enclosure, in meters per hour.~~

~~(10) G=the VHAP content of a contact adhesive, in kg VHAP/kg solids (lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied.~~

~~(11) M=the mass of solids in finishing material used monthly, kg solids/month (lb solids/month).~~

~~(12) N=the capture efficiency, expressed as a fraction.~~

~~(13) Q_{aj}=the volumetric flow rate of gas stream (j) exiting the control device, in dry standard cubic meters per hour.~~

~~(14) Q_{bi}=the volumetric flow rate of gas stream (i) entering the control device, in dry standard cubic meters per hour.~~

~~(15) Q_{di}=the volumetric flow rate of gas stream (i) entering the control device from the emission point, in dry standard cubic meters per hour.~~

~~(16) Q_{fk}=the volumetric flow rate of uncontrolled gas stream (k) emitted directly to the atmosphere from the emission point, in dry standard cubic meters per hour.~~

~~(17) Q_{ini}=the volumetric flow rate of gas stream (i) entering the total enclosure through a forced makeup air duct, in standard cubic meters per hour (wet basis).~~

~~(18) Q_{outj}=the volumetric flow rate of gas stream (j) exiting the total enclosure through an exhaust duct or hood, in standard cubic meters per hour (wet basis).~~

~~(19) R=the overall efficiency of the control system, expressed as a percentage.~~

~~(20) S=the VHAP content of a solvent, expressed as a weight fraction, added to finishing materials.~~

~~(21) W=the amount of solvent, in kilograms (pounds), added to finishing materials during the monthly averaging period.~~

~~(22) ac=after the control system is installed and operated.~~

~~(23) bc=before control.~~

~~§ 63.802 Emission limits.~~

~~(a) Each owner or operator of an existing affected source subject to this subpart shall:~~

~~(1) Limit VHAP emissions from finishing operations by meeting the emission limitations for existing sources presented in Table 3 of this subpart, using any of the compliance methods in §63.804(a). To~~

~~determine VHAP emissions from a finishing material containing formaldehyde or styrene, the owner or operator of the affected source shall use the methods presented in §63.803(l)(2) for determining styrene and formaldehyde usage.~~

~~(2) Limit VHAP emissions from contact adhesives by achieving a VHAP limit for contact adhesives based on the following criteria:~~

~~(i) For foam adhesives (contact adhesives used for upholstery operations) used in products that meet the upholstered seating flammability requirements of California Technical Bulletin 116, 117, or 133, the Business and Institutional Furniture Manufacturers Association's (BIFMA's) X5.7, UFAC flammability testing, or any similar requirements from local, State, or Federal fire regulatory agencies, the VHAP content of the adhesive shall not exceed 1.8 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.8 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied; or~~

~~(ii) For all other contact adhesives (including foam adhesives used in products that do not meet the standards presented in paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section, but excluding aerosol adhesives and excluding contact adhesives applied to nonporous substrates, the VHAP content of the adhesive shall not exceed 1.0 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.0 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied.~~

~~(3) Limit HAP emissions from strippable spray booth coatings by using coatings that contain no more than 0.8 kg VOC/kg solids (0.8 lb VOC/lb solids), as applied.~~

~~§ 63.803 Work practice standards.~~

~~(a) Work practice implementation plan. (1) Each owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart shall prepare and maintain a written work practice implementation plan that defines environmentally desirable work practices for each wood furniture operation manufacturing operation and addresses each of the work practice standards presented in paragraphs (b) through (l) of this section. The plan shall be developed no more than 60 days after the compliance date.~~

~~(2) The written work practice implementation plan shall be available for inspection by the Administrator (or delegated State, local, or Tribal authority) upon request. If the Administrator (or delegated State, local, or Tribal authority) determines that the work practice implementation plan does not include sufficient mechanisms for ensuring that the work practice standards are being implemented, the Administrator (or delegated State, local, or Tribal authority) may require the affected source to modify the plan. Revisions or modifications to the plan do not require a revision of the source's Title V permit.~~

~~(3) The inspection and maintenance plan required by paragraph (c) of this section and the formulation assessment plan for finishing operations required by paragraph (l) of this section are also reviewable by the Administrator (or delegated State, local, or Tribal authority).~~

~~(b) Operator training course. Each owner or operator of an affected source shall train all new and existing personnel, including contract personnel, who are involved in finishing, gluing, cleaning, and washoff operations, use of manufacturing equipment, or implementation of the requirements of this subpart. All new personnel, those hired after the compliance date of the standard, shall be trained upon hiring. All existing personnel, those hired before the compliance date of the standard, shall be trained within six months of the compliance date of the standard. All personnel shall be given refresher training annually. The affected source shall maintain a copy of the training program with the work practice implementation plan. The training program shall include, at a minimum, the following:~~

~~(1) A list of all current personnel by name and job description that are required to be trained;~~

~~(2) An outline of the subjects to be covered in the initial and refresher training for each position or group of personnel;~~

~~(3) Lesson plans for courses to be given at the initial and the annual refresher training that include, at a minimum, appropriate application techniques, appropriate cleaning and washoff procedures, appropriate~~

~~equipment setup and adjustment to minimize finishing material usage and overspray, and appropriate management of cleanup wastes; and~~

~~(4) A description of the methods to be used at the completion of initial or refresher training to demonstrate and document successful completion.~~

~~(c) Inspection and maintenance plan. Each owner or operator of an affected source shall prepare and maintain with the work practice implementation plan a written leak inspection and maintenance plan that specifies:~~

~~(1) A minimum visual inspection frequency of once per month for all equipment used to transfer or apply coatings, adhesives, or organic HAP solvents;~~

~~(2) An inspection schedule;~~

~~(3) Methods for documenting the date and results of each inspection and any repairs that were made;~~

~~(4) The timeframe between identifying the leak and making the repair, which adheres, at a minimum, to the following schedule:~~

~~(i) A first attempt at repair (e.g., tightening of packing glands) shall be made no later than five calendar days after the leak is detected; and~~

~~(ii) Final repairs shall be made within 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, unless the leaking equipment is to be replaced by a new purchase, in which case repairs shall be completed within three months.~~

~~(d) Cleaning and washoff solvent accounting system. Each owner or operator of an affected source shall develop an organic HAP solvent accounting form to record:~~

~~(1) The quantity and type of organic HAP solvent used each month for washoff and cleaning, as defined in §63.801 of this subpart;~~

~~(2) The number of pieces washed off, and the reason for the washoff; and~~

~~(3) The quantity of spent organic HAP solvent generated from each washoff and cleaning operation each month, and whether it is recycled onsite or disposed offsite.~~

> ~~(e) Chemical composition of cleaning and washoff solvents. Each owner or operator of an affected source shall not use cleaning or washoff solvents that contain any of the pollutants listed in Table 4 to this subpart, in concentrations subject to MSDS~~ **(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the** reporting ~~as~~ required by ~~OSHA~~**this condition**.

~~(f) Spray booth cleaning. Each owner or operator of an affected source shall not use compounds containing more than 8.0 percent by weight of VOC for cleaning spray booth components other than conveyors, continuous coaters and their enclosures, or metal filters, or plastic filters unless the spray booth is being refurbished. If the spray booth is being refurbished, that is the spray booth coating or other protective material used to cover the booth is being replaced, the affected source shall use no more than 1.0 gallon of organic HAP solvent per booth to prepare the surface of the booth prior to applying the booth coating.~~

~~(g) Storage requirements. Each owner or operator of an affected source shall use normally closed containers for storing finishing, gluing, cleaning, and washoff materials.~~

~~(h) Application equipment requirements. Each owner or operator of an affected source shall use conventional air spray guns to apply finishing materials only under any of the following circumstances:~~

~~(1) To apply finishing materials that have a VOC content no greater than 1.0 lb VOC/lb solids, as applied;~~

~~(2) For touchup and repair under the following conditions:~~

~~(i) The touchup and repair occurs after completion of the finishing operation; or~~

~~(ii) The touchup and repair occurs after the application of stain and before the application of any other type of finishing material, and the materials used for touchup and repair are applied from a container that has a volume of no more than 2.0 gallons.~~

~~(3) When spray is automated, that is, the spray gun is aimed and triggered automatically, not manually;~~

~~(4) When emissions from the finishing application station are directed to a control device;~~

~~(5) The conventional air gun is used to apply finishing materials and the cumulative total usage of that finishing material is no more than 5.0 percent of the total gallons of finishing material used during that semiannual period; or~~

~~(6) The conventional air gun is used to apply stain on a part for which it is technically or economically infeasible to use any other spray application technology.~~

~~The affected source shall demonstrate technical or economic infeasibility by submitting to the Administrator a videotape, a technical report, or other documentation that supports the affected source's claim of technical or economic infeasibility. The following criteria shall be used, either independently or in combination, to support the affected source's claim of technical or economic infeasibility:~~

~~(i) The production speed is too high or the part shape is too complex for one operator to coat the part and the application station is not large enough to accommodate an additional operator; or~~

~~(ii) The excessively large vertical spray area of the part makes it difficult to avoid sagging or runs in the stain.~~

~~(i) Line cleaning. Each owner or operator of an affected source shall pump or drain all organic HAP solvent used for line cleaning into a normally closed container.~~

~~(j) Gun cleaning. Each owner or operator of an affected source shall collect all organic HAP solvent used to clean spray guns into a normally closed container.~~

~~(k) Washoff operations. Each owner or operator of an affected source shall control emissions from washoff operations by:~~

~~(1) Using normally closed tanks for washoff; and~~

~~(2) Minimizing dripping by tilting or rotating the part to drain as much solvent as possible.~~

~~(l) Formulation assessment plan for finishing operations. Each owner or operator of an affected source shall prepare and maintain with the work practice implementation plan a formulation assessment plan that:~~

~~(1) Identifies VHAP from the list presented in Table 5 of this subpart that are being used in finishing operations by the affected source;~~

~~(2) Establishes a baseline level of usage by the affected source, for each VHAP identified in paragraph (l)(1) of this section. The baseline usage level shall be the highest annual usage from 1994, 1995, or 1996, for each VHAP identified in paragraph (l)(1) of this section. For formaldehyde, the baseline level of usage shall be based on the amount of free formaldehyde present in the finishing material when it is applied. For styrene, the baseline level of usage shall be an estimate of unreacted styrene, which shall be calculated by multiplying the amount of styrene monomer in the finishing material, when it is applied, by a factor of 0.16. Sources using a control device to reduce emissions may adjust their usage based on the overall control efficiency of the control system, which is determined using the equation in §63.805 (d) or (e).~~

~~(3) Tracks the annual usage of each VHAP identified in (l)(1) by the affected source that is present in amounts subject to MSDS reporting as required by OSHA.~~

~~(4) If, after November 1998, the annual usage of the VHAP identified in paragraph (l)(1) exceeds its baseline level, then the owner or operator of the affected source shall provide a written notification to the permitting authority that describes the amount of the increase and explains the reasons for exceedance of the baseline level. The following explanations would relieve the owner or operator from further action, unless the affected source is not in compliance with any State regulations or requirements for that VHAP:~~

~~(i) The exceedance is no more than 15.0 percent above the baseline level;~~

~~(ii) Usage of the VHAP is below the de minimis level presented in Table 5 of this subpart for that VHAP (sources using a control device to reduce emissions may adjust their usage based on the overall control efficiency of the control system, which is determined using the procedures in §63.805 (d) or (e);~~

~~(iii) The affected source is in compliance with its State's air toxic regulations or guidelines for the VHAP; or~~

~~(iv) The source of the pollutant is a finishing material with a VOC content of no more than 1.0 kg VOC/kg solids (1.0 lb VOC/lb solids), as applied.~~

~~(5) If none of the above explanations are the reason for the increase, the owner or operator shall confer with the permitting authority to discuss the reason for the increase and whether there are practical and reasonable technology-based solutions for reducing the usage. The evaluation of whether a technology is reasonable and practical shall be based on cost, quality, and marketability of the product, whether the technology is being used successfully by other wood furniture manufacturing operations, or other criteria mutually agreed upon by the permitting authority and owner or operator. If there are no practical and reasonable solutions, the facility need take no further action. If there are solutions, the owner or operator shall develop a plan to reduce usage of the pollutant to the extent feasible. The plan shall address the approach to be used to reduce emissions, a timetable for implementing the plan, and a schedule for submitting notification of progress.~~

~~(6) If, after November 1998, an affected source uses a VHAP of potential concern listed in table 6 of this subpart for which a baseline level has not been previously established, then the baseline level shall be established as the de minimis level provided in that same table for that chemical. The affected source shall track the annual usage of each VHAP of potential concern identified in this paragraph that is present in amounts subject to MSDS reporting as required by OSHA. If usage of the VHAP of potential concern exceeds the de minimis level listed in table 6 of this subpart for that chemical, then the affected source shall provide an explanation to the permitting authority that documents the reason for the exceedance of the de minimis level. If the explanation is not one of those listed in paragraphs (l)(4)(i) through (l)(4)(iv) of this section, the affected source shall follow the procedures in paragraph (l)(5) of this section.~~

~~§ 63.804 Compliance procedures and monitoring requirements.~~

~~(a) The owner or operator of an existing affected source subject to §63.802(a)(1) shall comply with those provisions using any of the methods presented in §63.804 (a)(1) through (a)(4).~~

~~(1) Calculate the average VHAP content for all finishing materials used at the facility using Equation 1, and maintain a value of E no greater than 1.0;~~

~~E=(Mc1 Cc1 + Mc2 Cc2 + * * * + Mcn Ccn + S1 W1 + S2 W2 + * * * Sn Wn)/(Mc1 + Mc2 + * * * + Mcn) Equation 1~~

~~(2) Use compliant finishing materials according to the following criteria:~~

~~(i) Demonstrate that each stain, sealer, and topcoat has a VHAP content of no more than 1.0 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.0 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied, and each thinner contains no more than 10.0 percent VHAP by weight by maintaining certified product data sheets for each coating and thinner;~~

~~(ii) Demonstrate that each washcoat, basecoat, and enamel that is purchased pre-made, that is, it is not formulated onsite by thinning another finishing material, has a VHAP content of no more than 1.0 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.0 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied, and each thinner contains no more than 10.0 percent VHAP by weight by maintaining certified product data sheets for each coating and thinner; and~~

~~(iii) Demonstrate that each washcoat, basecoat, and enamel that is formulated at the affected source is formulated using a finishing material containing no more than 1.0 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.0 lb VHAP/lb solids) and a thinner containing no more than 3.0 percent VHAP by weight.~~

~~(4) Use any combination of an averaging approach, as described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, compliant finishing materials, as described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, and a control system, as described in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.~~

~~(b) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to §63.802(a)(2)(i) shall comply with the provisions by using compliant foam adhesives with a VHAP content no greater than 1.8 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.8 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied.~~

~~(c) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to §63.802(a)(2)(ii) shall comply with those provisions by using either of the methods presented in §63.804 (c)(1) and (c)(2).~~

~~(1) Use compliant contact adhesives with a VHAP content no greater than 1.0 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.0 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied;~~

~~(g) Continuous compliance demonstrations. (1) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of §63.802 (a)(1) or (b)(1) that comply through the procedures established in §63.804 (a)(1) or (d)(1) shall demonstrate continuous compliance by submitting the results of the averaging calculation (Equation 1) for each month within that semiannual period and submitting a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by §63.807(c).~~

~~(i) The compliance certification shall state that the value of (E), as calculated by Equation 1, is no greater than 1.0 for existing sources or 0.8 for new sources. An affected source is in violation of the standard if E is greater than 1.0 for existing sources or 0.8 for new sources for any month. A violation of the monthly average is a separate violation of the standard for each day of operation during the month, unless the affected source can demonstrate through records that the violation of the monthly average can be attributed to a particular day or days during the period.~~

~~(ii) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.~~

~~(2) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of §63.802 (a)(1) or (b)(1) that comply through the procedures established in §63.804 (a)(2) or (d)(2) shall demonstrate continuous~~

~~compliance by using compliant coatings and thinners, maintaining records that demonstrate the coatings and thinners are compliant, and submitting a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by §63.807(c).~~

~~(i) The compliance certification shall state that compliant stains, washcoats, sealers, topcoats, basecoats, enamels, and thinners, as applicable, have been used each day in the semiannual reporting period or should otherwise identify the periods of noncompliance and the reasons for noncompliance. An affected source is in violation of the standard whenever a noncompliant coating, as demonstrated by records or by a sample of the coating, is used.~~

~~(ii) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.~~

~~(3) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of §63.802 (a)(1) or (b)(1) that are complying through the procedures established in §63.804 (a)(2) or (d)(2) and are applying coatings using continuous coaters shall demonstrate continuous compliance by following the procedures in paragraph (g)(3) (i) or (ii) of this section.~~

~~(i) Using compliant coatings, as determined by the VHAP content of the coating in the reservoir and the VHAP content as calculated from records, using compliant thinners, and submitting a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by §63.807(c).~~

~~(A) The compliance certification shall state that compliant coatings have been used each day in the semiannual reporting period, or should otherwise identify the days of noncompliance and the reasons for noncompliance. An affected source is in violation of the standard whenever a noncompliant coating, as determined by records or by a sample of the coating, is used. Use of a noncompliant coating is a separate violation for each day the noncompliant coating is used.~~

~~(B) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.~~

~~(ii) Using compliant coatings, as determined by the VHAP content of the coating in the reservoir, using compliant thinners, maintaining a viscosity of the coating in the reservoir that is no less than the viscosity of the initial coating by monitoring the viscosity with a viscosity meter or by testing the viscosity of the initial coating and retesting the coating in the reservoir each time solvent is added, maintaining records of solvent additions, and submitting a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by §63.807(c).~~

~~(A) The compliance certification shall state that compliant coatings, as determined by the VHAP content of the coating in the reservoir, have been used each day in the semiannual reporting period. Additionally, the certification shall state that the viscosity of the coating in the reservoir has not been less than the viscosity of the initial coating, that is, the coating that is initially mixed and placed in the reservoir, for any day in the semiannual reporting period.~~

~~(B) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.~~

~~(C) An affected source is in violation of the standard when a sample of the as-applied coating exceeds the applicable limit established in §63.804 (a)(2) or (d)(2), as determined using EPA Method 311, or the viscosity of the coating in the reservoir is less than the viscosity of the initial coating.~~

~~(5) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of §63.802 (a)(2) (i) or (ii) or (b)(2) that comply through the procedures established in §63.804 (b), (c)(1), or (e)(1), shall submit a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by §63.807(c).~~

~~(i) The compliance certification shall state that compliant contact and/or foam adhesives have been used each day in the semiannual reporting period, or should otherwise identify each day noncompliant contact and/or foam adhesives were used. Each day a noncompliant contact or foam adhesive is used is a single violation of the standard.~~

~~(ii) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.~~

~~(7) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of §63.802 (a)(3) or (b)(3) shall submit a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by §63.807(c).~~

~~(i) The compliance certification shall state that compliant strippable spray booth coatings have been used each day in the semiannual reporting period, or should otherwise identify each day noncompliant materials were used. Each day a noncompliant strippable booth coating is used is a single violation of the standard.~~

~~(ii) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.~~

~~(8) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the work practice standards in §63.803 shall submit a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by §63.807(c).~~

~~(i) The compliance certification shall state that the work practice implementation plan is being followed, or should otherwise identify the provisions of the plan that have not been implemented and each day the provisions were not implemented. During any period of time that an owner or operator is required to implement the provisions of the plan, each failure to implement an obligation under the plan during any particular day is a violation.~~

~~(ii) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.~~

~~§ 63.805 Performance test methods.~~

~~(a) The EPA Method 311 of appendix A of part 63 shall be used in conjunction with formulation data to determine the VHAP content of the liquid coating. Formulation data shall be used to identify VHAP present in the coating. The EPA Method 311 shall then be used to quantify those VHAP identified through formulation data. The EPA Method 311 shall not be used to quantify HAP such as styrene and formaldehyde that are emitted during the cure. The EPA Method 24 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) shall be used to determine the solids content by weight and the density of coatings. If it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Administrator that a coating does not release VOC or HAP byproducts during the cure, for example, all VOC and HAP present in the coating is solvent, then batch formulation information shall be accepted. The owner or operator of an affected source may request approval from the Administrator to use an alternative method for determining the VHAP content of the coating. In the event of any inconsistency between the EPA Method 24 or Method 311 test data and a facility's formulation data, that is, if the EPA Method 24/311 value is higher, the EPA Method 24/311 test shall govern unless after consultation, a regulated source could demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data were correct. Sampling procedures shall follow the guidelines presented in "Standard Procedures for Collection of Coating and Ink Samples for VOC Content Analysis by Reference Method 24 and Reference Method 24A," EPA-340/1-91-010. (Docket No. A-93-10, Item No. IV-A-1).~~

~~§ 63.806 Recordkeeping requirements.~~

~~(a) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart shall fulfill all recordkeeping requirements of §63.10 of subpart A, according to the applicability criteria in §63.800(d) of this subpart.~~

~~(b) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to the emission limits in §63.802 of this subpart shall maintain records of the following:~~

~~(1) A certified product data sheet for each finishing material, thinner, contact adhesive, and strippable spray booth coating subject to the emission limits in §63.802; and~~

~~(2) The VHAP content, in kg VHAP/kg solids (lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied, of each finishing material and contact adhesive subject to the emission limits in §63.802; and~~

~~(3) The VOC content, in kg VOC/kg solids (lb VOC/lb solids), as applied, of each strippable booth coating subject to the emission limits in §63.802 (a)(3) or (b)(3).~~

~~(c) The owner or operator of an affected source following the compliance method in §63.804 (a)(1) or (d)(1) shall maintain copies of the averaging calculation for each month following the compliance date, as well as the data on the quantity of coatings and thinners used that is necessary to support the calculation of E in Equation 1.~~

~~(d) The owner or operator of an affected source following the compliance procedures of §63.804 (f)(3)(ii) and (g)(3)(ii) shall maintain the records required by §63.806(b) as well as records of the following:~~

~~(1) Solvent and coating additions to the continuous coater reservoir;~~

~~(2) Viscosity measurements; and~~

~~(3) Data demonstrating that viscosity is an appropriate parameter for demonstrating compliance.~~

~~(e) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to the work practice standards in §63.803 of this subpart shall maintain onsite the work practice implementation plan and all records associated with fulfilling the requirements of that plan, including, but not limited to:~~

~~(1) Records demonstrating that the operator training program required by §63.803(b) is in place;~~

~~(2) Records collected in accordance with the inspection and maintenance plan required by §63.803(c);~~

~~(3) Records associated with the cleaning solvent accounting system required by §63.803(d);~~

~~(4) Records associated with the limitation on the use of conventional air spray guns showing total finishing material usage and the percentage of finishing materials applied with conventional air spray guns for each semiannual period as required by §63.803(h)(5).~~

~~(5) Records associated with the formulation assessment plan required by §63.803(l); and~~

~~(6) Copies of documentation such as logs developed to demonstrate that the other provisions of the work practice implementation plan are followed.~~

~~(h) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to the emission limits in §63.802 and following the compliance provisions of §63.804(f) (1), (2), (3), (5), (7) and (8) and §63.804(g) (1), (2), (3), (5), (7), and (8) shall maintain records of the compliance certifications submitted in accordance with §63.807(c) for each semiannual period following the compliance date.~~

~~(i) The owner or operator of an affected source shall maintain records of all other information submitted with the compliance status report required by §63.9(h) and §63.807(b) and the semiannual reports required by §63.807(c).~~

~~(j) The owner or operator of an affected source shall maintain all records in accordance with the requirements of §63.10(b)(1).~~

~~§ 63.807 Reporting requirements.~~

~~(a) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart shall fulfill all reporting requirements of §63.7 through §63.10 of subpart A (General Provisions) according to the applicability criteria in §63.800(d) of this subpart.~~

~~(c) The owner or operator of an affected source demonstrating compliance in accordance with §63.804(g) (1), (2), (3), (5), (7), and (8) shall submit a report covering the previous 6 months of wood furniture manufacturing operations:~~

~~(1) The first report shall be submitted 30 calendar days after the end of the first 6-month period following the compliance date.~~

~~(2) Subsequent reports shall be submitted 30 calendar days after the end of each 6-month period following the first report.~~

~~(3) The semiannual reports shall include the information required by §63.804(g) (1), (2), (3), (5), (7), and (8), a statement of whether the affected source was in compliance or noncompliance, and, if the affected source was in noncompliance, the measures taken to bring the affected source into compliance.~~

~~(4) The frequency of the reports required by paragraph (c) of this section shall not be reduced from semiannually regardless of the history of the owner's or operator's compliance status.~~

~~(e) The owner or operator of an affected source required to provide a written notification under §63.803(1)(4) shall include in the notification one or more statements that explains the reasons for the usage increase. The notification shall be submitted no later than 30 calendar days after the end of the annual period in which the usage increase occurred.~~

~~§ 63.808 Implementation and enforcement.~~

~~(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.~~

~~(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or Tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of U.S. EPA and cannot be transferred to the State, local, or Tribal agency.~~

~~(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.~~

~~(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§63.800, 63.802, and 63.803(a)(1), (b), (c) introductory text, and (d) through (l).~~

~~(2) Approval of alternatives to the monitoring and compliance requirements in §§63.804(f)(4)(iv)(D) and (E), 63.804(g)(4)(iii)(C), 63.804(g)(4)(vi), and 63.804(g)(6)(vi).~~

~~(3) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart, as well as approval of any alternatives to the specific test methods under §§63.805(a), 63.805(d)(2)(v), and 63.805(e)(1).~~

~~(4) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.~~

~~(5) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.~~

~~Table 1 to Subpart JJ of Part 63—General Provisions Applicability to Subpart JJ~~

~~Reference~~	~~Applies to subpart JJ~~	~~Comment~~
~~63.1(a)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.1(b)(1)~~	~~No~~	~~Subpart JJ specifies applicability.~~
~~63.1(b)(2)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.1(b)(3)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.1(c)(1)~~	~~No~~	~~Subpart JJ specifies applicability.~~
~~63.1(c)(2)~~	~~No~~	~~Area sources are not subject to subpart JJ.~~
~~63.1(c)(4)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.1(c)(5)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.1(e)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.2~~	~~Yes~~	~~Additional terms are defined in 63.801(a) of subpart JJ. When overlap between subparts A and JJ occurs, subpart JJ takes precedence.~~
~~63.3~~	~~Yes~~	~~Other units used in subpart JJ are defined in 63.801(b).~~
~~63.4~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.5~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.6(a)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.6(b)(1)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.6(b)(2)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.6(b)(3)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.6(b)(4)~~	~~No~~	~~May apply when standards are proposed under Section 112(f) of the CAA.~~
~~63.6(b)(5)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.6(b)(7)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.6(c)(1)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.6(c)(2)~~	~~No~~	
~~63.6(c)(5)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.6(e)(1)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.6(e)(2)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.6(e)(3)~~	~~Yes~~	~~Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.~~
~~63.6(f)(1)~~	~~No~~	~~Affected sources complying through the procedures specified in 63.804 (a)(1), (a)(2), (b), (c)(1), (d)(1), (d)(2), (e)(1), and (e)(2) are subject to the emission standards at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.~~
~~63.6(f)(2)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.6(f)(3)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.6(g)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.6(h)~~	~~No~~	

~~63.6 (i)(1)-(i)(3)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.6(i)(4)(i)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.6(i)(4)(ii)~~	~~No~~	
~~63.6 (i)(5)-(i)(14)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.6(i)(16)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.6(j)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.7~~	~~Yes~~	~~Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.~~
~~63.8~~	~~Yes~~	~~Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.~~
~~63.9(a)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.9(b)~~	~~Yes~~	~~Existing sources are required to submit initial notification report within 270 days of the effective date.~~
~~63.9(c)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.9(d)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.9(e)~~	~~Yes~~	~~Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.~~
~~63.9(f)~~	~~No~~	
~~63.9(g)~~	~~Yes~~	~~Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.~~
~~63.9(h)~~	~~Yes~~	~~63.9(h)(2)(ii) applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.~~
~~63.9(i)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.9(j)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.10(a)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.10(b)(1)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.10(b)(2)~~	~~Yes~~	~~Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.~~
~~63.10(b)(3)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.10(c)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.10(d)(1)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.10(d)(2)~~	~~Yes~~	~~Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.~~
~~63.10(d)(3)~~	~~No~~	
~~63.10(d)(4)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.10(d)(5)~~	~~Yes~~	~~Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.~~
~~63.10(e)~~	~~Yes~~	~~Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.~~
~~63.10(f)~~	~~Yes~~	
~~63.11~~	~~No~~	
~~63.12-63.15~~	~~Yes~~	

~~Table 2 to Subpart JJ of Part 63—List of Volatile Hazardous Air Pollutants~~

~~Chemical name~~	~~CAS No.~~

~~Acetaldehyde..... 75070~~
~~Acetamide..... 60355~~
~~Acetonitrile..... 75058~~
~~Acetophenone..... 98862~~
~~2-Acetylaminofluorine..... 53963~~
~~Acrolein..... 107028~~
~~Acrylamide..... 79061~~
~~Acrylic acid..... 79107~~
~~Acrylonitrile..... 107131~~
~~Allyl chloride..... 107051~~
~~4-Aminobiphenyl..... 92671~~
~~Aniline..... 62533~~
~~o-Anisidine..... 90040~~
~~Benzene..... 71432~~
~~Benzidine..... 92875~~
~~Benzotrichloride..... 98077~~
~~Benzyl chloride..... 100447~~
~~Biphenyl..... 92524~~
~~Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)..... 117817~~
~~Bis (chloromethyl) ether..... 542881~~
~~Bromoform..... 75252~~
~~1,3-Butadiene..... 106990~~
~~Carbon disulfide..... 75150~~
~~Carbon tetrachloride..... 56235~~
~~Carbonyl sulfide..... 463581~~
~~Catechol..... 120809~~
~~Chloroacetic acid..... 79118~~
~~2-Chloroacetophenone..... 532274~~
~~Chlorobenzene..... 108907~~
~~Chloroform..... 67663~~
~~Chloromethyl methyl ether..... 107302~~
~~Chloroprene..... 126998~~
~~Cresols (isomers and mixture)..... 1319773~~
~~o-Cresol..... 95487~~
~~m-Cresol..... 108394~~
~~p-Cresol..... 106445~~
~~Cumene..... 98828~~
~~2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, including salts and esters)..... 94757~~
~~DDE (1,1-Dichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethylene)..... 72559~~
~~Diazomethane..... 334883~~
~~Dibenzofuran..... 132649~~
~~1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane..... 96128~~
~~Dibutylphthalate..... 84742~~
~~1,4-Dichlorobenzene..... 106467~~
~~3,3[prime]-Dichlorobenzidine..... 91941~~
~~Dichloroethyl ether (Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether)..... 111444~~
~~1,3-Dichloropropene..... 542756~~
~~Diethanolamine..... 111422~~
~~N,N-Dimethylaniline..... 121697~~
~~Diethyl sulfate..... 64675~~
~~3,3[prime]-Dimethoxybenzidine..... 119904~~
~~4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene..... 60117~~
~~3,3[prime]-Dimethylbenzidine..... 119937~~
~~Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride..... 79447~~
~~N,N-Dimethylformamide..... 68122~~
~~1,1-Dimethylhydrazine..... 57147~~
~~Dimethyl phthalate..... 131113~~
~~Dimethyl sulfate..... 77781~~
~~4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol, and salts..... 534521~~
~~2,4-Dinitrophenol..... 51285~~
~~2,4-Dinitrotoluene..... 121142~~
~~1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)..... 123911~~
~~1,2-Diphenylhydrazine..... 122667~~
~~Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)..... 106898~~
~~1,2-Epoxybutane..... 106887~~
~~Ethyl acrylate..... 140885~~
~~Ethylbenzene..... 100414~~
~~Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)..... 51796~~
~~Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)..... 75003~~
~~Ethylene dibromide (Dibromoethane)..... 106934~~

~~Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)..... 107062~~
~~Ethylene glycol..... 107211~~
~~Ethylene oxide..... 75218~~
~~Ethylenethiourea..... 96457~~
~~Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)..... 75343~~
~~Formaldehyde..... 50000~~
~~Glycolethers \a\..... .....~~
~~Hexachlorobenzene..... 118741~~
~~Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene..... 87683~~
~~Hexachloroethane..... 67721~~
~~Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate..... 822060~~
~~Hexamethylphosphoramide..... 680319~~
~~Hexane..... 110543~~
~~Hydrazine..... 302012~~
~~Hydroquinone..... 123319~~
~~Isophorone..... 78591~~
~~Maleic anhydride..... 108316~~
~~Methanol..... 67561~~
~~Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)..... 74839~~
~~Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)..... 74873~~
~~Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-Trichloroethane)..... 71556~~
~~Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)..... 78933~~
~~Methylhydrazine..... 60344~~
~~Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)..... 74884~~
~~Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)..... 108101~~
~~Methyl isocyanate..... 624839~~
~~Methyl methacrylate..... 80626~~
~~Methyl tert-butyl ether..... 1634044~~
~~4,4[prime]-Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline)..... 101144~~
~~Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)..... 75092~~
~~4,4[prime]-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (MDI)..... 101688~~
~~4,4[prime]-Methylenedianiline..... 101779~~
~~Naphthalene..... 91203~~
~~Nitrobenzene..... 98953~~
~~4-Nitrobiphenyl..... 92933~~
~~4-Nitrophenol..... 100027~~
~~2-Nitropropane..... 79469~~
~~N-Nitroso-N-methylurea..... 684935~~
~~N-Nitrosodimethylamine..... 62759~~
~~N-Nitrosomorpholine..... 59892~~
~~Phenol..... 108952~~
~~p-Phenylenediamine..... 106503~~
~~Phosgene..... 75445~~
~~Phthalic anhydride..... 85449~~
~~Polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclors)..... 1336363~~
~~Polycyclic Organic Matter \b\..... .....~~
~~1,3-Propane sultone..... 1120714~~
~~beta-Propiolactone..... 57578~~
~~Propionaldehyde..... 123386~~
~~Propoxur (Baygon)..... 114261~~
~~Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)..... 78875~~
~~Propylene oxide..... 75569~~
~~1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)..... 75558~~
~~Quinone..... 106514~~
~~Styrene..... 100425~~
~~Styrene oxide..... 96093~~
~~2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin..... 1746016~~
~~1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane..... 79345~~
~~Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)..... 127184~~
~~Toluene..... 108883~~
~~2,4-Toluenediamine..... 95807~~
~~Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate..... 584849~~
~~o-Toluidine..... 95534~~
~~1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene..... 120821~~
~~1,1,2-Trichloroethane..... 79005~~
~~Trichloroethylene..... 79016~~
~~2,4,5-Trichlorophenol..... 95954~~
~~2,4,6-Trichlorophenol..... 88062~~
~~Triethylamine..... 121448~~
~~Trifluralin..... 1582098~~
~~2,2,4-Trimethylpentane..... 540841~~

~~Vinyl acetate~~	~~108054~~
~~Vinyl bromide~~	~~593602~~
~~Vinyl chloride~~	~~75014~~
~~Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene)~~	~~75354~~
~~Xylenes (isomers and mixture)~~	~~1330207~~
~~o-Xylene~~	~~95476~~
~~m-Xylene~~	~~108383~~
~~p-Xylene~~	~~106423~~

~~\a\ Includes mono- and di-ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycols and triethylene glycol; R-(OCH2CH2) RR-OR where:~~
~~n = 1, 2, or 3,~~
~~R = alkyl or aryl groups~~
~~R[prime]= R, H, or groups which, when removed, yield glycol ethers with the structure: R-(OCH2CH2)n_OH. Polymers are excluded from the glycol category.~~
~~\b\ Includes organic compounds with more than one benzene ring, and which have a boiling point greater than or equal to 100°C.~~

~~Table 3 to Subpart JJ of Part 63—Summary of Emission Limits~~

~~Emission point~~	~~Existing source~~	~~New source~~
~~Finishing Operations:~~		
~~(a) Achieve a weighted average VHAP content across all coatings (maximum kg VHAP/kg solids [lb VHAP/lb solids], as applied.....~~	~~\a\ 1.0~~	~~\a\ 0.8~~
~~(b) Use compliant finishing materials (maximum kg VHAP/kg solids [lb VHAP/lb solids], as applied):~~		
~~_stains.....~~	~~\a\ 1.0~~	~~\a\ 1.0~~
~~_washcoats.....~~	~~\a,b\ 1.0~~	~~\a,b\ 0.8~~
~~_sealers.....~~	~~\a\ 1.0~~	~~\a\ 0.8~~
~~_topcoats.....~~	~~\a\ 1.0~~	~~\a\ 0.8~~
~~_basecoats.....~~	~~\a,b\ 1.0~~	~~\a,b\ 0.8~~
~~_enamels.....~~	~~\a,b\ 1.0~~	~~\a,b\ 0.8~~
~~_thinners (maximum percent VHAP allowable); or.....~~	~~10.0~~	~~10.0~~
~~(c) As an alternative, use control device; or.....~~	~~\c\ 1.0~~	~~\c\ 0.8~~
~~(d) Use any combination of (a), (b), and (c)~~	~~1.0~~	~~0.8~~
~~Cleaning Operations:~~		
~~Strippable spray booth material (maximum VOC content, kg VOC/kg solids [lb VOC/lb solids]).....~~	~~0.8~~	~~0.8~~
~~Contact Adhesives:~~		
~~(a) Use compliant contact adhesives (maximum kg VHAP/kg solids [lb VHAP/lb solids], as applied) based on following criteria:~~		
~~i. For aerosol adhesives, and for contact adhesives applied to nonporous substrates.....~~	~~\d\ NA~~	~~\d\ NA~~
~~ii. For foam adhesives used in products that meet flammability requirements....~~	~~1.8~~	~~0.2~~
~~iii. For all other contact adhesives (including foam adhesives used in products that do not meet flammability requirements); or.....~~	~~1.0~~	~~0.2~~
~~(b) Use a control device.....~~	~~\e\ 1.0~~	~~\e\ 0.2~~

~~\a\ The limits refer to the VHAP content of the coating, as applied.~~
~~\b\ Washcoats, basecoats, and enamels must comply with the limits presented in this table if they are purchased premade, that is, if they are not formulated onsite by thinning other finishing materials. If they are formulated onsite, they must be formulated using compliant finishing materials, i.e., those that meet the limits specified in this table, and thinners containing no more than 3.0 percent VHAP by weight.~~
~~\c\ The control device must operate at an efficiency that is equivalent~~

~~to no greater than 1.0 kilogram (or 0.8 kilogram) of VHAP being emitted from the affected emission source per kilogram of solids used.~~
~~\d\ There is no limit on the VHAP content of these adhesives.~~
~~\e\ The control device must operate at an efficiency that is equivalent to no greater than 1.0 kilogram (or 0.2 kilogram) of VHAP being emitted from the affected emission source per kilogram of solids used.~~

~~Table 4 to Subpart JJ of Part 63—Pollutants Excluded From Use in Cleaning and Washoff Solvents~~

Chemical name	CAS No.
4-Aminobiphenyl	92671
Styrene oxide	96093
Diethyl sulfate	64675
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59892
Dimethyl formamide	68122
Hexamethylphosphoramide	680319
Acetamide	60355
4,4[prime]-Methylenedianiline	101779
o-Anisidine	90040
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1746016
Beryllium salts	.....
Benzidine	92875
N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	684935
Bis (chloromethyl) ether	542881
Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride	79447
Chromium compounds (hexavalent)	.....
1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)	75558
Arsenic and inorganic arsenic compounds	99999904
Hydrazine	302012
1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine	57147
Beryllium compounds	7440417
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96128
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759
Cadmium compounds	.....
Benzo (a) pyrene	50328
Polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclors)	1336363
Heptachlor	76448
3,3[prime]-Dimethyl benzidine	119937
Nickel subsulfide	12035722
Acrylamide	79061
Hexachlorobenzene	118741
Chlordane	57749
1,3-Propane sultone	1120714
1,3-Butadiene	106990
Nickel refinery dust	.....
2-Acetylaminoflourine	53963
3,3[prime]-Dichlorobenzidine	53963
Lindane (hexachlorcyclohexane, gamma)	58899
2,4-Toluene diamine	95807
Dichloroethyl ether (Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether)	111444
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667
Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene)	8001352
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142
3,3[prime]-Dimethoxybenzidine	119904
Formaldehyde	50000
4,4[prime]-Methylene bis (2-chloroaniline)	101144
Acrylonitrile	107131
Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106934
DDE (1,1-p-chlorophenyl 1-2 dichloroethylene)	72559
Chlorobenzilate	510156
Dichlorvos	62737
Vinyl chloride	75014
Coke Oven Emissions	.....
Ethylene oxide	75218
Ethylene thiourea	96457
Vinyl bromide (bromoethene)	593602
Selenium sulfide (mono and di)	7488564
Chloroform	67663
Pentachlorophenol	87865

~~Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)~~	~~51796~~
~~Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)~~	~~107062~~
~~Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)~~	~~78875~~
~~Carbon tetrachloride~~	~~56235~~
~~Benzene~~	~~71432~~
~~Methyl hydrazine~~	~~60344~~
~~Ethyl acrylate~~	~~140885~~
~~Propylene oxide~~	~~75569~~
~~Aniline~~	~~62533~~
~~1,4-Dichlorobenzene(p)~~	~~106467~~
~~2,4,6-Trichlorophenol~~	~~88062~~
~~Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)~~	~~117817~~
~~o-Toluidine~~	~~95534~~
~~Propoxur~~	~~114261~~
~~1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)~~	~~123911~~
~~Acetaldehyde~~	~~75070~~
~~Bromoform~~	~~75252~~
~~Captan~~	~~133062~~
~~Epichlorohydrin~~	~~106898~~
~~Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)~~	~~75092~~
~~Dibenz (ah) anthracene~~	~~53703~~
~~Chrysene~~	~~218019~~
~~Dimethyl aminoazobenzene~~	~~60117~~
~~Benzo (a) anthracene~~	~~56553~~
~~Benzo (b) fluoranthene~~	~~205992~~
~~Antimony trioxide~~	~~1309644~~
~~2-Nitropropane~~	~~79469~~
~~1,3-Dichloropropene~~	~~542756~~
~~7, 12-Dimethylbenz(a) anthracene~~	~~57976~~
~~Benz(c) acridine~~	~~225514~~
~~Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene~~	~~193395~~
~~1,2:7,8-Dibenzopyrene~~	~~189559~~

~~Table 5 to Subpart JJ of Part 63—List of VHAP of Potential Concern Identified by Industry~~

CAS No.	Chemical name	EPA de minimis, tons/yr
~~68122~~	~~Dimethyl formamide~~	~~1.0~~
~~50000~~	~~Formaldehyde~~	~~0.2~~
~~75092~~	~~Methylene chloride~~	~~4.0~~
~~79469~~	~~2-Nitropropane~~	~~1.0~~
~~78591~~	~~Isophorone~~	~~0.7~~
~~1000425~~	~~Styrene monomer~~	~~1.0~~
~~108952~~	~~Phenol~~	~~0.1~~
~~111422~~	~~Dimethanolamine~~	~~5.0~~
~~109864~~	~~2-Methoxyethanol~~	~~10.0~~
~~111159~~	~~2-Ethoxyethyl acetate~~	~~10.0~~

~~Table 6 to Subpart JJ of Part 63—VHAP of Potential Concern~~

CAS No.	Chemical name	EPA de minimis, tons/yr*
~~92671~~	~~4-Aminobiphenyl~~	~~1.0~~
~~96093~~	~~Styrene oxide~~	~~1.0~~
~~64675~~	~~Diethyl sulfate~~	~~1.0~~
~~59892~~	~~N-Nitrosomorpholine~~	~~1.0~~
~~68122~~	~~Dimethyl formamide~~	~~1.0~~
~~680319~~	~~Hexamethylphosphoramide~~	~~0.01~~
~~60355~~	~~Acetamide~~	~~1.0~~
~~101779~~	~~4,4[prime]-Methylenedianiline~~	~~1.0~~
~~90040~~	~~o-Anisidine~~	~~1.0~~
~~1746016~~	~~2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin.~~	~~0.00000006~~
~~92875~~	~~Benzidine~~	~~0.00003~~

~~684935~~	~~N-Nitroso-N-methylurea~~	~~0.00002~~
~~542881~~	~~Bis(chloromethyl) ether~~	~~0.00003~~
~~79447~~	~~Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride~~	~~0.002~~
~~75558~~	~~1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine).~~	~~0.0003~~
~~57147~~	~~1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine~~	~~0.0008~~
~~96128~~	~~1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane~~	~~0.001~~
~~62759~~	~~N-Nitrosodimethylamine~~	~~0.0001~~
~~50328~~	~~Benzo (a) pyrene~~	~~0.001~~
~~1336363~~	~~Polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclors).~~	~~0.0009~~
~~76448~~	~~Heptachlor~~	~~0.002~~
~~119937~~	~~3,3[prime]-Dimethyl benzidine~~	~~0.001~~
~~79061~~	~~Acrylamide~~	~~0.002~~
~~118741~~	~~Hexachlorobenzene~~	~~0.004~~
~~57749~~	~~Chlordane~~	~~0.005~~
~~1120714~~	~~1,3-Propane sultone~~	~~0.003~~
~~106990~~	~~1,3-Butadiene~~	~~0.007~~
~~53963~~	~~2-Acetylaminoflourine~~	~~0.0005~~
~~91941~~	~~3,3[prime]-Dichlorobenzidine~~	~~0.02~~
~~58899~~	~~Lindane (hexachlorocyclohexane, gamma).~~	~~0.005~~
~~95807~~	~~2,4-Toluene diamine~~	~~0.002~~
~~111444~~	~~Dichloroethyl ether (Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether).~~	~~0.006~~
~~122667~~	~~1,2_Diphenylhydrazine~~	~~0.009~~
~~8001352~~	~~Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene).~~	~~0.006~~
~~121142~~	~~2,4-Dinitrotoluene~~	~~0.002~~
~~119904~~	~~3,3[prime]-Dimethoxybenzidine~~	~~0.01~~
~~50000~~	~~Formaldehyde~~	~~0.2~~
~~101144~~	~~4,4[prime]-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline).~~	~~0.02~~
~~107131~~	~~Acrylonitrile~~	~~0.03~~
~~106934~~	~~Ethylene dibromide(1,2-Dibromoethane).~~	~~0.01~~
~~72559~~	~~DDE (1,1-p-chlorophenyl 1-2 dichloroethylene).~~	~~0.01~~
~~510156~~	~~Chlorobenzilate~~	~~0.04~~
~~62737~~	~~Dichlorvos~~	~~0.02~~
~~75014~~	~~Vinyl chloride~~	~~0.02~~
~~75218~~	~~Ethylene oxide~~	~~0.09~~
~~96457~~	~~Ethylene thiourea~~	~~0.06~~
~~593602~~	~~Vinyl bromide (bromoethene)~~	~~0.06~~
~~67663~~	~~Chloroform~~	~~0.09~~
~~87865~~	~~Pentachlorophenol~~	~~0.07~~
~~51796~~	~~Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)~~	~~0.08~~
~~107062~~	~~Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane).~~	~~0.08~~
~~78875~~	~~Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane).~~	~~0.1~~
~~56235~~	~~Carbon tetrachloride~~	~~0.1~~
~~71432~~	~~Benzene~~	~~0.2~~
~~140885~~	~~Ethyl acrylate~~	~~0.1~~
~~75569~~	~~Propylene oxide~~	~~0.5~~
~~62533~~	~~Aniline~~	~~0.1~~
~~106467~~	~~1,4-Dichlorobenzene(p)~~	~~0.3~~
~~88062~~	~~2,4,6-Trichlorophenol~~	~~0.6~~
~~117817~~	~~Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP).~~	~~0.5~~
~~95534~~	~~o-Toluidine~~	~~0.4~~
~~114261~~	~~Propoxur~~	~~2.0~~
~~79016~~	~~Trichloroethylene~~	~~1.0~~
~~123911~~	~~1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)~~	~~0.6~~
~~75070~~	~~Acetaldehyde~~	~~0.9~~
~~75252~~	~~Bromoform~~	~~2.0~~
~~133062~~	~~Captan~~	~~2.0~~
~~106898~~	~~Epichlorohydrin~~	~~2.0~~
~~75092~~	~~Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane).~~	~~4.0~~
~~127184~~	~~Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene).~~	~~4.0~~

~~53703~~	~~Dibenz (ah) anthracene~~	~~0.01~~
~~218019~~	~~Chrysene~~	~~0.01~~
~~60117~~	~~Dimethyl aminoazobenzene~~	~~1.0~~
~~56553~~	~~Benzo (a) anthracene~~	~~0.01~~
~~205992~~	~~Benzo (b) fluoranthene~~	~~0.01~~
~~79469~~	~~2-Nitropropane~~	~~1.0~~
~~542756~~	~~1,3-Dichloropropene~~	~~1.0~~
~~57976~~	~~7,12-Dimethylbenz (a) anthracene~~	~~0.01~~
~~225514~~	~~Benz(c)acridine~~	~~0.01~~
~~193395~~	~~Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene~~	~~0.01~~
~~189559~~	~~1,2:7,8-Dibenzopyrene~~	~~0.01~~
~~79345~~	~~1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane~~	~~0.03~~
~~91225~~	~~Quinoline~~	~~0.0006~~
~~75354~~	~~Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene).~~	~~0.04~~
~~87683~~	~~Hexachlorobutadiene~~	~~0.09~~
~~82688~~	~~Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintobenzene).~~	~~0.03~~
~~78591~~	~~Isophorone~~	~~0.7~~
~~79005~~	~~1,1,2-Trichloroethane~~	~~0.1~~
~~74873~~	~~Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)~~	~~1.0~~
~~67721~~	~~Hexachloroethane~~	~~0.5~~
~~1582098~~	~~Trifluralin~~	~~0.9~~
~~1319773~~	~~Cresols/Cresylic acid (isomers and mixture).~~	~~1.0~~
~~108394~~	~~m-Cresol~~	~~1.0~~
~~75343~~	~~Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane).~~	~~1.0~~
~~95487~~	~~o-Cresol~~	~~1.0~~
~~106445~~	~~p-Cresol~~	~~1.0~~
~~74884~~	~~Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)~~	~~1.0~~
~~100425~~	~~Styrene~~	~~1.0~~
~~107051~~	~~Allyl chloride~~	~~1.0~~
~~334883~~	~~Diazomethane~~	~~1.0~~
~~95954~~	~~2,4,5_Trichlorophenol~~	~~1.0~~
~~133904~~	~~Chloramben~~	~~1.0~~
~~106887~~	~~1,2_Epoxybutane~~	~~1.0~~
~~108054~~	~~Vinyl acetate~~	~~1.0~~
~~126998~~	~~Chloroprene~~	~~1.0~~
~~123319~~	~~Hydroquinone~~	~~1.0~~
~~92933~~	~~4-Nitrobiphenyl~~	~~1.0~~
~~56382~~	~~Parathion~~	~~0.1~~
~~13463393~~	~~Nickel Carbonyl~~	~~0.1~~
~~60344~~	~~Methyl hydrazine~~	~~0.006~~
~~151564~~	~~Ethylene imine~~	~~0.0003~~
~~77781~~	~~Dimethyl sulfate~~	~~0.1~~
~~107302~~	~~Chloromethyl methyl ether~~	~~0.1~~
~~57578~~	~~beta-Propiolactone~~	~~0.1~~
~~100447~~	~~Benzyl chloride~~	~~0.04~~
~~98077~~	~~Benzotrichloride~~	~~0.0006~~
~~107028~~	~~Acrolein~~	~~0.04~~
~~584849~~	~~2,4_Toluene diisocyanate~~	~~0.1~~
~~75741~~	~~Tetramethyl lead~~	~~0.01~~
~~78002~~	~~Tetraethyl lead~~	~~0.01~~
~~12108133~~	~~Methylcyclopentadienyl manganese~~	~~0.1~~
~~624839~~	~~Methyl isocyanate~~	~~0.1~~
~~77474~~	~~Hexachlorocyclopentadiene~~	~~0.1~~
~~62207765~~	~~Fluomine~~	~~0.1~~
~~10210681~~	~~Cobalt carbonyl~~	~~0.1~~
~~79118~~	~~Chloroacetic acid~~	~~0.1~~
~~534521~~	~~4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol, and salts~~	~~0.1~~
~~101688~~	~~Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate~~	~~0.1~~
~~108952~~	~~Phenol~~	~~0.1~~
~~62384~~	~~Mercury, (acetato-o) phenyl~~	~~0.01~~
~~98862~~	~~Acetophenone~~	~~1.0~~
~~108316~~	~~Maleic anhydride~~	~~1.0~~
~~532274~~	~~2-Chloroacetophenone~~	~~0.06~~
~~51285~~	~~2,4-Dinitrophenol~~	~~1.0~~
~~109864~~	~~2-Methyoxy ethanol~~	~~10.0~~
~~98953~~	~~Nitrobenzene~~	~~1.0~~
~~74839~~	~~Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)~~	~~10.0~~

~~75150~~	~~Carbon disulfide~~	~~1.0~~
~~121697~~	~~N,N-Dimethylaniline~~	~~1.0~~
~~106514~~	~~Quinone~~	~~5.0~~
~~123386~~	~~Propionaldehyde~~	~~5.0~~
~~120809~~	~~Catechol~~	~~5.0~~
~~85449~~	~~Phthalic anhydride~~	~~5.0~~
~~463581~~	~~Carbonyl sulfide~~	~~5.0~~
~~132649~~	~~Dibenzofurans~~	~~5.0~~
~~100027~~	~~4-Nitrophenol~~	~~5.0~~
~~540841~~	~~2,2,4-Trimethylpentane~~	~~5.0~~
~~111422~~	~~Diethanolamine~~	~~5.0~~
~~822060~~	~~Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate~~	~~5.0~~
	~~Glycol ethers \a\~~	~~5.0~~
	~~Polycyclic organic matter \b\~~	~~0.01~~

~~* These values are based on the de minimis levels provided in the proposed rulemaking pursuant to section 112(g) of the Act using a 70-year lifetime exposure duration for all VHAP. Default assumptions and the de minimis values based on inhalation reference doses (RfC) are not changed by this adjustment.~~

~~\a\ Except for ethylene glycol butyl ether, ethylene glycol ethyl ether (2-ethoxy ethanol), ethylene glycol hexyl ether, ethylene glycol methyl ether (2-methoxyethanol), ethylene glycol phenyl ether, ethylene glycol propyl ether, ethylene glycol mono-2-ethylhexyl ether, diethylene glycol butyl ether, diethylene glycol ethyl ether, diethylene glycol methyl ether, diethylene glycol hexyl ether, diethylene glycol phenyl ether, diethylene glycol propyl ether, triethylene glycol butyl ether, triethylene glycol ethyl ether, triethylene glycol methyl ether, triethylene glycol propyl ether, ethylene glycol butyl ether acetate, ethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate, and diethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate.~~

~~\b\ Except for benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, 7,12-dimethylbenz(a)anthracene, benz(c)acridine, chrysene, dibenz(ah) anthracene, 1,2:7,8-dibenzopyrene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, but including dioxins and furans.~~

Change No. 40 JOFCO, Inc., Plant 1, and JOFCO, Inc., Plant 2, were determined to be one source on July 1, 1998. On January 23, 2008, 326 IAC 6.5-4 was updated such that the 326 IAC 6.5-4-20 containing the emission limitations for Plant 2 was repealed and these limits were incorporated into 326 IAC 6.5-4-19. Condition D.2.1 is updated as follows to reflect the corrected rule citation and rule title:

D.2.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6.5-4-~~20~~**19**]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-4~~-20~~**-19** (Dubois County; ~~Jasper Office Furniture~~**JOFCO Inc. Plants 1 and 2**), the particulate emissions from the Plant 1 woodworking operation, identified as PLANT 1, W-1, shall be limited to less than one and two tenths (1.2) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Change No. 41 Condition D.2.2 is updated as follows to identify the permit number where the emission limit was first established for PLANT 2, W-1:

D.2.2 Particulate [326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a)] [326 IAC 2-7]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a) (Nonattainment Area Particulate Limitations), **and OP 19-01-90-0264, issued on March 1, 1988,** the particulate emissions from the Plant 2 woodworking operation (PLANT 2, W-1) shall be limited to three-hundredths (0.03) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf) of exhaust air.

(b) Pursuant to OP 19-01-90-0264, issued on March 1, 1988, the particulate emissions from the Plant 2 woodworking operation (PLANT 2, W-1) shall be limited to less than five (5.0) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Change No. 42 For clarity, IDEM, OAQ has changed references to the general conditions such as "in accordance with Section B", "in accordance with Section C", or other similar language to "Section C...contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition. On October 27, 2010, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board issued revisions to 326 IAC 2. These revisions resulted in changes to the rule sites listed in the permit. These changes are not changes to the underlining provisions. IDEM, OAQ, has updated the rule cite and clarified the requirements in Condition D.2.3, Preventive Maintenance Plan, as follows:

D.2.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(~~13~~**12**)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan~~, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit,~~ is required for these facilities and their control devices. **Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition.**

Change No. 43 Condition D.2.4, Particulate Control, has been updated as follows 1) to clarify that this requirement is expected to "ensure compliance" with the emission limitations and standards in Conditions D.2.1 and D.2.2, and 2) to remove the clarification regarding multi-compartment baghouses since this language has been moved to Condition D.2.7 (shown below):

D.2.4 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

(a) Pursuant to T 037-5984-00107, issued on August 6, 1999, and in order to ~~comply~~**ensure compliance** with Conditions D.2.1 and D.2.2, the baghouses for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the two (2) woodworking operations (PLANT 1, W-1 and PLANT 2, W-1) at all times that either of the two (2) woodworking operations (PLANT 1, W-1 and PLANT 2, W-1) is in operation.

(b) In the event that bag failure is observed in a multi-compartment baghouse, if operations will continue for ten (10) days or more after the failure is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.

Change No. 44 For clarity, IDEM, OAQ has changed references to the general conditions such as "in accordance with Section B", "in accordance with Section C", or other similar language to "Section C...contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition. Condition D.2.5, Visible Emissions Notations, is updated as follows:

D.2.5 Visible Emissions Notations [40 CFR 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)]

(a) Visible emission notations of the two (2) woodworking operations (PLANT 1, W-1 and PLANT 2, W-1) stack exhausts shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when venting to the atmosphere. 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 **a** reasonable response ~~steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances.~~**. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.** Failure to take response steps ~~in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances~~ shall be considered a deviation from this permit. **.**

Change No. 45 Condition D.2.7 is corrected as follows:

D.2.7 Broken or Failed Bag Detection [40 CFR 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)]

(a) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

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

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

Change No. 46 For clarity, IDEM, OAQ has changed references to the general conditions such as "in accordance with Section B", "in accordance with Section C", or other similar language to "Section C...contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition. Condition D.2.8, Record Keeping Requirements, has been updated as follows to clarify that this requirement is expected to " document **the** compliance **status**" with the respective emission limitations and standards:

D.2.8 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document **the** compliance **status** with Condition D.2.5, the Permittee shall maintain records of daily visible emission notations of the two (2) woodworking operations (PLANT 1, W-1 and PLANT 2, W-1) stack exhausts. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g., the woodworking operation did not operate that day, or the exhaust air was vented indoors).

(b) To document **the** compliance **status** with Condition D.2.6, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections required under Condition D.2.6. **The Permittee shall include in its record when an inspection is not taken and the reason for the lack of an inspection (e.g., the woodworking operation did not operate that day).**

(c) ~~All records shall be maintained in accordance with~~ Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements~~, of~~ **contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the record keeping required by** this ~~permit~~**condition**.

Change No. 47 JOFCO, Inc., Plant 1, and JOFCO, Inc., Plant 2, were determined to be one source on July 1, 1998. On January 23, 2008, 326 IAC 6.5-4 was updated such that the 326 IAC 6.5-4-20 containing the emission limitations for Plant 2 was repealed and these limits were incorporated into 326 IAC 6.5-4-19. Condition D.3.1 is updated as follows to reflect the corrected rule title:

D.3.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6.5-4-19]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-4-19 (Dubois County; ~~Jasper Office Furniture Co.,~~**JOFCO** Inc~~., Plant~~**. Plants** 1 **and 2**), the particulate emissions from the Plant 1 boiler, identified as PLANT 1, B-1, shall be limited to less than:

(a) Six-tenths (0.60) pounds per million British thermal units; and

(b) Twenty-three and six-tenths (23.6) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Change No. 48 Condition D.3.2 is updated as follows to clarify the rule citation for the particulate emissions limitation:

D.3.2 Particulate [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2**(b)(1)(C)** (Nonattainment Area Particulate Limitations), the particulate emissions from the Plant 2 boiler (PLANT 2, B-1) shall not exceed six-tenths (0.6) pound per million British thermal units.

Change No. 49 Condition D.3.3 is updated as follows to clarify that the emissions limitation applies to each of the two (2) boilers (PLANT 1, B-1 and PLANT 2, B-1):

D.3.3 Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) [326 IAC 7-1.1-1] [326 IAC 2-2]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1 (SO_2 Emissions Limitations), the SO_2 emissions from each of the two (2) boilers (PLANT 1, B-1 and PLANT 2, B-1) shall not exceed six (6.0) pounds per million British thermal units heat input **each** while combusting coal.

(b) The sulfur content of coal shall be limited to less than three and five-tenths percent (3.5%) in order to limit sulfur dioxide emissions from each boiler to less than six and zero-tenths (6.0) pounds per million British thermal units (MMBtu) and less than two hundred fifty (250) tons per year, based on a heat content of British thermal units per pound of coal. This limitation will also ensure that the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) do not apply to either of the two (2) boilers.

Change No. 50 For clarity, IDEM, OAQ has changed references to the general conditions such as "in accordance with Section B", "in accordance with Section C", or other similar language to "Section C...contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition. On October 27, 2010, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board issued revisions to 326 IAC 2. These revisions resulted in changes to the rule sites listed in the permit. These changes are not changes to the underlining provisions. IDEM, OAQ, has updated the rule cite and clarified the requirements in Condition D.3.4, Preventive Maintenance Plan, as follows:

D.3.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(~~13)]~~**12)]**

A Preventive Maintenance Plan~~, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit,~~ is required for these facilities and their control devices. **Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition.**

Change No. 51 Condition D.3.5, Particulate Control, has been added as follows because the particulate control devices must be operation and controlling emissions in order to "ensure compliance" with the emission limitations and standards in Conditions D.3.1 and D.3.2:

~~D.3.5~~**D.3.5 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]**

In order to ensure compliance with Conditions D.3.1 and D.3.2, each cyclone for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the respective, associated wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boiler (PLANT 1, B-1 or PLANT 2, B-1) at all times that the associated wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boilers (PLANT 1, B-1 or PLANT 2, B-1) is in operation and burning coal.

Change No. 52 For clarity, IDEM, OAQ has changed references to the general conditions such as "in accordance with Section B", "in accordance with Section C", or other similar language to "Section C...contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition. Additionally, IDEM, OAQ, has identified this requirements as meeting the requirements for Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) under 40 CFR 64. Condition D.3.7 (formerly D.3.6), Visible Emissions Notations, is updated as follows:

D.3.~~6~~**7** Visible Emissions Notations **[40 CFR 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)]**

(a) Visible emission notations of each of the two (2) boilers (PLANT 1, B-1 and PLANT 2, B-1) stack exhausts shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.

(c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.

(d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.

(e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take **a** reasonable response ~~in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances~~**. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition**. Failure to take response steps ~~in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances~~ shall be considered a deviation from this permit**.**

Change No. 53 Condition D.3.8, Cyclone Failure Detection, has been added as follows because the cyclone for particulate control is an essential component for compliance with the emission limitations and standards in Conditions D.3.1 and D.3.2:

D.3.8 Cyclone Failure Detection

In the event that cyclone failure has been observed when combusting coal, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. The emission units shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emission unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B – Emergency Provisions).

Change No. 54 For clarity, IDEM, OAQ has changed references to the general conditions such as "in accordance with Section B", "in accordance with Section C", or other similar language to "Section C...contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition. Condition D.3.9, Record Keeping Requirements, has been updated as follows to clarify that this requirement is expected to " document the compliance **status**" with the respective emission limitations and standards:

D.3.9 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document **the** compliance **status** with Conditions D.3.3 and D.3.5, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (5) below. Records maintained for (1) through (5) shall be taken monthly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the SO_2 emission limits established in Condition D.3.3.

(1) Calendar dates covered in the compliance determination period; and;

(2) Actual coal usage since last compliance determination period; and;

(3) Sulfur content, heat content, and ash content; and;

(4) Sulfur dioxide emission rates; and;

(5) Vendor analysis of coal and coal supplier certification.

(b) To document **the** compliance **status** with Condition D.3.~~6~~**7**, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of visible emission notations of the boiler stack exhausts. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g., the boiler did not operate that day).

(c) ~~All records shall be maintained in accordance with~~ Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements~~, of this permit.~~ **contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the record keeping required by this condition.**

Change No. 55 For clarity, IDEM, OAQ has changed references to the general conditions such as "in accordance with Section B", "in accordance with Section C", or other similar language to "Section C...contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition. Condition D.3.10 (formerly D.3.8), Record Keeping Requirements, has been updated as follows to clarify that this requirement is expected to " document the compliance **status** " with the respective emission limitations and standards:

D.3.~~8~~**10** Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document **the** compliance **status** with Condition D.3.3 shall be ~~submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit,~~ **submitted** using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, ~~within~~ **no later than** thirty (30) days ~~after~~**following** the end of ~~the~~**each calendar** quarter ~~being reported.~~**.** The report submitted by the Permittee does require ~~the~~**a** certification ~~by~~**that meets** the ~~"~~**requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "**responsible official~~"~~**"** as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). **Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reporting required by this condition.**

Change No. 56 Condition D.4.2, Preventive Maintenance Plan, has been added as follows because the emission units and their control devices must be operating properly to comply with the emission limitations and standards in Condition D.4.1

D.4.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition.

Change No. 57 Condition D.4.3, Particulate Control, has been added as follows because the particulate control devices must be in operation and controlling emissions in order to ensure compliance with the emission limitation and standards in Condition D.4.1:

D.4.3 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

(a) In order to ensure compliance with Condition D.4.1, any fabric filters, scrubbers, mist collectors, wet collectors, and electrostatic precipitators, for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the grinding and machining operations at all times that any of the grinding and machining operations are in operation and venting to the atmosphere.

(b) In the event that bag failure is observed in a multi-compartment baghouse, if operations will continue for ten (10) days or more after the failure is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.

Change No. 58 Condition D.4.4, Visible Emissions Notations, is added as follows because the Permittee must monitor the emission points for excess emissions. Excess emissions may be an indicator of non-compliance with the emission limitations and standards in Condition D.4.1.

D.4.4 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of each of the grinding and machining operations stack exhausts shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when venting to the atmosphere. 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 a reasonable response. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

Change No. 59 Conditions D.4.5, Baghouse Inspections, and D.4.5, Broken or Failed Bag Detection, are added as follows because the control devices must be operating properly to avoid excess emissions. Excess emissions may be an indicator of non-compliance with the emission limitations and standards in Condition D.4.1.

D.4.5 Baghouse Inspections

An inspection shall be performed each calendar quarter of all bags controlling the insignificant grinding and machining operations that are venting to the atmosphere. All defective bags shall be replaced.

D.4.6 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

(a) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the operations are vented indoors or the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

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

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

Change No. 60 Condition D.4.7, Record Keeping Requirements, has been added as follows because the Permittee is required to keep records of daily visible emission notations to document the compliance status with the emission limitation and standards in Condition D.4.1:

D.4.7 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.4.4, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of visible emission notations of the baghouse stack exhausts when venting to the atmosphere. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g., the emission unit did not vent to the atmosphere).

(b) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the record keeping required by this condition.

Change No. 61 The requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJ, are included as follows under Section E.1 (formerly Conditions D.1.12 and D.1.13):

SECTION E.1 National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations

Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]: Surface coating booths

Plant 1:

(a) Eight (8) surface coating booths, identified as SB-1, SB-2, SB-3, SB-4, SB-5, SB-6, SB-7 and SB-9, each equipped with dry filters for particulate control. SB-1 through SB-7 were constructed prior to October 7, 1974. SB-9 was originally constructed in 1988, removed in 1999, reconstructed in 2000, and relocated from Plant 2 in 2001; and one (1) dip tank, constructed in 1988:

(1) SB-1 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-1, SC-2 and SC-3.

(2) SB-2 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-4.

(3) SB-3 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-5.

(4) SB-4 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-6.

(5) SB-5 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-7 and SC-8.

(6) SB-6 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-9 and SC-10.

(7) SB-7 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-11.

(8) SB-9 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-11 and SC-12.

Plant 2:

(a) Surface coating operations, each equipped with dry filters for particulate control, consisting of seven (7) spray booths, identified as SB-11 through SB-17, each constructed in 1983; two (2) spray booths, identified as SB-24 and SB-25, constructed in 1988, removed in 1999 and reconstructed in 2000; five (5) spray booths, identified as SB-18, SB-19, SB-20, SB-22 and SB-23, constructed prior to October 7, 1974 and relocated from Plant 1 in 2001; one (1) spray booth, identified as SB-21, constructed in 1991; one (1) spray booth, identified as SB-26, constructed prior to October 7, 1974 and relocated from Plant 1 in 2002:

(1) SB-11 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-1, SC-2 and SC-3.

(2) SB-12 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-4.

(3) SB-13 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-5.

(4) SB-14 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-6.

(5) SB-15 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-7.

(6) SB-16 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-8.

(7) SB-17 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-9 and SC-10.

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]: Surface coating booths (continued)

(8) SB-18 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-11 and SC-12.

(9) SB-19 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-13.

(10) SB-20 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-14.

(11) SB-21 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-15.

(12) SB-22 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-16.

(13) SB-23 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stacks SC-17 and

SC-18.

(14) SB-24 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-19.

(15) SB-25 is equipped with HVLP spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-20.

(16) SB-26 is equipped with air assisted airless spray applicators, and exhausts to Stack SC-21.

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

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

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

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.800(e), the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1 for the surface coating booths (SB-1 through SB-7, SB-9, and SB-11 through SB-26) as specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJ in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ.

E.1.2 National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations [40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ] [326 IAC 20-14]

Pursuant to CFR 63.800(f), the Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ (National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-14, and included as Attachment A, for the surface coating booths (SB-1 through SB-7, SB-9, and SB-11 through SB-26) on and after December 7, 1998:

(1) 40 CFR 63.800 (a), (e), and (f)
(2) 40 CFR 63.801
(3) 40 CFR 63.802(a) and (c)
(4) 40 CFR 63.803
(5) 40 CFR 63.804 (a)(1, 2 and 4), (b), (c)(1), (f)(1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8), (g)(1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, and 9), and (h)
(6) 40 CFR 63.805(a)
(7) 40 CFR 63.806(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (h), (i), (j), and (k)
(8) 40 CFR 63.807 (a), (b), (c), and (e)
(9) 40 CFR 63.808
(10) Table 1 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ
(11) Table 2 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ
(12) Table 3 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ
(13) Table 4 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ
(14) Table 5 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ
(15) Table 6 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ

Change No. 62 The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters [40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD] are included as follows under Section E.2:

SECTION E.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters

Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]: Boilers

Plant 1:

(c) One (1) wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boiler, identified as PLANT 1, B-1, constructed in 1964, equipped with a flyash cyclone collector for particulate control and exhausting to Stack BS-1, rated at 10 million British thermal units per hour.

Plant 2:

(c) One (1) wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boiler, identified as PLANT 2, B-1, constructed in 1977, equipped with a flyash cyclone collector for particulate control and exhausting to Stack BS-1, rated at 10 million British thermal units per hour.

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

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

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

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7565, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1 for the wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boilers (PLANT 1, B-1, and PLANT 2, B-1) as specified in Table 10 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

E.2.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters [40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD] [326 IAC 20-95]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7495, the Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-95, and included as Attachment B, for the wood or coal-fired spreader-stoker boilers (PLANT 1, B-1, and PLANT 2, B-1)

(1) 40 CFR 63.7480
(2) 40 CFR 63.7485
(3) 40 CFR 63.7490
(4) 40 CFR 63.7495(b) and (d)
(5) 40 CFR 63.7499
(6) 40 CFR 63.7500
(7) 40 CFR 63.7505
(8) 40 CFR 63.7507
(9) 40 CFR 63.7510(a), (b), (c), and (d)
(10) 40 CFR 63.7515
(11) 40 CFR 63.7520(a), (b), (d), (e), (f), and (g)
(12) 40 CFR 63.7521

(13) 40 CFR 63.7522
(14) 40 CFR 63.7525
(15) 40 CFR 63.7530(a), (c), (d), and (e)
(16) 40 CFR 63.7535
(17) 40 CFR 63.7540
(18) 40 CFR 63.7541
(19) 40 CFR 63.7545(a), (b), (c), (d), (e)(1-7), and (e)(9)
(20) 40 CFR 63.7550 (a-f)
(21) 40 CFR 63.7555
(22) 40 CFR 63.7560
(23) 40 CFR 63.7565
(24) 40 CFR 63.7570
(25) Table 1 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD
(26) Table 2 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD
(27) Table 3 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD
(28) Table 4 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD
(29) Table 5 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD
(30) Table 6 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD
(31) Table 7 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD
(32) Table 8 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD
(33) Table 9 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD
(34) Table 10 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD
(35) Appendix A to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD

Change No. 63 IDEM, OAQ has decided that a certification by the responsible official is not needed for the Emergency Occurrence Report form. Additionally, IDEM, OAQ, has clarified the timeframes for notifying the agency of an emergency. The Emergency Occurrence Report has been updated as follows:

EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT

...

☐ This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12).
- The Permittee must notify the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), ~~within~~ **no later than** four (**4**) **daytime** business hours (1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-0178, ask for Compliance and Enforcement Branch); and
- The Permittee must submit notice in writing or by facsimile ~~within~~ **no later than** two (2) **working** days (Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865), and follow the other requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-16.

...

~~Attach a signed certification to complete this report.~~
A certification is not required for this report.

Change No. 64 IDEM, OAQ has decided to remove the last sentence dealing with the need for certification from the following Quarterly Report form because the Conditions requiring the form already address this issue. All Quarterly Reports have been updated as follows:

Part 70 Quarterly Report

...

~~Attach a signed certification to complete this report.~~

Change No. 65 IDEM, OAQ has decided to remove the last sentence dealing with the need for certification from the following Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report form because the Conditions requiring the form already address this issue. IDEM, OAQ has also clarified the interaction of the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report and the Emergency Provisions. Lastly, IDEM has clarified that the deviations to be reported using this form are specific to the requirements included "in this permit". The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report has been updated as follows:

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT

...

This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. **Proper notice submittal under Section B – Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of paragraph (a) of Section C – General Reporting.** Any deviation from the requirements **of this permit**, 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”.

...

~~Attach a signed certification to complete this report.~~

Recommendation

The staff recommends to the Commissioner that the Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal be approved. This recommendation is based on the following facts and conditions:

Unless otherwise stated, information used in this review was derived from the application and additional information submitted by the applicant.

An application for the purposes of this review was received on February 14, 2012.

Conclusion

The operation of this stationary wood office furniture manufacturing facility shall be subject to the conditions of the attached Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T037-31489-00107.

IDEM Contact

(a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Kimberly Cottrell at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 233-0870 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 3-0870.

(b) A copy of the findings is available on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/

(c) For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM's Guide for Citizen Participation and Permit Guide on the Internet at: www.idem.in.gov

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Appendix A – Emission Calculations
Technical Support Document (TSD)
Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

Source Description and Location

Company Name: JOFCO, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 404-424 East 13th Street & 305 East 12th Avenue, Jasper, IN 47547
County: Dubois
SIC / NAICS Code: 2521 337211
Permit Number: T037-31489-00107
Permit Reviewer: Kimberly Cottrell
Date: May 2, 2012

Summary of Potential to Emit

The tables below summarize the potential to emit calculations for JOFCO, Inc. The subsequent pages of this document contain the detailed calculations. IDEM has reviewed these calculations and verified their accuracy.

		Unrestricted Potential To Emit (ton/yr)											
Process / Emission Unit	**Installation Date**	**CO**	**NO_X**	**PM**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**	**SO_2**	**VOC**	**GHGs**	**HCl**	**Methanol**	**Ethyl-benzene**	**Total HAPs**
PLANT 1													
Surface Coating SB-1	< 1974			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-2	< 1974			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-3	< 1974			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-4	< 1974			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-5	< 1974			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-6	< 1974			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-7	< 1974			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-9	2000/2001			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Dip Tank	1988							74.26				0.74	7.4E-01
Woodworking W-1	1964			2,116	2,116	2,116							
Wood/Coal Boiler B-1	1964	26.28	21.46	111.18	23.99	23.99	224.05	0.74	9,800	2.02			2.27
Grinding/Machining	1964			e	e	e							
PLANT 1 TOTALS		26.28	21.46	2,297	2,210	2,210	224.05	519.22	9,800	2.02	20.59	1	24.85

Company Name: JOFCO, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 404-424 East 13th Street & 305 East 12th Avenue, Jasper, IN 47547
County: Dubois
SIC / NAICS Code: 2521 337211
Permit Number: T037-31489-00107

		Unrestricted Potential To Emit (ton/yr)											
Process / Emission Unit	**Installation Date**	**CO**	**NO_X**	**PM**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**	**SO_2**	**VOC**	**GHGs**	**HCl**	**Methanol**	**Ethyl-benzene**	**Total HAPs**
PLANT 2													
Surface Coating SB-11	1983			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-12	1983			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-13	1983			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-14	1983			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-15	1983			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-16	1983			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-17	1983			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-18	<1974/2001			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-19	<1974/2001			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-20	<1974/2001			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-21	1991			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-22	<1974/2001			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-23	<1974/2001			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-24	2000			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-25	2000			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-26	<1974/2002			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Woodworking W-1	1977			3,614	3,614	3,614							
Wood/Coal Boiler B-1	1977	26.28	21.46	111.18	23.99	23.99	224.05	0.74	9,800	2.02			2.27
Grinding/Machining	1977			e	e	e							
PLANT 2 TOTALS		26.28	21.46	3,865	3,778	3,778	224.05	889.18	9,800	2.02	41.18	0.00	45.94
FACILITY TOTAL		**52.56**	**42.92**	**6,162**	**5,988**	**5,988**	**448.11**	**1,408**	**19,600**	**4.04**	**61.77**	**0.74**	**70.79**

Company Name: JOFCO, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 404-424 East 13th Street & 305 East 12th Avenue, Jasper, IN 47547
County: Dubois
SIC / NAICS Code: 2521 337211
Permit Number: T037-31489-00107

		Limited Potential To Emit (ton/yr)											
Process / Emission Unit	**Installation Date**	**CO**	**NO_X**	**PM**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**	**SO_2**	**VOC**	**GHGs**	**HCl**	**Methanol**	**Ethyl-benzene**	**Total HAPs**
PLANT 1													
Surface Coating SB-1	< 1974			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-2	< 1974			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-3	< 1974			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-4	< 1974			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-5	< 1974			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-6	< 1974			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-7	< 1974			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-9	2000/2001			24.90	14.90	8.72		24.90			2.57		2.73
Dip Tank [b]	1988							24.90				0.74	7.4E-01
Woodworking W-1 [d]	1964			1.20	1.20	1.20							
Wood/Coal Boiler B-1	1964	26.28	21.46	23.60	23.99	23.99	224.05	0.74	9,800	2.02			2.27
Grinding/Machining	1964			[e]	[e]	[e]							
PLANT 1 TOTALS		26.28	21.46	110.75	101.14	94.97	224.05	439.24	9,800	2.02	20.59	1	24.85

Company Name: JOFCO, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 404-424 East 13th Street & 305 East 12th Avenue, Jasper, IN 47547
County: Dubois
SIC / NAICS Code: 2521 337211
Permit Number: T037-31489-00107

		Limited Potential To Emit (ton/yr)											
Process / Emission Unit	**Installation Date**	**CO**	**NO_X**	**PM**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**	**SO_2**	**VOC**	**GHGs**	**HCl**	**Methanol**	**Ethyl-benzene**	**Total HAPs**
PLANT 2													
Surface Coating SB-11	1983			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-12	1983			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-13	1983			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-14	1983			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-15	1983			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-16	1983			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-17	1983			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-18	<1974/2001			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-19	<1974/2001			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-20	<1974/2001			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-21	1991			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-22	<1974/2001			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-23	<1974/2001			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-24	2000			[c]	[c]	8.72		[a]			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-25	2000			[c]	[c]	8.72		[a]			2.57		2.73
Surface Coating SB-26	<1974/2002			8.72	8.72	8.72		55.53			2.57		2.73
Woodworking W-1 [d]	1977			5.00	5.00	5.00							
Wood/Coal Boiler B-1	1977	26.28	21.46	26.28	23.99	23.99	224.05	0.74	9,800	2.02			2.27
Grinding/Machining	1977			[e]	[e]	[e]							
PLANT 2 TOTALS		26.28	21.46	153.39	151.10	168.54	224.05	778.13	9,800	2.02	41.18	0.00	45.94
FACILITY TOTAL		**52.56**	**42.92**	**264.14**	**252.24**	**263.51**	**448.11**	**1,217**	**19,600**	**4.04**	**61.77**	**0.74**	**70.79**

[a] VOC Usage from SB-9, SB-24, and SB-25, is limited to less than 25 tons per 12 months. [326 IAC 2-7-10.5(d)(4)(A)]

[b] VOC Usage from the dip tank is limited to less than 25 tons per 12 months. [326 IAC 8-1-6]

[c] PM from SB-9, SB-24, and SB-25, is limited to less than 25 tons per 12 months, and the PM_{10} from SB-9, SB-24, and SB-25, is limited to less than 10 tons per 12 months. The source was major under PSD when this modification occurred. No limit was necessary in the permit since the PTE after control is so low.

[d] Particulate emissions from Plant 1, W-1, are limited to 1.2 tons per year under 326 IAC 6.5-4-19. Particulate emissions from Plant 2, W-1, were limited to 5.0 tons per year under OP 19 -1-90-0264, issued on March 1, 1988.

[e] Grinding and Machining Operations are subject to a grain loading limit of 0.03 gr/dscf. There are no lb/hr or ton/yr limits for these units.

Wood and Coal Fired Spreader Stoker Boilers

Emission Unit	Heat Input Capacity		Potential Throughput (Coal)	Potential Throughput (Wood)	Install. Date
Plant 1, B-1	10	MMBtu/hr	3,369 ton/yr	8,423 ton/yr	1964
Plant 2, B-1	10	MMBtu/hr	3,369 ton/yr	8,423 ton/yr	1977
Maximum Capacity:	20	MMBtu/hr	6,738 ton/yr	16,846 ton/yr	

Heat Content of Coal	Sulfur Content of Coal	Heat Content of Wood (40% moisture)
Btu/lb	*%*	*Btu/lb*
13,000	3.5	5,200

	Potential To Emit - Regulated Pollutants (Each Boiler)							*1*	*21*	*310*	<== GWP
	CO	NO_X	PM	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	VOC	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2e
Coal Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu) - condensible PM				0.04	0.04						
Uncontrolled PTE (lb/hr)				0.40	0.40						
Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr)				1.75	1.75						
Coal Emission Factor (lb/ton)	5.0	11.0	66	13.2	13.2	133.0	0.05	4,810	0.06	0.04	
Uncontrolled PTE (lb/hr)	1.92	4.23	25.38	5.08	5.08	51.15	0.02	1,850	0.02	0.02	1,855
Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr)	8.42	18.53	111.18	22.24	22.24	224.05	0.08	8,103	0.10	0.07	8,126
Wood Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)	0.6	0.49	0.33	0.29	0.25	0.025	0.017	195	0.021	0.091	
Uncontrolled PTE (lb/hr)	6.00	4.90	3.30	2.90	2.50	0.25	0.17	1,950	0.21	0.91	2,237
Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr)	26.28	21.46	14.45	12.70	10.95	1.10	0.74	8,541	0.92	4.00	9,800

Worst Case Uncontrolled Potential To Emit (lb/hr)	6.00	4.90	25.38	5.48	5.48	51.15	0.17	1,950	0.21	0.91	2,237
Worst Case Uncontrolled Potential To Emit (ton/yr)	26.28	21.46	111.18	23.99	23.99	224.05	0.74	8,541	0.92	4.00	9,800
Controlled Coal Emission Factor (lb/ton)			12	7.8	7.8						
PTE (lb/hr)			4.62	3.00	3.00						
PTE (ton/yr)			20.22	13.14	13.14						
Controlled Emissions (lb/hr)			4.62	3.00	3.00						
Controlled Emissions (ton/yr)			20.22	13.14	13.14						
Plant 1, B-1: Limited Emission Rate (lb/MMBtu)	NA	NA	0.60	NA	NA	6.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Plant 1, B-1: Limited Emissions (ton/yr)	26.28	21.46	23.60	23.99	23.99	262.80	0.74	8,541	0.92	4.00	9,800
Plant 2, B-1: Limited Emission Rate (lb/MMBtu)	NA	NA	0.60	NA	NA	6.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Plant 2, B-1: Limited Emissions (ton/yr)	26.28	21.46	26.28	23.99	23.99	262.80	0.74	8,541	0.92	4.00	9,800

Compliance with 6.5-1-2(b)(1)(C)

1. PM Emission Rate when burning coal…

66 lb/ton
3,369 ton/yr
222,369 lb/yr
25.38 lb/hr
10 MMBtu/hr
2.54 lb/MMBtu
(> limit of 0.6 lb/MMBtu)
Therefore, cyclone is needed when burning coa

2. PM Emission Rate when burning wood…

0.33 lb/MMBtu
(< limit of 0.6 lb/MMBtu)
Therefore, no cyclone is needed when burning wood.

Wood and Coal Fired Spreader Stoker Boilers

Emission Unit	Heat Input Capacity		Potential Throughput (Coal)	Potential Throughput (Wood)	Install. Date	Heat Content of Coal	Sulfur Content of Coal	Heat Content of Wood (40% moisture)
Plant 1, B-1	10	MMBtu/hr	3,369 ton/yr	8,423 ton/yr	1964	*Btu/lb*	*%*	*Btu/lb*
Plant 2, B-1	10	MMBtu/hr	3,369 ton/yr	8,423 ton/yr	1977	13,000	3.5	5,200
Maximum Capacity:	20	MMBtu/hr	6,738 ton/yr	16,846 ton/yr				

	Potential To Emit - Hazardous Air Pollutants (Each Boiler)															
	Organic HAPs						Metallic HAP									
	Acrolein	Benzene	Formal-dehyde	HCl	HF	Styrene	Mercury (Hg)	Arsenic (Ar)	Beryllium (Be)	Cadmium (Cd)	Chromium (Cr)	Lead (Pb)	Manganese (Mn)	Nickel (Ni)	Selenium (Se)	Total HAPs
Coal Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu) - condensible PM			2.2E-04				ND	5.4E-04	ND	4.3E-05	1.6E-03	5.1E-04	ND	ND		
Uncontrolled PTE (lb/hr)			2.2E-03				NA	5.4E-03	NA	4.3E-04	1.6E-02	5.1E-03	NA	NA	0.0E+00	2.9E-02
Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr)			9.7E-03				NA	2.4E-02	NA	1.9E-03	6.9E-02	2.2E-02	NA	NA	0.0E+00	1.3E-01
Coal Emission Factor (lb/ton)				1.20	0.15											
Uncontrolled PTE (lb/hr)				0.46	0.06											0.52
Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr)				2.02	0.25											2.27
Controlled Coal Emission Factor (lb/ton)							8.3E-05	4.1E-04	2.1E-05	5.1E-05	2.6E-04	4.2E-04	4.9E-04	2.8E-04	1.3E-03	
PTE (lb/hr)							3.2E-05	1.6E-04	8.1E-06	2.0E-05	1.0E-04	1.6E-04	1.9E-04	1.1E-04	5.0E-04	4.8E-04
PTE (ton/yr)							1.4E-04	6.9E-04	3.5E-05	8.6E-05	4.4E-04	7.1E-04	8.3E-04	4.7E-04	2.2E-03	2.1E-03
Wood Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)	4.0E-03	4.2E-03	4.4E-03	1.9E-02		1.9E-03	3.5E-06	2.2E-05	1.1E-06	4.1E-06	2.1E-05	4.8E-05	1.6E-03	3.3E-05	2.8E-06	
Uncontrolled PTE (lb/hr)	4.0E-02	4.2E-02	4.4E-02	1.9E-01		1.9E-02	3.5E-05	2.2E-04	1.1E-05	4.1E-05	2.1E-04	4.8E-04	1.6E-02	3.3E-04	2.8E-05	0.34
Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr)	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.83		0.08	1.5E-04	9.6E-04	4.8E-05	1.8E-04	9.2E-04	2.1E-03	7.0E-02	1.4E-03	1.2E-04	1.47
Worst Case Uncontrolled Potential To Emit (lb/hr)	4.0E-02	4.2E-02	4.4E-02	0.46	0.06	1.9E-02	3.5E-05	5.4E-03	1.1E-05	4.3E-04	1.6E-02	5.1E-03	1.6E-02	3.3E-04	5.0E-04	0.52
Worst Case Uncontrolled Potential To Emit (ton/yr)	0.18	0.18	0.19	2.02	0.25	0.08	1.5E-04	0.024	4.8E-05	1.9E-03	0.069	0.022	7.0E-02	1.4E-03	2.2E-03	2.27

Notes

All emission factors are based on normal firing.
MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu
PM emission factors are filterable PM only. PM_{10} emission factors are filterable and condensable PM_{10} combined. $PM_{2.5}$ emission factors are filterable and condensable $PM_{2.5}$ combined.
Coal Combustion Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.1, SCC 1-03-002-09
Wood Combustion Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.6, SCC 1-03-009-08
Particulate emissions are controlled by flyash cyclone collectors with no re-injection.

Methodology

Potential Throughput (ton/yr) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) / (Heat Content of Coal (Btu/lb) / 1000000 Btu/MMBtu) x 8,760 hrs/yr / 2,000 lb/ton
Potential To Emit (tons/yr) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu) x 8760 hr/yr / 2000 lb/ton
Potential To Emit (tons/yr) = Throughput Capacity (ton/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/ton) / 2000 lb/ton

326 IAC 6-2 Evaluation

Boilers	Installation Date	Rating (MMBtu/hr)	Q (MMBtu/hr)	Pt (lb/MMBtu)	Applicable Rule
Plant 1, B-1	1964	10	10	0.74	326 IAC 6-2-2
Plant 2, B-1	1977	10	10	0.74	327 IAC 6-2-2

[326 IAC 6-2-3]

$$Pt = \frac{C \times a \times h}{76.5 \times Q^{0.75} \times N^{0.25}}$$

< 9/21/1983

Where:

	Defaults
Pt = Pounds of particulate matter emitted per million Btu heat input (lb/MMBtu).	50
C = Maximum ground level concentration with respect to distance from the point source at the "critical" wind speed for level terrain. This shall equal **50** μ/m^3 for a period not to exceed 60 minutes.	0.67
a = Plume rise factor. The value **0.67** shall be used for Q less than or equal to 1000 MMBtu/hr. The value 0.8 shall be used for Q greater than 1000 MMBtu/hr.	9.5
h = Stack height in feet.	1
N = Number of stacks in fuel burning operation.	
Q = Total source maximum operating capacity rating in million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hr).	

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-1(e), if the limit in 6-2 is inconsistent with 326 IAC 6.5, the limit of 326 IAC 6.5 will prevail.

Surface Coating Operations

Material	Density	Weight % Solids	Weight % Organics	Weight % Water	Weight % VOC less water	Volume % Solids	Volume % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % VOC less water	Solids Content	VOC Content	Coating Usage			Transfer Efficiency	HAP MIBK Emissions			HAP Formaldehyde Emissions			HAP Methanol Emissions			VOC Emissions			PM Emissions	
										lb solids /	lb VOC /						lb/lb			lb/lb			lb/lb						
	lb/gal	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	gal coating	gal coating	gal/part	parts/hr	gal/hr	%	Wt %	solids	ton/yr	Wt %	solids	ton/yr	Wt %	solids	ton/yr	lb/hr	lb/day	ton/yr	lb/hr	ton/yr
SB-1 (Worst Case Spray Booth, PLANT 1)																													
T77FC39 (laquer) /catalyzed	7.81	39.2%	60.8%	0%	60.8%	32.0%	68.0%	0%	68.0%	3.06	4.75	0.0760	33	2.51	75%				0.1%	3E-03	0.09	3%	0.08	2.57	11.91	285.82	52.16	1.92	8.41
V66V21 Catalyst	8.01	36.2%	63.8%	4.5%	59.3%	25.2%	74.8%	2.2%	72.6%	2.90	4.75	0.0030	33	0.10	75%	2%	0.06	0.07							0.47	11.29	2.06	0.07	0.31
R6K30 (MAK)	6.76	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0	6.76	0.0004	33	0.01	75%										0.09	2.14	0.39	0	0
R6K35 (EEP)	7.91	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0	7.91	0.0008	33	0.03	75%										0.21	5.01	0.91	0	0
Totals																	0.06	0.07		3E-03	0.09		0.08	2.57	12.68	304.26	55.53	1.99	8.72

Total HAP: 0.13 2.73 — Controlled PTE: 0.060 0.2617
HAP Limit (40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ - Table 3): 1.0 lb/lb solids — Particulate Control: dry filters 97%

Material	Density	Weight % Solids	Weight % Organics	Weight % Water	Weight % VOC less water	Volume % Solids	Volume % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % VOC less water	Solids Content	VOC Content	Coating Usage			Transfer Efficiency	HAP MIBK Emissions			HAP Formaldehyde Emissions			HAP Methanol Emissions			VOC Emissions			PM Emissions	
										lb solids /	lb VOC /						lb/lb			lb/lb			lb/lb						
	lb/gal	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	gal coating	gal coating	gal/part	parts/hr	gal/hr	%	Wt %	solids	ton/yr	Wt %	solids	ton/yr	Wt %	solids	ton/yr	lb/hr	lb/day	ton/yr	lb/hr	ton/yr
SB-17 (Worst Case Spray Booth, PLANT 2)																													
T77FC39 (laquer) /catalyzed	7.81	39.2%	60.8%	0%	60.8%	32.0%	68.0%	0%	68.0%	3.06	4.75	0.0760	33	2.51	75%				0.1%	3E-03	0.09	3%	0.08	2.57	11.91	285.82	52.16	1.92	8.41
V66V21 Catalyst	8.01	36.2%	63.8%	4.5%	59.3%	25.2%	74.8%	2.2%	72.6%	2.90	4.75	0.0030	33	0.10	75%	2%	0.06	0.07							0.47	11.29	2.06	0.07	0.31
R6K30 (MAK)	6.76	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0	6.76	0.0004	33	0.01	75%										0.09	2.14	0.39	0	0
R6K35 (EEP)	7.91	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0	7.91	0.0008	33	0.03	75%										0.21	5.01	0.91	0	0
Totals																	0.06	0.07		3E-03	0.09		0.08	2.57	12.68	304.26	55.53	1.99	8.72

Total HAP: 0.13 2.73 — Controlled PTE: 0.060 0.2617
HAP Limit (40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ - Table 3): 1.0 lb/lb solids — Particulate Control: dry filters 97%

Material	Density	Weight % Solids	Weight % Organics	Weight % Water	Weight % VOC less water	Volume % Solids	Volume % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % VOC less water	Solids Content	VOC Content	Coating Usage			Transfer Efficiency	HAP Ethylbenzene Emissions			HAP Formaldehyde Emissions			HAP Methanol Emissions			VOC Emissions			PM Emissions	
										lb solids /	lb VOC /						lb/lb			lb/lb			lb/lb						
	lb/gal	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	gal coating	gal coating	gal/part	parts/hr	gal/hr	%	Wt %	solids	ton/yr	Wt %	solids	ton/yr	Wt %	solids	ton/yr	lb/hr	lb/day	ton/yr	lb/hr	ton/yr
Dip Tank - PLANT 2																													
1930D00009	6.76	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0	6.76	0.0760	33	2.51	75%	1%		0.74							16.95	406.88	74.26	0	0
Totals																		0.74							16.95	406.88	74.26	0	0

Density Conversion for Dip (0.81 g/cm3 453.5924 g/lb 3785.412 cm3/gal 6.76 lb/gal

METHODOLOGY

Solids Content (lb solids/gal coating) = Density (lb/gal) x Weight % Solids
Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating less Water = (Density (lb/gal) x Weight % Organics) / (1-Volume % water)
Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating = (Density (lb/gal) x Weight % Organics)
Potential VOC Tons per Year = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) x Gal of Material (gal/unit) x Maximum (units/hr) x (8760 hr/yr) x (1 ton/2000 lbs)
Pounds VOC per Gallon of Solids = (Density (lbs/gal) x Weight % organics) / (Volume % solids)
Potential HAP (lb/lb solids) = Density (lb/gal) x Weight % Solids / Solids Content (lb solids/gal coating)
Potential HAP Tons per Year = Density (lb/gal) x Weight % HAP x Gal of Material (gal/unit) x Maximum (units/hr) x (8760 hr/yr) x (1 ton/2000 lbs)
Potential PM Tons per Year = Solids Content (lb solids/gal coating) x Gal of Material (gal/unit) x Maximum (units/hr) x (8760 hr/yr) x (1 ton/2000 lbs) x (1 - Transfer Efficiency (%))

Woodworking Operations

Unit ID	Process	Control Device	Control Device ID	Maximum Throughput Rate		Outlet Grain Loading	Maximum Air Flow Rate		Stack Gas Temp.	Control Efficiency	PTE of PM before Control	PTE of PM_{10} before Control	PTE of $PM_{2.5}$ before Control	PTE of PM after Control	PTE of PM_{10} after Control	PTE of $PM_{2.5}$ after Control
				ton/hr	*ton/yr*	*gr/dscf*	*ACFM*	*dscfm*	*deg. F*	*%*	*ton/yr*	*ton/yr*	*ton/yr*	*ton/yr*	*ton/yr*	*ton/yr*
Plant 1, W-1	Woodworking	BH	DC-1	1.5	13,140	0.003	65,000	62,636	90	99.0%	705.46	705.46	705.46	7.05	7.05	7.05
		BH	DC-2	1.5	13,140	0.003	65,000	62,636	90	99.0%	705.46	705.46	705.46	7.05	7.05	7.05
		BH	DC-3	1.5	13,140	0.003	65,000	62,636	90	99.0%	705.46	705.46	705.46	7.05	7.05	7.05
PLANT 1 TOTALS											2,116.39	2,116.39	2,116	21.16	21.16	21.16
Plant 2, W-1	Woodworking	BH	Torit 1	1.5	13,140	0.003	60,000	57,818	90	99.0%	651.20	651.20	651.20	6.51	6.51	6.51
		BH	Torit 2	1.5	13,140	0.003	20,000	19,273	90	99.0%	217.07	217.07	217.07	2.17	2.17	2.17
		BH	Moldow A	1.5	13,140	0.003	126,500	121,900	90	99.0%	1,373	1,373	1,373	13.73	13.73	13.73
		BH	Moldow B	1.5	13,140	0.003	126,500	121,900	90	99.0%	1,373	1,373	1,373	13.73	13.73	13.73
PLANT 2 TOTALS											3,614	3,614	3,614	36.14	36.14	36.14
Total											5,731	5,731	5,731	57.31	57.31	57.31

Assumptions

All PM emissions equal PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions.

Methodology

Potential to Emit after Control (lb/hr) = Outlet Grain Loading (gr/dscf) x Max. Air Flow Rate (scfm) x 60 mins/hr x 1/7000 lb/gr
Potential to Emit after Control (ton/yr) = Potential to Emit after Control (lb/hr) x 8760 hr/yr / 2000 lb/ton
Potential to Emit before Control (lb/hr) = Potential to Emit after Control (lb/hr) / [1 - Control Efficiency (%)]
Potential to Emit before Control (ton/yr) = Potential to Emit before Control (lb/hr) x 8760 hr/yr / 2000 lb/ton

326 IAC 6-3-2 Particulate Emission Rate Limitations

			Process Weight, P		P<=60,000 lb/hr	P>60,000 lb/hr
			each unit	each unit	$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$	$E = 55\ P^{0.11} - 40$
PM Control Device	**Stack/Vent**	**Process**	P (lb/hr)	P (ton/hr)	E (lb/hr)	E (lb/hr)
baghouses DC-1, DC-2, & DC-3	NA	Plant 1, W-1 (Woodworking)	3,000	1.50	5.38	-
baghouses Moldow, Torit 1, & Torit 2	NA	Plant 2, W-1 (Woodworking)	3,000	1.50	5.38	-
not specified	NA	Plant 1 Grinding/Machining	3,000	1.50	5.38	-
not specified	NA	Plant 2 Grinding/Machining	3,000	1.50	5.38	-

For P <= 60,000 lb/hr $E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$

where: E = Rate of emission in pounds per hour.
P = Process weight rate in tons per hour.

For P > 60,000 lb/hr $E = 55\ P^{0.11} - 40$

where: E = Rate of emission in pounds per hour.
P = Process weight rate in tons per hour.

Notes:
(c) This rule shall not apply if a particulate matter limitation established in:

(1) 326 IAC 2-2-3, concerning prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) best available control technology (BACT) determinations contained in a permit;
(2) 326 IAC 2-3-3, concerning lowest achievable emission rate (LAER) determinations contained in a permit;
(3) 326 IAC 6.5 and 326 IAC 6.8, concerning particulate matter emissions;
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(c)(3), if the limit in 6-3-2 is less stringent than the limit in 326 IAC 6.5, the limit of 326 IAC 6.5 will prevail
(4) 326 IAC 11, concerning existing emission limitations for specific operations;
(5) 326 IAC 12, concerning new source performance standards; or
(6) 326 IAC 20, concerning national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants;

326 IAC 6.5 Evaluation

Emission Unit	Installation Date	Capacity ton/hr	Heat Input Rating (MMBtu/hr)	Control Device	Applicable Rule	Flow Rate (acfm)	Flow Rate (dscfm)	Stack Exhaust Temperature (F)	Grain Loading (gr/dscf)	Limited PTE (lb/hr)	Limited PTE lb/MMBtu	Limited PTE (ton/yr)
PLANT 1												
Surface Coating Booths	1974 and later			dry filters	326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a)	7,750	7,750	70	0.03	1.99		8.73
Coal/Wood Boiler	1964		10	cyclone	326 IAC 6.5-4-19					6.00	0.60	23.60
Woodworking		1.5		baghouses	326 IAC 6.5-4-19	125,000	125,000	70		0.27		1.20
Grinding/Machining				not specified	326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a)	4,000	4,000	70	0.03	1.03		4.51
PLANT 2												
Surface Coating Booths	1974 and later			dry filters	326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a)	7,750	7,750	70	0.03	1.99		8.73
Coal/Wood Boiler	1977		10	cyclone	326 IAC 6.5-4-19					6.00	0.60	26.28
Woodworking		1.5		baghouses	326 IAC 2-7	125,000	125,000	70	0.03	1.14		5.00
Grinding/Machining				not specified	326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a)	4,000	4,000	70	0.03	1.03		4.51

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: June 28, 2012

RE: JOFCO, Inc. / 037-31489-00107

FROM: Matthew Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

In order to conserve paper and reduce postage costs, IDEM's Office of Air Quality is now sending many permit decisions on CDs in Adobe PDF format. The enclosed CD contains information regarding the company named above.

This permit is also available on the IDEM website at:
http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/

If you would like to request a paper copy of the permit document, please contact IDEM's central file room at:

Indiana Government Center North, Room 1201
100 North Senate Avenue, MC 50-07
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Phone: 1-800-451-6027 (ext. 4-0965)
Fax (317) 232-8659

Please Note: *If you feel you have received this information in error, or would like to be removed from the Air Permits mailing list, please contact Patricia Pear with the Air Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, ext. 3-6875 or via e-mail at PPEAR@IDEM.IN.GOV.*

Enclosures
CD Memo.dot 11/14/08

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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

SENT VIA U.S. MAIL: CONFIRMED DELIVERY AND SIGNATURE REQUESTED

TO: Karel Weeks
JOFCO, Inc.
PO Box 71
Jasper, IN 47547

DATE: June 28, 2012

FROM: Matt Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

SUBJECT: Final Decision
Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal
037-31489-00107

Enclosed is the final decision and supporting materials for the air permit application referenced above. Please note that this packet contains the original, signed, permit documents.

The final decision is being sent to you because our records indicate that you are the contact person for this application. However, if you are not the appropriate person within your company to receive this document, please forward it to the correct person.

A copy of the final decision and supporting materials has also been sent via standard mail to:
Bill Burino – President/CEO
Anthony Kunkler – Keramida Environmental, Inc.
OAQ Permits Branch Interested Parties List

If you have technical questions regarding the enclosed documents, please contact the Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch at (317) 233-0178, or toll-free at 1-800-451-6027 (ext. 3-0178), and ask to speak to the permit reviewer who prepared the permit. If you think you have received this document in error, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush of my staff at 1-800-451-6027 (ext 3-0185), or via e-mail at jbrush@idem.IN.gov.

Final Applicant Cover letter.dot 11/30/07

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

June 28, 2012

TO: Jasper Dubois County Public Library

From: Matthew Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Subject: **Important Information for Display Regarding a Final Determination**

Applicant Name: JOFCO, Inc.
Permit Number: 037-31489-00107

You previously received information to make available to the public during the public comment period of a draft permit. Enclosed is a copy of the final decision and supporting materials for the same project. Please place the enclosed information along with the information you previously received. To ensure that your patrons have ample opportunity to review the enclosed permit, **we ask that you retain this document for at least 60 days.**

The applicant is responsible for placing a copy of the application in your library. If the permit application is not on file, or if you have any questions concerning this public review process, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush, OAQ Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, extension 3-0185.

Enclosures
Final Library.dot 11/30/07

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	GHOTOPP 6/28/2012 JOFCO, Inc-Plants 1 & 2 037-31489-00107 Final			AFFI STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
Name and address of Sender		Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail: **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY**	

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1		Karel Weeks JOFCO, Inc-Plants 1 & 2 PO Box 71 Jasper IN 47547-0071 (Source CAATS) via confirmed delivery									
2		Bill Rubino President/CEO JOFCO, Inc-Plants 1 & 2 PO Box 71 Jasper IN 47547-0071 *(RO CAATS)*									
3		Mr. Wendell Hibdon Plumbers & Steam Fitters Union, Local 136 2300 St. Joe Industrial Park Dr Evansville IN 47720 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Dubois County Commissioners One Courthouse Square Jasper IN 47546 *(Local Official)*									
5		Jasper Dubois County Public Library 1116 Main St Jasper IN 47546-2899 *(Library)*									
6		Jasper City Council and Mayors Office PO Box 29, 610 Main Jasper IN 47546 *(Local Official)*									
7		Mr. Alec Kalla 8733 W. Summit Circle Drive French Lick IN 47432 *(Affected Party)*									
8		DuBois County Health Department 1187 S St. Charles Street Jasper IN 47546 *(Health Department)*									
9		Mr. John Blair 800 Adams Ave Evansville IN 47713 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Anthony Kunkler Keramida Environmental, Inc. 401 North College Avenue Indianapolis IN 46202 *(Consultant)*									
11											
12											
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14											
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