INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.
100 N. Senate Avenue • Indianapolis, IN 46204
(800) 451-6027 • (317) 232-8603 • www.idem.IN.gov

Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: November 26, 2013

RE: Nishikawa Cooper, LLC / 087-33351-00031

FROM: Matthew Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Notice of Decision: Approval – Effective Immediately

Please be advised that on behalf of the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Management, I have issued a decision regarding the enclosed matter. Pursuant to IC 13-17-3-4 and 326 IAC 2, this permit modification is effective immediately, unless a petition for stay of effectiveness is filed and granted, and may be revoked or modified in accordance with the provisions of IC 13-15-7-1.

If you wish to challenge this decision, IC 4-21.5-3-7 and IC 13-15-7-3 require that you file a petition for administrative review. This petition may include a request for stay of effectiveness and must be submitted to the Office Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Avenue, Government Center North, Suite N 501E, Indianapolis, IN 46204, **within eighteen (18) days of the mailing of this notice**. The filing of a petition for administrative review is complete on the earliest of the following dates that apply to the filing:

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

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

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

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

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.
100 N. Senate Avenue • Indianapolis, IN 46204
(800) 451-6027 • (317) 232-8603 • www.idem.IN.gov
Michael R. Pence
Governor
Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

Michael Hough
Nishikawa Cooper, LLC
324 Morrow Street
Topeka, IN 46571

November 26, 2013

Re: 087-33351-00031
Significant Permit Modification to
Part 70 Renewal No.: T087-29472-00031

Dear Mr. Hough:

Nishikawa Cooper, LLC was issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. 087-29472-00031 on August 25, 2011 for a stationary extruded rubber seals manufacturing source located at 324 Morrow Street, Topeka, Indiana. An application to modify the source was received on June 25, 2013. Pursuant to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7-12, a significant permit modification to this permit is hereby approved as described in the attached Technical Support Document.

For your convenience, the entire Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal as modified is attached.

A copy of the permit is available on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/. 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

This decision is subject to the Indiana Administrative Orders and Procedures Act - IC 4-21.5-3-5. If you have any questions on this matter, please contact Brian Williams, of my staff, at 317-234-5375 or 1-800-451-6027, and ask for extension 4-5375.

Sincerely,

Iryn Calilung, Section Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Attachment(s): Updated Permit, Technical Support Document and Appendix A

IC/BMW

cc: File - LaGrange County
LaGrange County Health Department
U.S. EPA, Region V
Compliance and Enforcement Branch
Billing, Licensing and Training Section
Northern Regional Office

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.
100 N. Senate Avenue • Indianapolis, IN 46204
(800) 451-6027 • (317) 232-8603 • www.idem.IN.gov

Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT RENEWAL
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

Nishikawa Cooper, LLC
324 Morrow Street
Topeka, Indiana 46571

(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 USC 7401, et. seq. (Clean Air Act as amended by the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments), 40 CFR Part 70.6, IC 13-15 and IC 13-17. This permit also addresses certain new source review requirements for existing equipment and is intended to fulfill the new source review procedures pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, applicable to those conditions.

Operation Permit No.: T087-29472-00031	
Original signed by/ issued by: Chrystal A. Wagner, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: August 25, 2011 Expiration Date: August 25, 2016

First Administrative Amendment No.: 087-30884-00031 issued September 14, 2011;
Second Administrative Amendment No.:087-31048-00031 issued January 27, 2012;
Third Administrative Amendment No.:087-31713-00031 issued August 21, 2012;
Fourth Administrative Amendment No.:087-32511-00031 issued February 13, 2013.
Fifth Administrative Amendment No.:087-33069-00031 issued May 30, 2013.

First Significant Permit Modification No.: 087-33351-00031	
Issued by: Iryn Calilung, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: November 26, 2013 Expiration Date: August 25, 2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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 an extruded rubber seals manufacturing source.

Source Address:	324 Morrow Street, Topeka, Indiana 46571
General Source Phone Number:	(260) 593-2156
SIC Code:	3061 (Molded, Extruded, and Lathe-Cut Mechanical Rubber Goods)
County Location:	LaGrange
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 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)][326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]

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

(a) CV Line 5, identified as CV-5, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) Two (2) extruders, identified as CV-5Ex, constructed in 1989, with a combined nominal capacity of 400 pounds of rubber per hour, equipped with strip feeders, and one (1) duster controlled by one (1) dust collector (DC-2) vented internally, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber and coating curing oven, identified as CV-5C, with a nominal heat input capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack CV-5, S-1.

(3) Two (2) exhaust hoods, identified as CV-5EH1 and CV-5EH2, exhausting to stacks CV-5, S-2, and CV-5, S-3, respectively.

(4) One (1) Line 5 spray booth coating extruded rubber parts, identified as emission unit CV-5SB, constructed in 2000, equipped with six (6) airless high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) guns coating extruded rubber parts, using dry filters as control, and exhausting to one (1) stack identified as CV-5, S-4, nominal capacity: 7.93 pounds of waterborne urethane coating per hour. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(b) CV Line 6, identified as CV-6, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) One (1) extruder, identified as CV-6Ex, constructed in 1989, with a nominal capacity of 400 pounds of rubber per hour, equipped with strip feeders, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) microwave curing oven, identified as CV-6C2, and exhausting to CV-6, S-2.

(3) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber and coating curing oven, identified as CV-6C1, with a nominal heat input capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack CV-6, S-1.

(4) Two (2) exhaust hoods, identified as CV-6EH1 and CV-6EH2, CV-6EH1 exhausting to stack CV-5, S-2, and CV-6EH2, exhausting to stacks CV-6, S-2, and CV-5, S-3.

(5) One (1) Line 6 spray booth, identified as CV-6SB, constructed in 2000, equipped with six (6) airless high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) guns coating extruded rubber parts, using dry filters as control, and exhausting to one (1) stack identified as CV-6, S-3, nominal capacity: 7.93 pounds of waterborne urethane coating per hour. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(c) CV Line 7, identified as CV-7, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) Three (3) extruders, identified as CV-7Ex, constructed in 1991, with a combined nominal capacity of 600 of rubber pounds per hour, equipped with one (1) duster, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber and coating curing oven, identified as CV-C, with a nominal heat input capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack CV-7, S-1.

(3) One (1) exhaust hood, identified as CV-7EH, exhausting to stack CV-6, S-2.

(4) One (1) Line 7 waterborne urethane coating booth coating extruded rubber parts, identified as CV-7SB, constructed in 2001, with a nominal capacity of 1.36 gallons of waterborne coating per hour, equipped with spray guns and dry filters, and exhausting to stack CV-7, S-2. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(d) CV Line 8, identified as CV-8, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) Four (4) extruders, identified as CV-8Ex, constructed in 1995, with a combined nominal capacity of 400 pounds of rubber per hour, equipped with four (4) strip feeders, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber vulcanizing oven, identified as CV-8C1, with a nominal capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks CV-8, S-1, CV-8, S-2, CV-8, S-3.

(3) Two (2) exhaust hoods, identified as CV-8EH1 and CV-86EH2, both exhausting to stack CV-8, S-4.

(4) One (1) natural gas fired coating curing oven, identified as CV-8C2, with a nominal capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack CV-8, S-4.

(5) One (1) urethane application spray booth, identified as CV-8SB, constructed in 1997, equipped with six (6) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts and one (1) blown air dryer, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per

gun, and exhausting to stack CV-8, S-5. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(e) CV Line 9, identified as CV-9, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) Two (2) extruders, identified as CV-9Ex, constructed in 1995, with a combined nominal capacity of 400 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) natural gas fired rubber curing oven, identified as CV-9C1, with a nominal capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack CV-9, S-1.

(3) One (1) urethane application line, identified as CV-9Ex, constructed in 1996, equipped with six (6) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts and one (1) blown air dryer, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, and exhausting to stack CV-9, S-5. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(4) One (1) natural gas fired coating curing oven with two (2) heat exchangers, identified as CV-9C2, with a nominal capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks CV-9, S-2 and CV-9, S-3. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(5) One (1) exhaust hood, identified as CV-9EH, and exhausting to stack CV-9, S-4.

(f) CV Line 10, identified as CV-10, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) Three (3) extruders, identified as CV-10Ex, with a combined nominal capacity of 750 pounds of rubber per hour, constructed in 2004, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) Two (2) natural gas-fired microwave curing ovens, identified as CV-10C1, with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.15 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack CV-10, S-1.

(3) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber curing oven, identified as CV-10C2, consisting of four (4) burners each with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.102 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack CV-10, S-2.

(4) Six (6) electric heaters, with a nominal capacity of 3 kilowatt hours, each.

(5) One (1) exhaust hood, identified as CV-10EH, and exhausting to stack CV-10, S-3.

(6) One (1) spray booth, identified as CV-10SB1, constructed in 2004, equipped with four (4) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, with dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to stack CV-10, S-5.

(7) One (1) spray booth, identified as CV-10SB2, constructed in 2004, equipped with four (4) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, with dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to stack CV-10, S-6.

(8) Three (3) infrared coating curing ovens, identified as CV-10C3, CV-10C4, and CV-10C5, the first two exhausting to general ventilation, the third exhausting to stack CV-10, S-4.

(9) One (1) plasma arc generator, consisting of one (1) electric generator, with a nominal capacity of 1.2 kilowatt hours, exhausting to stack CV-10, S-1.

(g) CV Line 11, identified as CV-11, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) Four (4) extruders, identified as CV-11Ex, constructed in 1987 and modified in 2008, with a combined nominal capacity of 200 pounds of rubber per hour, equipped with, four (4) strip feeders and (1) duster, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) electric microwave rubber curing oven, identified as CV-11C1, and exhausting to stack CV-11, S-1.

(3) One (1) natural gas rubber curing oven, identified as CV-11C2, with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks CV-11, S-1 and CV-11, S-2.

(4) Two (2) exhaust hoods, identified as CV-11EH1 and CV-11EH2, and exhausting to stacks CV-11, S-2 and CV-11, S-1, respectively.

(5) One (1) spray booth, identified as CV-11Ex, constructed in 2000 and modified in 2008, equipped with four (4) airless high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, with dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to stack CV-11 S-3. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(6) One (1) natural gas coating curing oven, identified as CV-11C3, with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks CV-11, S-1 and CV-11, S-2. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(h) SDM Line 1 (EA), identified as SDM-1, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) One (1) core metal heater, identified as SDM-1MH, with two (2) natural gas-fired burners with a nominal heat input rate of 0.375 MMBtu/hr.

(2) Four (4) extruders, identified as SDM-1Ex, constructed in 2004, with a combined nominal capacity of 1289 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(3) Two (2) natural gas-fired microwave curing ovens, identified as SDM-1C1 and SDM-1C2, with a nominal heat input rate 0.143 MMBtu/hr each, exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-1.

(4) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber curing oven, identified as SDM-C3, with two (2) burners with a nominal heat input rate of 0.850 MMBtu/hr each, exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-2.

(5) One (1) electric plasma arc generator, identified as SDM-1Pl, exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-3.

(6) One (1) spray booth, identified as SDM-1SB, constructed in 2004, equipped with six (6) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, using dry filters to control PM overspray emissions, and exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-5. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-1, C4, with two burners nominally rated at 0.340 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-4. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(l) SDM Line 2 (EB), identified as SDM-2, approved for construction in 2013, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) One (1) core metal heater, identified as SDM-2MH, with two (2) natural gas-fired burners with a combined nominal heat input rate of 0.375 MMBtu/hr.

(2) Four (4) extruders, identified as SDM-2Ex, with a combined nominal capacity of 1289 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(3) Two (2) natural gas-fired microwave curing ovens, identified as SDM-2C1 and SDM-2C2, with a nominal heat input rate 0.143 MMBtu/hr each, exhausting to stack SDM-2, S-1.

(4) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber curing oven, identified as SDM-2C3, with three (3) burners, with a nominal heat input rate of 0.850 MMBtu/hr each, exhausting to stack SDM-2, S-2.

(5) One (1) electric plasma arc generator, identified as SDM-2Pl, exhausting to stack SDM-2, S-3.

(6) One (1) Coating Booth IR Electric Pre-Heater with one (1) burner.

(7) One (1) spray booth, identified as SDM-2SB, equipped with six (6) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, using dry filters to control PM overspray emissions, exhausting to stack SDM-2, S-4.

(8) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-2, C4, with two burners nominally rated at 0.340 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack SDM-2, S-5.

(j) SDM Line 3 (EC), identified as SDM-3, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) One (1) natural gas-fired core metal heater, identified as SDM-3MH, with a nominal heat input capacity of 1.19 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) Three (3) extruders, identified as SDM-3Ex, constructed in 1994, with a combined nominal capacity of 400 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(3) One (1) natural gas-fired bead type rubber curing over and deodorizing furnace, identified as SDM-3C1, with a nominal heat input capacity of 1.99 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks SDM, S-2, SDM-3, S-3 and SDM-3, S-4.

(4) One (1) electric plasma arc generator, identified as SDM-3Pl, exhausting to stack SDM-3, S-8.

(5) One (1) bead recovery/dryer system, identified as SDM-3, exhausting to stack SDM-3, S-5.

(6) One (1) SDM EC urethane application spray booth, identified as SDM-3SB, constructed in 1996, equipped with three (3) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, exhausting to stack SDM-3, S-7. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired curing oven, identified as SDM-3C2, with a nominal heat input capacity of 1.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack SDM-3, S-6. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(k) SDM Line 4 (ED), identified as SDM-4, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) One (1) core metal heater, identified as SDM-4MH, with two (2) natural gas-fired burners, each has a nominal heat input capacity of 0.375 million British thermal unit per hour, and exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-1.

(2) Four (4) extruders, identified as SDM-4Ex, constructed in 2002, with a combined nominal capacity of 1289 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(3) Two (2) natural gas-fired microwave rubber curing ovens, identified as SDM-4C1, each with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.143 MMBtu/hr, and both exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-2.

(4) One (1) natural gas-fired curing oven, identified as SDM-4C2, with two (2) burners, each with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.850 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-3.

(5) One (1) electric plasma arc unit, identified as SDM-4Pl, exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-4.

(6) One (1) spray booth, identified as SDM-4SB, constructed in 2002, equipped with six (6) High-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, using dry filters to control PM overspray emissions, exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-6. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-4C3, with two burners each having a nominal heat input capacity of 0.34 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-5. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(l) SDM Line 5 (EE), identified as SDM-5, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) One (1) core metal heater, identified as SDM-5MH, with (2) natural gas-fired burners with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.375 MMBtu/hr each.

(2) Four (4) extruders, identified as SDM-5Ex, constructed in 2002, with a combined capacity of 1289 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(3) Two (2) natural gas-fired microwave curing ovens, identified as SDM-5C1, with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.143 MMBtu/hr each, exhausting to stack SDM-5, S-1.

(4) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber curing ovens, identified as SDM-5C2, with two (2) burners, each having a nominal heat input capacity of 0.850 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack SDM-5, S-2.

(5) One (1) electric plasma arc unit, identified as SDM-5Pl, and exhausting to stack SDM-5, S-3.

(6) One (1) spray line, identified as SDM-5SB, constructed in 2002, equipped with six (6) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, using dry filters as controls, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams per minute of coating per gun, and exhausting to stack SDM-5, S-5. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-5C3, with two (2) burners, each having a nominal heat input capacity of 0.340 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stacks SDM-5, S-4. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(m) L-Coat Extrusion Line, identified as LC-1, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) Two (2) plastic extruders identified as LC-1Ex, constructed in 2006, with a nominal capacity of 19.0 pounds per hour each, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) Two (2) rubber extruders, identified as LC-1Ex, constructed in 2006, with a nominal capacity of 447.0 pounds per hour each, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(3) One (1) natural gas curing oven, identified as LC-1C1, exhausting to stacks LC, S-1, LC, S-2, and LC, S-3, consisting of the following burners:

(A) Four (4) natural gas-fired burners, constructed in 2006, with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.782 MMBtu/hr each.

(B) Four (4) natural gas-fired burners, constructed in 2007, with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.782 MMBtu/hr each.

(4) Three (3) exhaust hoods, identified as LC-1EH1, LC-1EH2, and LC-1EH3, and exhausting to LC, S-4, LC, S-5, and LC, S-6, respectively.

(5) One (1) plasma arc unit, identified as LC-1Pl, exhausting to stack LC, S-7.

(6) One (1) L-Coat Glassline Spray Booth, identified as LC-1SB1, constructed in 2006, utilizing seven (7) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns with a nominal capacity of 1.0 unit per hour and particulate emissions controlled by dry filters, and exhausting to stack LC, S-9. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(7) One (1) L-Coat Glassline Spray Booth, identified as LC-1SB2, constructed in 2007, utilizing seven (7) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns with a nominal capacity of 1.0 unit per hour and particulate emissions controlled by dry filters, and exhausting to one (1) stack LC, S-10. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(8) One (1) natural gas coating curing oven, identified as LC-1C2, consisting of six (6) natural gas-fired burners with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.086 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack LC, S-8. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(n) One (1) mixing department, identified as Mix-1, constructed in 1987, equipped with one (1) carbon black weigh station and one (1) raw chemical weigh station, both exhausting to a small baghouse identified as Mix-1, S-1, with a nominal capacity of 416.7 pounds of rubber per hour, 3.2 pounds of talc per hour, and 83.3 pounds of carbon black per hour.

(o) One (1) spray coating booth coating extruded rubber parts, identified as emission unit L42C Nissan, constructed in 2008, equipped with one (1) spray gun, using dry filters as particulate control, with a nominal capacity of ten (10) grams per hour, and exhausting to stack LC-42C, S-1.

(p) One (1) VN surface coating line, identified as VN-1SB, constructed in 2004, including:

(1) One (1) surface coating booth, equipped with one (1) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray gun coating extruded rubber parts, applying surface coatings to rubber parts at a nominal design rate of 0.15 gallons per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by a dry filter system, with emissions exhausted through Stack VN-1, S-1. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(2) One (1) electric curing oven, identified as VN-1C. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(q) One (1) surface coating line, identified as X12G, approved for construction in 2011, including:

(1) One (1) surface coating booth, equipped with two (2) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray gun coating extruded rubber parts, applying surface coatings to rubber parts at a nominal design rate of 0.15 gallons per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by a dry filter system, with emissions exhausted through Stack X12G, S-2. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(2) One (1) electric curing oven, identified as X12G. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(r) One (1) off line finishing spray booth, identified as F-1, constructed in 2007 and modified in 2009, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute, exhausting at stack F-1, S-1 with an associated primer station where primer is applied by hand.

(s) One (1) off line finishing spray booth, identified as F-2, constructed in 2007, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute, exhausting at stack F-2, S-1.

(t) One (1) off line finishing spray booth, identified as F-3, constructed in 2007, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute, exhausting at stack F-3, S-1.

(u) One (1) off line finishing spray booth, identified as F-4, approved for construction in 2009, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute, exhausting to stack F-4, S-1.

(v) One (1) off line finishing coating booth, using hand wipe and brush application, identified as F-5, approved in 2012 for construction , with a nominal capacity of 0.5 pounds of coating per day, equipped with an IR curing system, exhausting to general ventilation.

(w) One (1) rubber extrusion line, identified as DHS, approved for construction in 2013, and consisting of the following equipment:

(1) Two (2) rubber extruders with a combined nominal capacity of 352 pounds of rubber per hour; no control, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) natural gas-fired cure oven, with a nominal heat input capacity of 1.188 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to one (1) stack;

(3) Three (3) exhaust hoods exhausting to one (1) stack; and

(4) One (1) ink jet printer with a nominal throughput of 69 gallons of ink per year.

A.3 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, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21):

(a) Dango Mixing Mills B and F, each with a dispersion system, exhausting to mixing baghouse, identified as Mix [326 IAC 6-3]

(b) Color Mixing Mill [326 IAC 6-3]

(c) Mold Tech Repair Sandblast Unit [326 IAC 6-3]

(d) Mold Tech Repair Weld and Metalworking Equipment [326 IAC 6-3]

(e) Dango Barwell Extruders [326 IAC 6-3]

(f) Polymer Block Cutting Station [326 IAC 6-3]

(g) Scrap Cardboard Bailing Unit [326 IAC 6-3]

(h) Weld Shop Equipment [326 IAC 6-3]

(i) Silicone Coating Mixing Station [326 IAC 6-3]

(j) Die Room Metalworking Equipment [326 IAC 6-3]

(k) SDM Mezzanine Units [326 IAC 6-3]

(l) Barwell Warm-Up Mill [326 IAC 6-3]

(m) One (1) emergency generator nominally rated at 54 HP, burning natural gas, installed in December 2008 and manufactured in 2008. This emergency generator is a new affected source under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

(n) Four (4) Rubber Extruders, identified as LC-1Ex, constructed in 2012, with a combined nominal capacity of 1289 pounds per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(o) Two (2) natural gas-fired microwaves, identified as LC-1MW1 and LC-1MW2, constructed in 2012, exhausting to stack LC-S-1, each consisting of two burners with a nominal heat input of 0.205 MMBtu/Hour each.

(p) One (1) off line finishing coating booth, using hand wipe and brush application, identified as F-5, approved for in 2012 for construction, with a nominal capacity of 0.5 pounds of coating per day, equipped with an IR curing system, exhausting to general ventilation.

(q) Two (2) plastic extrusion lines, approved for construction in 2013, with a combined nominal capacity of 342 pounds of plastic per hour, no control, exhausting to general ventilation, and consisting of the following equipment:

(1) Four (4) plastic extruders per line;

(2) Four (4) electric dryers per line;

(3) Two (2) rinse tanks, using a non VOC/HAP rinse agent;

(4) Two (2) pull rolls;

(5) One (1) laser printer per line; and

(6) One (1) notcher per line.

Note: The plastic extruded in these 2 lines does not undergo curing.

(r) One (1) annealing line, approved for construction in 2013, consisting of two (2) natural gas-fired ovens, each with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to the outdoors.

(s) One (1) hand wiping operation, approved for construction in 2013, with a nominal solvent usage of 58.65 gallons per year, applying an anti-splitting mixture to rubber seals by hand, uncontrolled, and exhausting to the indoors. This type of operation is performed in various locations throughout the facility.

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

This stationary source is required to have a Part 70 permit by 326 IAC 2-7-2 (Applicability) because it is a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22).

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, T087-29472-00031, 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(35), 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(35).

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(35).

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(35).

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(35).

(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, 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

(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(35).

(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 T087-29472-00031 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(35).

(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(35).

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(35).

(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) or (c). 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(35).

(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(35).

(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 Particulate Emission Limitations For Processes with Process Weight Rates Less Than One Hundred (100) Pounds per Hour [326 IAC 6-3-2]

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

C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-2 (Opacity Limitations), except as provided in 326 IAC 5-1-1 (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 forty percent (40%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.

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

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

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

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

The Permittee shall not operate an incinerator 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.5 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4]

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

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

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

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

The Permittee shall comply with the applicable requirements of 326 IAC 14-10, 326 IAC 18, and 40 CFR 61.140 when conducting any asbestos abatement project covered by those rules.

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

C.8 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(35).

(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(35).

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

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

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

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

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

(a) For new units:

Unless otherwise specified in the approval for the new emission unit(s), compliance monitoring for new emission units shall be implemented on and after the date of initial start-up.

(b) For existing units:

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 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, 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(35).

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

(a) When required by any condition of this permit, an analog instrument used to measure a parameter related to the operation of an air pollution control device shall have a scale such that the expected maximum reading for the normal range shall be no less than twenty percent (20%) of full scale. The analog instrument shall be capable of measuring values outside of the normal range.

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

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

(a) The Permittee 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.13 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.14 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

Upon detecting an excursion where a response step is required by the D Section or an exceedance of a limitation 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.

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

(a) When the results of a stack test performed in conformance with Section C - Performance Testing, of this permit exceed the level specified in any condition of this permit, the Permittee shall 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(35).

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

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

In accordance with the compliance schedule specified in 326 IAC 2-6-3(b)(1), starting in 2004 and every three (3) years thereafter, the Permittee shall submit by July 1 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(35).

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

(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, where applicable:

(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, where applicable:

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

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

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

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

SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

(a) CV Line 5, identified as CV-5, consisting of the following equipment:

(4) One (1) Line 5 spray booth coating extruded rubber parts, identified as emission unit CV-5SB, constructed in 2000, equipped with six (6) airless high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) guns coating extruded rubber parts, using dry filters as control, and exhausting to one (1) stack identified as CV-5, S-4, nominal capacity: 7.93 pounds of waterborne urethane coating per hour. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(b) CV Line 6, identified as CV-6, consisting of the following equipment:

(5) One (1) Line 6 spray booth, identified as CV-6SB, constructed in 2000, equipped with six (6) airless high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) guns coating extruded rubber parts, using dry filters as control, and exhausting to one (1) stack identified as CV-6, S-3, nominal capacity: 7.93 pounds of waterborne urethane coating per hour. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(c) CV Line 7, identified as CV-7, consisting of the following equipment:

(4) One (1) Line 7 waterborne urethane coating booth coating extruded rubber parts, identified as CV-7SB, constructed in 2001, with a nominal capacity of 1.36 gallons of waterborne coating per hour, equipped with spray guns and dry filters, and exhausting to stack CV-7, S-2. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(d) CV Line 8, identified as CV-8, consisting of the following equipment:

(4) One (1) natural gas fired coating curing oven, identified as CV-8C2, with a nominal capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack CV-8, S-4. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(5) One (1) urethane application spray booth, identified as CV-8SB, constructed in 1997, equipped with six (6) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts and one (1) blown air dryer, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, and exhausting to stack CV-8, S-5. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(e) CV Line 9, identified as CV-9, consisting of the following equipment:

(3) One (1) urethane application line, identified as CV-9Ex, constructed in 1996, equipped with six (6) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts and one (1) blown air dryer, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, and exhausting to stack CV-9, S-5. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(4) One (1) natural gas fired coating curing oven with two (2) heat exchangers, identified as CV-9C2, with a nominal capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks CV-9, S-2 and CV-9, S-3. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(f) CV Line 10, identified as CV-10:

(6) One (1) spray booth, identified as CV-10SB1, constructed in 2004, equipped with four (4) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, with dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to stack CV-10, S-5.

(7) One (1) spray booth, identified as CV-10SB2, constructed in 2004, equipped with four (4) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, with dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to stack CV-10, S-6.

(8) Three (3) infrared coating curing ovens, identified as CV-10C3, CV-10C4, and CV-10C5, the first two exhausting to general ventilation, the third exhausting to stack CV-10, S-4.

(g) CV Line 11, identified as CV-11, consisting of the following equipment:

(5) One (1) spray booth, identified as CV-11Ex, constructed in 2000 and modified in 2008, equipped with four (4) airless high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, with dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to stack CV-11 S-3. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(6) One (1) natural gas coating curing oven, identified as CV-11C3, with a heat input capacity of 0.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks CV-11, S-1 and CV-11, S-2. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(h) SDM Line 1 (EA), identified as SDM-1, consisting of the following equipment:

(6) One (1) spray booth, identified as SDM-1SB, constructed in 2004, equipped with six (6) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, using dry filters to control PM overspray emissions, and exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-5. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-1, C4, with two burners nominally rated at 0.340 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-4. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(i) SDM Line 2 (EB), identified as SDM-2, approved for construction in 2013, consisting of the following equipment:

(7) One (1) spray booth, identified as SDM-2SB, equipped with six (6) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10

grams of coating per minute per gun, using dry filters to control PM overspray emissions, exhausting to stack SDM-2, S-4.

(8) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-2, C4, with two burners nominally rated at 0.340 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack SDM-2, S-5.

(j) SDM Line 3 (EC), identified as SDM-3, consisting of the following equipment:

(6) One (1) SDM EC urethane application spray booth, identified as SDM-3SB, constructed in 1996, equipped with three (3) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, exhausting to stack SDM-3, S-7. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired curing oven, identified as SDM-3C2, with a nominal heat input capacity of 1.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack SDM-3, S-6. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(k) SDM Line 4 (ED), identified as SDM-4, consisting of the following equipment:

(6) One (1) spray booth, identified as SDM-4SB, constructed in 2002, equipped with six (6) High-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, using dry filters to control PM overspray emissions, exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-6. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-4C3, with two burners each having a nominal heat input capacity of 0.34 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-5. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(l) SDM Line 5 (EE), identified as SDM-5, consisting of the following equipment:

(6) One (1) spray line, identified as SDM-5SB, constructed in 2002, equipped with six (6) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, using dry filters as controls, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams per minute of coating per gun, and exhausting to stack SDM-5, S-5. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-5C3, with two (2) burners, each having a nominal heat input capacity of 0.340 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stacks SDM-5, S-4. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(m) L-Coat Extrusion Line, identified as LC-1, consisting of the following equipment:

(6) One (1) L-Coat Glassline Spray Booth, identified as LC-1SB1, constructed in 2006, utilizing seven (7) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns with a nominal capacity of 1.0 unit per hour and particulate emissions controlled by dry filters, and exhausting to stack LC, S-9. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for

Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(7) One (1) L-Coat Glassline Spray Booth, identified as LC-1SB2, constructed in 2007, utilizing seven (7) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns with a nominal capacity of 1.0 unit per hour and particulate emissions controlled by dry filters, and exhausting to one (1) stack LC, S-10. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(8) One (1) natural gas coating curing oven, identified as LC-1C2, consisting of six (6) natural gas-fired burners with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.086 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack LC, S-8. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(n) One (1) spray coating booth coating extruded rubber parts, identified as emission unit L42C Nissan, constructed in 2008, equipped with one (1) spray gun, using dry filters as particulate control, with a nominal capacity of ten (10) grams per hour, and exhausting to stack LC-42C, S-1.

(o) One (1) VN surface coating line, identified as VN-1SB, constructed in 2004, including:

(1) One (1) surface coating booth, equipped with one (1) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray gun coating extruded rubber parts, applying surface coatings to rubber parts at a nominal design rate of 0.15 gallons per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by a dry filter system, with emissions exhausted through Stack VN-1, S-1. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(2) One (1) electric curing oven, identified as VN-1C. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(p) One (1) surface coating line, identified as X12G, approved for construction in 2011, including:

(1) One (1) surface coating booth, equipped with two (2) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray gun coating extruded rubber parts, applying surface coatings to rubber parts at a nominal design rate of 0.15 gallons per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by a dry filter system, with emissions exhausted through Stack X12G, S-2. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(2) One (1) electric curing oven, identified as X12G. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(q) One (1) off line finishing spray booth, identified as F-1, constructed in 2007 and modified in 2009, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute, exhausting at stack F-1, S-1 with an associated primer station where primer is applied by hand.

(r) One (1) off line finishing spray booth, identified as F-2, constructed in 2007, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute, exhausting at stack F-2, S-1.

(s) One (1) off line finishing spray booth, identified as F-3, constructed in 2007, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute, exhausting at stack F-3, S-1.

(t) One (1) off line finishing spray booth, identified as F-4, approved for construction in 2009, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute, exhausting to stack F-4, S-1.

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

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

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

Pursuant to Part 70 No. 087-7182-00031 issued on April 12, 2001, Significant Permit Modification No. 087-19170-00031 issued on September 9, 2004, and 326 IAC 8-1-6, New facilities; General reduction requirements, the best available control technology (BACT) for the one (1) silicone application line (X019) shall be as follows:

(a) The total VOC usage at the four (4) spray booths (CV Line 11, CV Line 5, and CV Line 6), three (3) urethane application lines (CV Line 9, SDM Line 3 (EC), and CV Line 8), three (3) waterborne urethane coating booths (CV Line 7, and L42C Nissan), one (1) surface coating line (VN surface coating line), two (2) spray lines (SDM Line 4 (ED) and SDM Line 5 (EE)), one (1) spray line (SDM Line 1 (EA)), and two (2) spray lines (CV Line 10) shall be limited to no more than 148 tons per consecutive twelve (12) month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) All coating, urethane and silicone application devices at these facilities shall be drip; high volume, low pressure (HVLP) spray guns; or a coating application device at least as efficient. 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.

(c) All VOC containing containers shall be kept covered when not in use.

D.1.2 Volatile Organic Compound Limitation [326 IAC 2-2]

The total VOC usage at the three (3) spray booths (CV Line 11, CV Line 5, and CV Line 6), three (3) urethane application lines (CV Line 9, SDM Line 3 (EC), and CV Line 8), two (2) waterborne urethane coating booths (CV Line 7, and L42C Nissan), two (2) surface coating lines identified as VN-1SB and X12G, two (2) spray lines (SDM Line 4 (ED) and SDM Line 5 (EE)), one (1) spray line (SDM Line 1 (EA)), one (1) spray line (CV Line 10), the two (2) L-Coat Glassline spray booths (LC-1SB1 and LC-1SB2), and two (2) plastic extruders and two (2) rubber extruders (L-Coat Extrusion Line LC-1EX), shall be limited to no more than 148 tons per consecutive twelve (12) month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Emissions from these surface coating operations in combination with uncontrolled potential VOC emissions of 97.63 tons per year from extruding and curing operations (CV-5Ex, CV-6Ex, CV-7Ex, CV-8Ex, CV-9Ex, CV-10Ex, CV-11Ex, SDM-1Ex, SDM-3Ex, SDM-4Ex, SDM-5Ex, CV-5C, CV-6C1, CV-6C2, CV-7C, CV-8C1, CV-8C2, CV-9C1, CV-10C1, CV-10C2, CV-11C1, CV-11C2, SDM-1C1, SDM-1C2, SDM-1C3, SDM-3C1, SDM-4C1, SDM-4C2, SDM-5C1, SDM-5C2, and LC-1C1), 1.90 tons per year from mixing and milling (Mix 1), 0.892 tons per year from insignificant activities that include three (3) off line finishing spray booths (F-1, F-2, F-3), and 1.30 tons per year from combustion, shall limit the total VOC emitted at this source to less than 250 tons per year.

Compliance with this limit shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the abovementioned emission units.

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

Particulate from the surface coating manufacturing processes CV-5SB, CV-6SB, CV-7SB, and SDM-2SB shall be controlled by a dry particulate filter, waterwash, or an equivalent control device, and the Permittee shall operate the control device in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

D.1.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for these surface coating facilities and all control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.5 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

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) using formulation data supplied by the coating manufacturer. IDEM, OAQ reserves the authority to determine compliance using Method 24 in conjunction with the analytical procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4.

D.1.6 VOC Emissions

Compliance with Conditions D.1.1 and D.1.2 shall be demonstrated not later than thirty (30) days of the end of each month based on the total volatile organic compound usage for the most recent twelve (12) month period.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements

D.1.7 Particulate Matter

(a) Weekly inspections shall be performed to verify the placement, integrity and particle loading of the filters controlling the surface coating operations CV-5SB, CV-6SB, CV-7SB, and SDM-2SB at this source. To monitor the performance of the dry filters, weekly observations shall be made of the overspray from the surface coating booth stacks, while the associated booths are in operation. If a condition exists which should result in a response step the Permittee shall take reasonable response. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take reasonable response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(b) Monthly inspections shall be performed of the coating emissions from the stack and the presence of overspray on the rooftops and the nearby ground. When there is a noticeable change in overspray emissions, or evidence of overspray emission is observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take reasonable 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.1.8 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 (4) below.

(1) The amount and VOC content of each coating material and solvent used associated with the units identified in the limits in Condition D.1.1 and D.1.2. Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets

(MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used;

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

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

(b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.7, the Permittee shall maintain a record of weekly filter inspections and overspray observations.

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

D.1.9 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 not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meet the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

SECTION D.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(a) CV Line 5, identified as CV-5:

(1) Two (2) extruders, identified as CV-5Ex, constructed in 1989, with a combined nominal capacity of 400 pounds of rubber per hour, equipped with strip feeders, and one (1) duster controlled by one (1) dust collector (DC-2) vented internally, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber and coating curing oven, identified as CV-5C, with a nominal heat input capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack CV-5, S-1.

(3) Two (2) exhaust hoods, identified as CV-5EH1 and CV-5EH2, exhausting to stacks CV-5, S-2, and CV-5, S-3, respectively.

(b) CV Line 6, identified as CV-6:

(1) One (1) extruder, identified as CV-6Ex, constructed in 1989, with a nominal capacity of 400 pounds of rubber per hour, equipped with strip feeders, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) microwave curing oven, identified as CV-6C2, and exhausting to CV-6, S-2.

(3) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber and coating curing oven, identified as CV-6C1, with a nominal heat input capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack CV-6, S-1.

(4) Two (2) exhaust hoods, identified as CV-6EH1 and CV-6EH2, CV-6EH1 exhausting to stack CV-5, S-2, and CV-6EH2, exhausting to stacks CV-6, S-2, and CV-5, S-3.

(c) CV Line 7, identified as CV-7:

(1) Three (3) extruders, identified as CV-7Ex, constructed in 1991, with a combined nominal capacity of 600 of rubber pounds per hour, equipped with one (1) duster, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber and coating curing oven, identified as CV-C, with a nominal heat input capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack CV-7, S-1.

(3) One (1) exhaust hood, identified as CV-7EH, exhausting to stack CV-6, S-2.

(d) CV Line 8, identified as CV-8:

(1) Four (4) extruders, identified as CV-8Ex, constructed in 1995, with a combined nominal capacity of 400 pounds of rubber per hour, equipped with four (4) strip feeders, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber vulcanizing oven, identified as CV-8C1, with a nominal capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks CV-8, S-1, CV-8, S-2, CV-8, S-3.

(3) Two (2) exhaust hoods, identified as CV-8EH1 and CV-86EH2, both exhausting to stack CV-8, S-4.

(e) CV Line 9, identified as CV-9:

(1) Two (2) extruders, identified as CV-9Ex, constructed in 1995, with a combined nominal capacity of 400 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) natural gas fired rubber curing oven, identified as CV-9C1, with a nominal capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack CV-9, S-1.

(5) One (1) exhaust hood, identified as CV-9EH, and exhausting to stack CV-9, S-4.

(f) CV Line 10, identified as CV-10:

(1) Three (3) extruders, identified as CV-10Ex, with a combined nominal capacity of 750 pounds of rubber per hour, constructed in 2004, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) Two (2) natural gas-fired microwave curing ovens, identified as CV-10C1, with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.15 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack CV-10, S-1.

(3) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber curing oven, identified as CV-10C2, consisting of four (4) burners each with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.102 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack CV-10, S-2.

(4) Six (6) electric heaters, with a nominal capacity of 3 kilowatt hours, each.

(5) One (1) exhaust hood, identified as CV-10EH, and exhausting to stack CV-10, S-3.

(9) One (1) plasma arc generator, consisting of one (1) electric generator, with a nominal capacity of 1.2 kilowatt hours, exhausting to stack CV-10, S-1.

(g) CV Line 11, identified as CV-11:

(1) Four (4) extruders, identified as CV-11Ex, constructed in 1987 and modified in 2008, with a combined nominal capacity of 200 pounds of rubber per hour, equipped with, four (4) strip feeders and (1) duster, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) electric microwave rubber curing oven, identified as CV-11C1, and exhausting to stack CV-11, S-1.

(3) One (1) natural gas rubber curing oven, identified as CV-11C2, with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks CV-11, S-1 and CV-11, S-2.

(4) Two (2) exhaust hoods, identified as CV-11EH1 and CV-11EH2, and exhausting to stacks CV-11, S-2 and CV-11, S-1, respectively.

(h) SDM Line 1 (EA), identified as SDM-1:

(1) One (1) core metal heater, identified as SDM-1MH, with two (2) natural gas-fired burners with a nominal heat input rate of 0.375 MMBtu/hr.

(2) Four (4) extruders, identified as SDM-1Ex, constructed in 2004, with a combined nominal capacity of 1289 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(3) Two (2) natural gas-fired microwave curing ovens, identified as SDM-1C1 and SDM-1C2, with a nominal heat input rate 0.143 MMBtu/hr each, exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-1.

(4) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber curing oven, identified as SDM-C3, with two (2) burners with a nominal heat input rate of 0.850 MMBtu/hr each, exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-2.

(5) One (1) electric plasma arc generator, identified as SDM-1Pl, exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-3.

(j) SDM Line 3 (EC), identified as SDM-3:

(1) One (1) natural gas-fired core metal heater, identified as SDM-3MH, with a nominal heat input capacity of 1.19 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) Three (3) extruders, identified as SDM-3Ex, constructed in 1994, with a combined nominal capacity of 400 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(3) One (1) natural gas-fired bead type rubber curing over and deodorizing furnace, identified as SDM-3C1, with a nominal heat input capacity of 1.99 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks SDM, S-2, SDM-3, S-3 and SDM-3, S-4.

(4) One (1) electric plasma arc generator, identified as SDM-3Pl, exhausting to stack SDM-3, S-8.

(5) One (1) bead recovery/dryer system, identified as SDM-3, exhausting to stack SDM-3, S-5.

(k) SDM Line 4 (ED), identified as SDM-4:

(1) One (1) core metal heater, identified as SDM-4MH, with two (2) natural gas-fired burners, each has a nominal heat input capacity of 0.375 million British thermal unit per hour, and exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-1.

(2) Four (4) extruders, identified as SDM-4Ex, constructed in 2002, with a combined nominal capacity of 1289 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(3) Two (2) natural gas-fired microwave rubber curing ovens, identified as SDM-4C1, each with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.143 MMBtu/hr, and both exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-2.

(4) One (1) natural gas-fired curing oven, identified as SDM-4C2, with two (2) burners, each with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.850 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-3.

(5) One (1) electric plasma arc unit, identified as SDM-4Pl, exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-4.

(l) SDM Line 5 (EE), identified as SDM-5:

(1) One (1) core metal heater, identified as SDM-5MH, with (2) natural gas-fired burners with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.375 MMBtu/hr each.

(2) Four (4) extruders, identified as SDM-5Ex, constructed in 2002, with a combined nominal capacity of 1289 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(3) Two (2) natural gas-fired microwave curing ovens, identified as SDM-5C1, with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.143 MMBtu/hr each, exhausting to stack SDM-5, S-1.

(4) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber curing ovens, identified as SDM-5C2, with two (2) burners, each having a nominal heat input capacity of 0.850 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to

stack SDM-5, S-2.

(5) One (1) electric plasma arc unit, identified as SDM-5Pl, and exhausting to stack SDM-5, S-3.

(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 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), particulate emitted from the facilities listed below shall be limited as stated, based on the following:

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

$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

The particulate from the facilities at this source shall be limited as specified in the following table:

Emission Unit	Process Weight Rate (tons per hour)	Allowable PM Emission Rate [326 IAC 6-3-2] (pounds per hour)
CV-11Ex	0.1	0.877
CV-5Ex	0.2	1.39
CV-6Ex	0.2	1.39
CV-7Ex	0.3	1.83
CV-8Ex	0.2	1.39
CV-9Ex	0.2	1.39
SDM-1Ex	0.65	3.07
SDM-2Ex	0.2	1.39
SDM-3Ex	0.2	1.39
SDM-4Ex	0.65	3.07
SDM-5Ex	0.65	3.07
CV-10Ex	0.375	2.13

SECTION D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(n) One (1) mixing department, identified as Mix-1, constructed in 1987, equipped with one (1) carbon black weigh station and one (1) raw chemical weigh station, both exhausting to a small baghouse identified as Mix-1, S-1, with a nominal capacity of 416.7 pounds of rubber per hour, 3.2 pounds of talc per hour, and 83.3 pounds of carbon black 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 Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), particulate emitted from the facilities listed below shall be limited as stated, based on the following:

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

$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

Emission Unit	Process Weight Rate (tons per hour)	Allowable PM Emission Rate [326 IAC 6-3-2] (pounds per hour)
Mix-1	0.25	1.63

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.3.2 Particulate Matter (PM)

In order to comply with Condition D.3.1, the baghouse (Mix-1, S-1) for PM control shall be in operation and control emissions from the mixing department at all times that the mixing department is in operation.

SECTION D.4 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(a) Dango Mixing Mills B and F, each with a dispersion system, exhausting to mixing baghouse, identified as Mix [326 IAC 6-3]

(b) Color Mixing Mill [326 IAC 6-3]

(c) Mold Tech Repair Sandblast Unit [326 IAC 6-3]

(d) Mold Tech Repair Weld and Metalworking Equipment [326 IAC 6-3]

(e) Dango Barwell Extruders [326 IAC 6-3]

(f) Polymer Block Cutting Station [326 IAC 6-3]

(g) Scrap Cardboard Bailing Unit [326 IAC 6-3]

(h) Weld Shop Equipment [326 IAC 6-3]

(i) Silicone Coating Mixing Station [326 IAC 6-3]

(j) Die Room Metalworking Equipment [326 IAC 6-3]

(k) SDM Mezzanine Units [326 IAC 6-3]

(l) Barwell Warm-Up Mill [326 IAC 6-3]

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

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

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), particulate emitted from each of the insignificant activities shall not exceed the allowable PM emission rate based on the following equation:

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

$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

SECTION E.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(m) One (1) emergency generator nominally rated at 54 HP, burning natural gas, installed in December 2008 and manufactured in 2008.

This emergency generator is a new affected source under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

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

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

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7140, 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, in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ.

E.1.2 Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

The Permittee, which uses the emergency generator, is subject to the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (included as Attachment A of this permit):

(1) 40 CFR 63.6580
(2) 40 CFR 63.6585
(3) 40 CFR 63.6590(c)(6)

SECTION E.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

(a) CV Line 5, identified as CV-5, consisting of the following equipment:

(4) One (1) Line 5 spray booth coating extruded rubber parts, identified as emission unit CV-5SB, constructed in 2000, equipped with six (6) airless high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) guns coating extruded rubber parts, using dry filters as control, and exhausting to one (1) stack identified as CV-5, S-4, nominal capacity: 7.93 pounds of waterborne urethane coating per hour. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(b) CV Line 6, identified as CV-6, consisting of the following equipment:

(5) One (1) Line 6 spray booth, identified as CV-6SB, constructed in 2000, equipped with six (6) airless high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) guns coating extruded rubber parts, using dry filters as control, and exhausting to one (1) stack identified as CV-6, S-3, nominal capacity: 7.93 pounds of waterborne urethane coating per hour. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(c) CV Line 7, identified as CV-7, consisting of the following equipment:

(4) One (1) Line 7 waterborne urethane coating booth coating extruded rubber parts, identified as CV-7SB, constructed in 2001, with a nominal capacity of 1.36 gallons of waterborne coating per hour, equipped with spray guns and dry filters, and exhausting to stack CV-7, S-2. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(d) CV Line 8, identified as CV-8, consisting of the following equipment:

(4) One (1) natural gas fired coating curing oven, identified as CV-8C2, with a nominal capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack CV-8, S-4. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(5) One (1) urethane application spray booth, identified as CV-8SB, constructed in 1997, equipped with six (6) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts and one (1) blown air dryer, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, and exhausting to stack CV-8, S-5. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(e) CV Line 9, identified as CV-9, consisting of the following equipment:

(3) One (1) urethane application line, identified as CV-9Ex, constructed in 1996, equipped with six (6) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts and one (1) blown air dryer, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, and exhausting to stack CV-9, S-5. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(4) One (1) natural gas fired coating curing oven with two (2) heat exchangers, identified as CV-9C2, with a nominal capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks CV-9, S-2 and CV-9, S-3. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(g) CV Line 11, identified as CV-11, consisting of the following equipment:

(5) One (1) spray booth, identified as CV-11Ex, constructed in 2000 and modified in 2008, equipped with four (4) airless high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, with dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to stack CV-11 S-3. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(6) One (1) natural gas coating curing oven, identified as CV-11C3, with a heat input capacity of 0.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks CV-11, S-1 and CV-11, S-2. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(h) SDM Line 1 (EA), identified as SDM-1, consisting of the following equipment:

(6) One (1) spray booth, identified as SDM-1SB, constructed in 2004, equipped with six (6) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, using dry filters to control PM overspray emissions, and exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-5. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-1, C4, with two burners nominally rated at 0.340 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-4. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(j) SDM Line 3 (EC), identified as SDM-3, consisting of the following equipment:

(6) One (1) SDM EC urethane application spray booth, identified as SDM-3SB, constructed in 1996, equipped with three (3) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, exhausting to stack SDM-3, S-7. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired curing oven, identified as SDM-3C2, with a nominal heat input capacity of 1.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack SDM-3, S-6. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(k) SDM Line 4 (ED), identified as SDM-4, consisting of the following equipment:

(6) One (1) spray booth, identified as SDM-4SB, constructed in 2002, equipped with six (6) High-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, using dry filters to control PM overspray emissions, exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-6. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-4C3, with two burners each having a nominal heat input capacity of 0.34 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-5. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(l) SDM Line 5 (EE), identified as SDM-5, consisting of the following equipment:

(6) One (1) spray line, identified as SDM-5SB, constructed in 2002, equipped with six (6) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, using dry filters as controls, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams per minute of coating per gun, and exhausting to stack SDM-5, S-5. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-5C3, with two (2) burners, each having a nominal heat input capacity of 0.340 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stacks SDM-5, S-4. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(m) L-Coat Extrusion Line, identified as LC-1, consisting of the following equipment:

(6) One (1) L-Coat Glassline Spray Booth, identified as LC-1SB1, constructed in 2006, utilizing seven (7) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns with a nominal capacity of 1.0 unit per hour and particulate emissions controlled by dry filters, and exhausting to stack LC, S-9. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(7) One (1) L-Coat Glassline Spray Booth, identified as LC-1SB2, constructed in 2007, utilizing seven (7) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns with a nominal capacity of 1.0 unit per hour and particulate emissions controlled by dry filters, and exhausting to one (1) stack LC, S-10. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(8) One (1) natural gas coating curing oven, identified as LC-1C2, consisting of six (6) natural gas-fired burners with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.086 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack LC, S-8. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(o) One (1) VN surface coating line, identified as VN-1SB, constructed in 2004, including:

(1) One (1) surface coating booth, equipped with one (1) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray gun coating extruded rubber parts, applying surface coatings to rubber parts at a nominal design rate of 0.15 gallons per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by a dry filter system, with emissions exhausted through Stack VN-1, S-1. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(2) One (1) electric curing oven, identified as VN-1C. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(p) One (1) surface coating line, identified as X12G, approved for construction in 2011, including:

(1) One (1) surface coating booth, equipped with two (2) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray gun coating extruded rubber parts, applying surface coatings to rubber parts at a nominal design rate of 0.15 gallons per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by a dry filter system, with emissions exhausted through Stack X12G, S-2. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(2) One (1) electric curing oven, identified as X12G. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

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

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.4541, 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, in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart PPPP.

E.2.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Plastics Parts and Products [326 IAC 20-81-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PPPP]

The Permittee which engages in the surface coating of plastic parts and products shall comply with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PPPP which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-81-1, as follows. The full text of Subpart PPPP may be found in Attachment B to this permit.

(1) 40 CFR 63.4480
(2) 40 CFR 63.4481(a)(1)(4) and (b)
(3) 40 CFR 63.4482(a), (b), and (e)
(4) 40 CFR 63.4483(b) and (d)
(5) 40 CFR 63.4490(b)(3)
(6) 40 CFR 63.4491(b)
(7) 40 CFR 63.4492(a)
(8) 40 CFR 63.4493(a)
(9) 40 CFR 63.4500(a)(1) and (b)
(10) 40 CFR 63.4501
(11) 40 CFR 63.4510(a), (b), and (c)(1-7)(8)(ii)
(12) 40 CFR 63.4520(a)(1-4)(6)
(13) 40 CFR 63.4530(a), (b), (c)(1 and 3), (d), (e), (f), and (h)
(14) 40 CFR 63.4531
(15) 40 CFR 63.4550
(16) 40 CFR 63.4551
(17) 40 CFR 63.4552
(21) 40 CFR 63.4580
(22) 40 CFR 63.4581
(23) Table 2
(24) Table 3
(25) Table 4
(26) Appendix A

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT CERTIFICATION

Source Name: Nishikawa Cooper, LLC
Source Address: 324 Morrow Street, Topeka, Indiana 46571
Part 70 Permit No.: T087-29472-00031

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: Nishikawa Cooper, LLC
Source Address: 324 Morrow Street, Topeka, Indiana 46571
Part 70 Permit No.: T087-29472-00031

This form consists of 2 pages **Page 1 of 2**

☐ This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12)

- The Permittee must notify the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), within four (4) 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 two (2) working days (Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865), and follow the other requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-16.

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

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

If any of the following are not applicable, mark N/A **Page 2 of 2**

Date/Time Emergency started:
Date/Time Emergency was corrected:
Was the facility being properly operated at the time of the emergency? Y N
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:_____

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
Compliance and Enforcement Branch

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Nishikawa Cooper, LLC
Source Address: 324 Morrow Street, Topeka, Indiana 46571
Part 70 Permit No.: T087-29472-00031
Facilities: Facilities:Three (3) spray booths (CV Line 11, CV Line 5, and CV Line 6), three (3) urethane application lines (CV Line 9, SDM Line 3 (EC), and CV Line 8), two (2) waterborne urethane coating booths (CV Line 7, and L42C Nissan), two (2) surface coating lines, identified as VN-1SB and VN-2SB, two (2) spray lines (SDM Line 4 (ED) and SDM Line 5 (EE), one (1) spray line (SDM Line 1 (EA)), one (1) spray line (CV Line 10), the two (2) L-Coat Glassline spray booths (LC-1SB1 and LC-1SB2), and two (2) plastic extruders and two (2) rubber extruders (L-Coat Extrusion Line), described in permit Section D.1.
Parameter: Total Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Usage
Limit: Less than 148 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR:_____

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	Total VOC Usage This Month (tons)	Total VOC Usage Previous 11 Months (tons)	12 Month Total VOC Usage (tons)
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

☐ Deviation/s 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: Nishikawa Cooper, LLC
Source Address: 324 Morrow Street, Topeka, Indiana 46571
Part 70 Permit No.: T087-29472-00031

Months: _____ to _____ Year: _____

Page 1 of 2

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
to a Part 70 Operating Permit No. 087-29472-00031

Nishikawa Cooper, LLC
324 Morrow Street, Topeka, Indiana 46571

Subpart ZZZZ—National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

Source: 69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.6580 What is the purpose of subpart ZZZZ?

Subpart ZZZZ establishes national emission limitations and operating limitations for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) located at major and area sources of HAP emissions. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations.

[73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6585 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a stationary RICE at a major or area source of HAP emissions, except if the stationary RICE is being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

(a) A stationary RICE is any internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30, and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

(b) A major source of HAP emissions is a plant site that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 10 tons (9.07 megagrams) or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons (22.68 megagrams) or more per year, except that for oil and gas production facilities, a major source of HAP emissions is determined for each surface site.

(c) An area source of HAP emissions is a source that is not a major source.

(d) If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, your status as an entity subject to a standard or other requirements under this subpart does not subject you to the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 71, provided you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 70.3(a) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) for a reason other than your status as an area source under this subpart.

Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart as applicable.

(e) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary RICE used for national security purposes, you may be eligible to request an exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in 40 CFR part 1068, subpart C.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6590 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

This subpart applies to each affected source.

(a) *Affected source.* An affected source is any existing, new, or reconstructed stationary RICE located at a major or area source of HAP emissions, excluding stationary RICE being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

(1) *Existing stationary RICE.*

(i) For stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake horsepower (HP) located at a major source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before December 19, 2002.

(ii) For stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006.

(iii) For stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006.

(iv) A change in ownership of an existing stationary RICE does not make that stationary RICE a new or reconstructed stationary RICE.

(2) *New stationary RICE.* (i) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after December 19, 2002.

(ii) A stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after June 12, 2006.

(iii) A stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after June 12, 2006.

(3) *Reconstructed stationary RICE.* (i) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after December 19, 2002.

(ii) A stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after June 12, 2006.

(iii) A stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after June 12, 2006.

(b) *Stationary RICE subject to limited requirements.* (1) An affected source which meets either of the criteria in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (ii) of this section does not have to meet the requirements of this subpart and of subpart A of this part except for the initial notification requirements of §63.6645(f).

(i) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(ii) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis must meet the initial notification requirements of §63.6645(f) and the requirements of §§63.6625(c), 63.6650(g), and 63.6655(c). These stationary RICE do not have to meet the emission limitations and operating limitations of this subpart.

(3) The following stationary RICE do not have to meet the requirements of this subpart and of subpart A of this part, including initial notification requirements:

(i) Existing spark ignition 2 stroke lean burn (2SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(ii) Existing spark ignition 4 stroke lean burn (4SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(iii) Existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(iv) Existing limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(v) Existing stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;

(vi) Existing residential emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(vii) Existing commercial emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions; or

(viii) Existing institutional emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(c) *Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR Part 60.* An affected source that meets any of the criteria in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines or 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part.

(1) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source;

(2) A new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(3) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 250 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(4) A new or reconstructed spark ignition 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(5) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;

(6) A new or reconstructed emergency or limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(7) A new or reconstructed compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9674, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 37733, June 30, 2010; 75 FR 51588, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6595 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) *Affected sources.* (1) If you have an existing stationary RICE, excluding existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE, with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than June 15, 2007. If you have an existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, an existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than May 3, 2013. If you have an existing stationary SI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than October 19, 2013.

(2) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than August 16, 2004.

(3) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(4) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.

(5) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(6) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.

(7) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(b) *Area sources that become major sources.* If you have an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP, the compliance dates in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section apply to you.

(1) Any stationary RICE for which construction or reconstruction is commenced after the date when your area source becomes a major source of HAP must be in compliance with this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(2) Any stationary RICE for which construction or reconstruction is commenced before your area source becomes a major source of HAP must be in compliance with the provisions of this subpart that are applicable to RICE located at major sources within 3 years after your area source becomes a major source of HAP.

(c) If you own or operate an affected source, you must meet the applicable notification requirements in §63.6645 and in 40 CFR part 63, subpart A.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

Emission and Operating Limitations

§ 63.6600 What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

(a) If you own or operate an existing, new, or reconstructed spark ignition 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 1a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 1b to this subpart which apply to you.

(b) If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions, a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions, or a new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

(c) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the emission limitations in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart or operating limitations in Tables 1b and 2b to this subpart: an existing 2SLB stationary RICE; an existing 4SLB stationary RICE; a stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; an emergency stationary RICE; or a limited use stationary RICE.

(d) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2c to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6601 What emission limitations must I meet if I own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions manufactured on or after January 1, 2008, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6602 What emission limitations must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2c to this subpart which apply to you. Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

[75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6603 What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

(a) If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the requirements in Table 2d to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 1b and Table 2b to this subpart that apply to you.

(b) If you own or operate an existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE greater than 300 HP located at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS) you do not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations specified in Table 2d to this subpart. Existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE greater than 300 HP located at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS must meet the management practices that are shown for stationary non-emergency CI RICE less than or equal to 300 HP in Table 2d to this subpart.

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12866, Mar. 9, 2011]

§ 63.6604 What fuel requirements must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary CI RICE?

If you own or operate an existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 300 brake HP with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel, you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel. Existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE located in Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS are exempt from the requirements of this section.

[75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6605 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart that apply to you at all times.

(b) 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. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. 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.

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6610 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions you are subject to the requirements of this section.

(a) You must conduct the initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstrations in Table 4 to this subpart that apply to you within 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

(b) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must demonstrate initial compliance with either the proposed emission limitations or the promulgated emission limitations no later than February 10, 2005 or no later than 180 days after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(c) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, and you chose to comply with the proposed emission limitations when demonstrating initial compliance, you must conduct a second performance test to demonstrate compliance with the promulgated emission limitations by December 13, 2007 or after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(d) An owner or operator is not required to conduct an initial performance test on units for which a performance test has been previously conducted, but the test must meet all of the conditions described in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart, and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(2) The test must not be older than 2 years.

(3) The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator.

(4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

(5) The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6611 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB SI stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must conduct an initial performance test within 240 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions specified in Table 4 to this subpart, as appropriate.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6612 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions you are subject to the requirements of this section.

(a) You must conduct any initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstration according to Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart that apply to you within 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

(b) An owner or operator is not required to conduct an initial performance test on a unit for which a performance test has been previously conducted, but the test must meet all of the conditions described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart, and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(2) The test must not be older than 2 years.

(3) The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator.

(4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

[75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6615 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

If you must comply with the emission limitations and operating limitations, you must conduct subsequent performance tests as specified in Table 3 of this subpart.

§ 63.6620 What performance tests and other procedures must I use?

(a) You must conduct each performance test in Tables 3 and 4 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements that this subpart specifies in Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a non-operational stationary RICE that is subject to performance testing, you do not need to start up the engine solely to conduct the performance test. Owners and operators of a non-operational engine can conduct the performance test when the engine is started up again.

(c) [Reserved]

(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 last at least 1 hour.

(e)(1) You must use Equation 1 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

$$\frac{C_i - C_o}{C_i} \times 100 = R \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

C_i= concentration of CO or formaldehyde at the control device inlet,

C_o= concentration of CO or formaldehyde at the control device outlet, and

R = percent reduction of CO or formaldehyde emissions.

(2) You must normalize the carbon monoxide (CO) or formaldehyde concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO_2). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO_2concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO_2correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO_2correction factor as described in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Calculate the fuel-specific $F_o$value for the fuel burned during the test using values obtained from Method 19, section 5.2, and the following equation:

$$F_o = \frac{0.209\, F_d}{F_c} \qquad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

F_o= Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO_2volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is oxygen, percent/100.

F_d= Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3 /J (dscf/10^6 Btu).

F_c= Ratio of the volume of CO_2produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3 /J (dscf/10^6 Btu).

(ii) Calculate the CO_2correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent oxygen, as follows:

$$X_{co_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

X_{co2}= CO_2correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O_2−15 percent O_2, the defined O_2correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the $NO_X$and SO_2gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O_2using CO_2as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{co_2}}{\%CO_2} \qquad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:

$\%CO_2$= Measured CO_2concentration measured, dry basis, percent.

(f) If you comply with the emission limitation to reduce CO and you are not using an oxidation catalyst, if you comply with the emission limitation to reduce formaldehyde and you are not using NSCR, or if you comply with the emission limitation to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and you are not using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR, you must petition the Administrator for operating limitations to be established during the initial performance test and continuously monitored thereafter; or for approval of no operating limitations. You must not conduct the initial performance test until after the petition has been approved by the Administrator.

(g) If you petition the Administrator for approval of operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (g)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to use as operating limitations;

(2) A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and HAP emissions, identifying how HAP emissions change with changes in these parameters, and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit HAP emissions;

(3) A discussion of how you will establish the upper and/or lower values for these parameters which will establish the limits on these parameters in the operating limitations;

(4) A discussion identifying the methods you will use to measure and the instruments you will use to monitor these parameters, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of these methods and instruments; and

(5) A discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you will use for monitoring these parameters.

(h) If you petition the Administrator for approval of no operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (h)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) Identification of the parameters associated with operation of the stationary RICE and any emission control device which could change intentionally (*e.g.,* operator adjustment, automatic controller adjustment, etc.) or unintentionally (*e.g.,* wear and tear, error, etc.) on a routine basis or over time;

(2) A discussion of the relationship, if any, between changes in the parameters and changes in HAP emissions;

(3) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of whether establishing limitations on the parameters would serve to limit HAP emissions;

(4) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of how you could establish upper and/or lower values for the parameters which would establish limits on the parameters in operating limitations;

(5) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the methods you could use to measure them and the instruments you could use to monitor them, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of the methods and instruments;

(6) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you could use to monitor them; and

(7) A discussion of why, from your point of view, it is infeasible or unreasonable to adopt the parameters as operating limitations.

(i) The engine percent load during a performance test must be determined by documenting the calculations, assumptions, and measurement devices used to measure or estimate the percent load in a specific application. A written report of the average percent load determination must be included in the notification of compliance status. The following information must be included in the written report: the engine model number, the engine manufacturer, the year of purchase, the manufacturer's site-rated brake horsepower, the ambient temperature, pressure, and humidity during the performance test, and all assumptions that were made to estimate or calculate percent load during the performance test must be clearly explained. If measurement devices such as flow meters, kilowatt meters, beta analyzers, stain gauges, etc. are used, the model number of the measurement device, and an estimate of its accurate in percentage of true value must be provided.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6625 What are my monitoring, installation, collection, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) If you elect to install a CEMS as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a CEMS to monitor CO and either oxygen or CO_2at both the inlet and the outlet of the control device according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Each CEMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(2) You must conduct an initial performance evaluation and an annual relative accuracy test audit (RATA) of each CEMS according to the requirements in §63.8 and according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.

(3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(ii), each CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. You must have at least two data points, with each representing a different 15-minute period, to have a valid hour of data.

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2) and recorded in parts per million or parts per billion (as appropriate for the applicable limitation) at 15 percent oxygen or the equivalent CO_2concentration.

(b) If you are required to install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section. For an affected source that is complying with the emission limitations and operating limitations on March 9, 2011, the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section are applicable September 6, 2011.

(1) You must prepare a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses the monitoring system design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (v) of this section and in §63.8(d). As specified in §63.8(f)(4), you may request approval of monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures alternative to those specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) The performance criteria and design specifications for the monitoring system equipment, including the sample interface, detector signal analyzer, and data acquisition and calculations;

(ii) Sampling interface (*e.g.,* thermocouple) location such that the monitoring system will provide representative measurements;

(iii) Equipment performance evaluations, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures;

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.8(c)(1) and (c)(3); and

(v) Ongoing reporting and recordkeeping procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(2) You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS in continuous operation according to the procedures in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(3) The CPMS must collect data at least once every 15 minutes (see also §63.6635).

(4) For a CPMS for measuring temperature range, the temperature sensor must have a minimum tolerance of 2.8 degrees Celsius (5 degrees Fahrenheit) or 1 percent of the measurement range, whichever is larger.

(5) You must conduct the CPMS equipment performance evaluation, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures specified in your site-specific monitoring plan at least annually.

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

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must monitor and record your fuel usage daily with separate fuel meters to measure the volumetric flow rate of each fuel. In addition, you must operate your stationary RICE in a manner which reasonably minimizes HAP emissions.

(d) If you are operating a new or reconstructed emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to the startup of the engine.

(e) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE, you must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions:

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(2) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(3) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(4) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(5) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(6) An existing non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(7) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(8) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(9) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year; and

(10) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year.

(f) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed.

(g) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency, non-black start CI engine greater than or equal to 300 HP that is not equipped with a closed crankcase ventilation system, you must comply with either paragraph (g)(1) or paragraph (g)(2) of this section. Owners and operators must follow the manufacturer's specified maintenance requirements for operating and maintaining the open or closed crankcase ventilation systems and replacing the crankcase filters, or can request the Administrator to approve different maintenance requirements that are as protective as manufacturer requirements. Existing CI engines located at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS do not have to meet the requirements of paragraph (g) of this section.

(1) Install a closed crankcase ventilation system that prevents crankcase emissions from being emitted to the atmosphere, or

(2) Install an open crankcase filtration emission control system that reduces emissions from the crankcase by filtering the exhaust stream to remove oil mist, particulates, and metals.

(h) If you operate a new, reconstructed, or existing stationary engine, you must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart apply.

(i) If you own or operate a stationary CI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 1 or 2 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 1 or 4 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

(j) If you own or operate a stationary SI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 6, 7, or 8 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 5, 6, 7, 9, or 11 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12866, Mar. 9, 2011]

§ 63.6630 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission and operating limitation that applies to you according to Table 5 of this subpart.

(b) During the initial performance test, you must establish each operating limitation in Tables 1b and 2b of this subpart that applies to you.

(c) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.6645.

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6635 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) If you must comply with emission and operating limitations, you must monitor and collect data according to this section.

(b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, required performance evaluations, and required quality assurance or control activities, you must monitor continuously at all times that the stationary RICE 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.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must, however, use all the valid data collected during all other periods.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

§ 63.6640 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation and operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 to this subpart.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.6650. If you change your catalyst, you must reestablish the values of the operating parameters measured during the initial performance test. When you reestablish the values of your operating parameters, you must also conduct a performance test to demonstrate that you are meeting the required emission limitation applicable to your stationary RICE.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) For new, reconstructed, and rebuilt stationary RICE, deviations from the emission or operating limitations that occur during the first 200 hours of operation from engine startup (engine burn-in period)

are not violations. Rebuilt stationary RICE means a stationary RICE that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40 CFR 94.11(a).

(e) You must also report each instance in which you did not meet the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart that apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing emergency stationary RICE, an existing limited use stationary RICE, or an existing stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart, except for the initial notification requirements: a new or reconstructed stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE, or a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE.

(f) *Requirements for emergency stationary RICE.* (1) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that was installed on or after June 12, 2006, or an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. Any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(i) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(ii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year.

(iii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity; except that owners and operators may operate the emergency engine for a maximum of 15 hours per year as part of a demand response program if the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator has determined there are emergency conditions that could lead to a potential electrical blackout, such as unusually low frequency, equipment overload, capacity or energy deficiency, or unacceptable voltage level. The engine may not be operated for more than 30 minutes prior to the time when the emergency condition is expected to occur, and the engine operation must be terminated immediately after the facility is notified that the emergency condition is no longer imminent. The 15 hours per year of demand response operation are counted as part of the 50 hours of operation per year provided for non-emergency

situations. The supply of emergency power to another entity or entities pursuant to financial arrangement is not limited by this paragraph (f)(1)(iii), as long as the power provided by the financial arrangement is limited to emergency power.

(2) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that was installed prior to June 12, 2006, you must operate the engine according to the conditions described in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(i) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(ii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Required testing of such units should be minimized, but there is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations and for routine testing and maintenance.

(iii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for an additional 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51591, Aug. 20, 2010]

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.6645 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 (f)(6), 63.9(b) through (e), and (g) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified if you own or operate any of the following;

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(3) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(4) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(5) This requirement does not apply if you own or operate an existing stationary RICE less than 100 HP, an existing stationary emergency RICE, or an existing stationary RICE that is not subject to any numerical emission standards.

(b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than December 13, 2004.

(c) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after August 16, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(d) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than July 16, 2008.

(e) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after March 18, 2008 and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(f) If you are required to submit an Initial Notification but are otherwise not affected by the requirements of this subpart, in accordance with §63.6590(b), your notification should include the information in §63.9(b)(2)(i) through (v), and a statement that your stationary RICE has no additional requirements and explain the basis of the exclusion (for example, that it operates exclusively as an emergency stationary RICE if it has a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions).

(g) 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 as required in §63.7(b)(1).

(h) If you are required to conduct a performance test or other initial compliance demonstration as specified in Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii).

(1) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that does not include a performance test, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status before the close of business on the 30th day following the completion of the initial compliance demonstration.

(2) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that includes a performance test conducted according to the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test according to §63.10(d)(2).

[73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51591, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 7 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 7 of this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(9) of this section.

(1) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on June 30 or December 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 §63.6595.

(2) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(3) For semiannual Compliance reports, 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) For semiannual Compliance reports, 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 stationary RICE that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 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 (b)(4) of this section.

(6) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on December 31.

(7) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31 following the end of the first calendar year after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(8) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the annual reporting period from January 1 through December 31.

(9) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31.

(c) The Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official, with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the accuracy of the content of the report.

(3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(4) If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance 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 an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

(5) If there are no deviations from any emission or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission or operating limitations during the reporting period.

(6) If there were no periods during which the continuous monitoring system (CMS), including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period.

(d) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation that occurs for a stationary RICE where you are not using a CMS to comply with the emission or operating limitations in this subpart, the Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section and the information in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the deviation occurred during the reporting period.

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

(e) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation occurring for a stationary RICE where you are using a CMS to comply with the emission and operating limitations in this subpart, you must include information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) and (e)(1) through (12) of this section.

(1) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.

(2) The date, time, and duration 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 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 control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS downtime during the reporting period, and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the CMS downtime occurred during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each parameter and pollutant (CO or formaldehyde) that was monitored at the stationary RICE.

(9) A brief description of the stationary RICE.

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

(11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit.

(12) A description of any changes in CMS, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.

(f) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 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 7 of 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 or operating limitation in this subpart, submission of the Compliance report shall be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a Compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.

(g) If you are operating as a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must submit an annual report according to Table 7 of this subpart by the date specified unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule, according to the information described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section. You must report the data specified in (g)(1) through (g)(3) of this section.

(1) Fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations. You must also demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the total fuel consumption on an annual basis.

(2) The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits.

(3) Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6655 What records must I keep?

(a) If you must comply with the emission and operating limitations, you must keep the records described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5), (b)(1) through (b)(3) and (c) 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 that you submitted, according to the requirement in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.,* process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(3) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(4) Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(b) For each CEMS or CPMS, you must keep the records listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

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

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

(3) Requests for alternatives to the relative accuracy test for CEMS or CPMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i), if applicable.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must keep the records of your daily fuel usage monitors.

(d) You must keep the records required in Table 6 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to you.

(e) You must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE;

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.

(3) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions subject to management practices as shown in Table 2d to this subpart.

(f) If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in paragraphs (f)(1) or (2) of this section, you must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for demand response operation, the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time the engine was operated as part of demand response.

(1) An existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

(2) An existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6660 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 readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1).

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.6665 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with any of the requirements of the General Provisions specified in Table 8: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing stationary RICE that combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an existing emergency stationary RICE, or an existing limited use stationary RICE. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in the General Provisions specified in Table 8 except for the initial notification requirements: A new stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new emergency stationary RICE, or a new limited use stationary RICE.

[75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart is implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the U.S. 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 U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out whether this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limitations and operating limitations in §63.6600 under §63.6(g).

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90.

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

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

(5) Approval of a performance test which was conducted prior to the effective date of the rule, as specified in §63.6610(b).

§ 63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA); in 40 CFR 63.2, the General Provisions of this part; and in this section as follows:

Area source means any stationary source of HAP that is not a major source as defined in part 63.

Associated equipment as used in this subpart and as referred to in section 112(n)(4) of the CAA, means equipment associated with an oil or natural gas exploration or production well, and includes all equipment from the well bore to the point of custody transfer, except glycol dehydration units, storage vessels with potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines, and stationary RICE.

Black start engine means an engine whose only purpose is to start up a combustion turbine.

CAA means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.,* as amended by Public Law 101–549, 104 Stat. 2399).

Commercial emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in commercial establishments such as office buildings, hotels, stores, telecommunications facilities, restaurants, financial institutions such as banks, doctor's offices, and sports and performing arts facilities.

Compression ignition means relating to a type of stationary internal combustion engine that is not a spark ignition engine.

Custody transfer means the transfer of hydrocarbon liquids or natural gas: After processing and/or treatment in the producing operations, or from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities or other such equipment, including product loading racks, to pipelines or any other forms of transportation. For the purposes of this subpart, the point at which such liquids or natural gas enters a natural gas processing plant is a point of custody transfer.

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

(1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation;

(2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless or whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

(4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i).

Diesel engine means any stationary RICE in which a high boiling point liquid fuel injected into the combustion chamber ignites when the air charge has been compressed to a temperature sufficiently high for auto-ignition. This process is also known as compression ignition.

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is fuel oil number 2. Diesel fuel also includes any non-distillate fuel with comparable physical and chemical properties (*e.g.* biodiesel) that is suitable for use in compression ignition engines.

Digester gas means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO_2.

Dual-fuel engine means any stationary RICE in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for compression ignition and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel.

Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary internal combustion engine whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Examples include stationary RICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary RICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, *etc.* Stationary RICE used for peak shaving are not considered emergency stationary RICE. Stationary RICE used to supply power to an electric grid or that supply non-emergency power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines, except as permitted under §63.6640(f). All emergency stationary RICE must comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f) in order to be considered emergency stationary RICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart.

Engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment reaches steady state or normal operation. For stationary engine with catalytic controls, engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment, including the catalyst, reaches steady state or normal operation.

Four-stroke engine means any type of engine which completes the power cycle in two crankshaft revolutions, with intake and compression strokes in the first revolution and power and exhaust strokes in the second revolution.

Gaseous fuel means a material used for combustion which is in the gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure conditions.

Gasoline means any fuel sold in any State for use in motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines, or nonroad or stationary engines, and commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

Glycol dehydration unit means a device in which a liquid glycol (including, but not limited to, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, or triethylene glycol) absorbent directly contacts a natural gas stream and absorbs water in a contact tower or absorption column (absorber). The glycol contacts and absorbs water vapor and other gas stream constituents from the natural gas and becomes “rich” glycol. This glycol is then regenerated in the glycol dehydration unit reboiler. The “lean” glycol is then recycled.

Hazardous air pollutants (HAP) means any air pollutants listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA.

Institutional emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in institutional establishments such as medical centers, nursing homes, research centers, institutions of higher education, correctional facilities, elementary and secondary schools, libraries, religious establishments, police stations, and fire stations.

ISO standard day conditions means 288 degrees Kelvin (15 degrees Celsius), 60 percent relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

Landfill gas means a gaseous by-product of the land application of municipal refuse typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO_2.

Lean burn engine means any two-stroke or four-stroke spark ignited engine that does not meet the definition of a rich burn engine.

Limited use stationary RICE means any stationary RICE that operates less than 100 hours per year.

Liquefied petroleum gas means any liquefied hydrocarbon gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining of natural gas production.

Liquid fuel means any fuel in liquid form at standard temperature and pressure, including but not limited to diesel, residual/crude oil, kerosene/naphtha (jet fuel), and gasoline.

Major Source, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in §63.2, except that:

(1) Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment (as defined in this section)) and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources, even when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control;

(2) For oil and gas production facilities, emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same oil and gas production facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated;

(3) For production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units, storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines shall be aggregated for a major source determination; and

(4) Emissions from processes, operations, and equipment that are not part of the same natural gas transmission and storage facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated.

Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes, or has the potential to cause, the emission limitations in an applicable standard to be exceeded. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

Natural gas means a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the Earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane. Natural gas may be field or pipeline quality.

Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO_X) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO_X, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO_2, nitrogen, and water.

Oil and gas production facility as used in this subpart means any grouping of equipment where hydrocarbon liquids are processed, upgraded (*i.e.,* remove impurities or other constituents to meet contract specifications), or stored prior to the point of custody transfer; or where natural gas is processed, upgraded, or stored prior to entering the natural gas transmission and storage source category. For purposes of a major source determination, facility (including a building, structure, or installation) means oil and natural gas production and processing equipment that is located within the boundaries of an individual surface site as defined in this section. Equipment that is part of a facility will typically be located within close proximity to other equipment located at the same facility. Pieces of production equipment or groupings of equipment located on different oil and gas leases, mineral fee tracts, lease tracts, subsurface or surface unit areas, surface fee tracts, surface lease tracts, or separate surface sites, whether or not connected by a road, waterway, power line or pipeline, shall not be considered part of the same facility. Examples of facilities in the oil and natural gas production source category include, but are not limited to, well sites, satellite tank batteries, central tank batteries, a compressor station that transports natural gas to a natural gas processing plant, and natural gas processing plants.

Oxidation catalyst means an add-on catalytic control device that controls CO and VOC by oxidation.

Peaking unit or engine means any standby engine intended for use during periods of high demand that are not emergencies.

Percent load means the fractional power of an engine compared to its maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions. Percent load may range between 0 percent to above 100 percent.

Potential to emit means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. For oil and natural gas production facilities subject to subpart HH of this part, the potential to emit provisions in §63.760(a) may be used. For natural gas transmission and storage facilities subject to subpart HHH of this part, the maximum annual facility gas throughput for storage facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(1) and the maximum annual throughput for transmission facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(2).

Production field facility means those oil and gas production facilities located prior to the point of custody transfer.

Production well means any hole drilled in the earth from which crude oil, condensate, or field natural gas is extracted.

Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C_3H_8.

Residential emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in residential establishments such as homes or apartment buildings.

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

Rich burn engine means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to December 19, 2002 with passive emission control technology for NO_X(such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.

Site-rated HP means the maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions.

Spark ignition means relating to either: A gasoline-fueled engine; or any other type of engine with a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CI and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) means any reciprocating internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as

defined at 40 CFR 1068.30, and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

Stationary RICE test cell/stand means an engine test cell/stand, as defined in subpart PPPPP of this part, that tests stationary RICE.

Stoichiometric means the theoretical air-to-fuel ratio required for complete combustion.

Storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions means any storage vessel that contains a hydrocarbon liquid with a stock tank gas-to-oil ratio equal to or greater than 0.31 cubic meters per liter and an American Petroleum Institute gravity equal to or greater than 40 degrees and an actual annual average hydrocarbon liquid throughput equal to or greater than 79,500 liters per day. Flash emissions occur when dissolved hydrocarbons in the fluid evolve from solution when the fluid pressure is reduced.

Subpart means 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.

Surface site means any combination of one or more graded pad sites, gravel pad sites, foundations, platforms, or the immediate physical location upon which equipment is physically affixed.

Two-stroke engine means a type of engine which completes the power cycle in single crankshaft revolution by combining the intake and compression operations into one stroke and the power and exhaust operations into a second stroke. This system requires auxiliary scavenging and inherently runs lean of stoichiometric.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

Table 1ato Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63— Emission Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition, 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may reduce formaldehyde emissions by 75 percent or more until June 15, 2007 or	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.[1]
	b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O_2	

[1]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 1bto Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at an Area Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6603, 63.6630 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation . . .
1. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O2 and using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O2 and using NSCR.	a. Maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test; and b. Maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and not using NSCR; or	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O2 and not using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O2 and not using NSCR.	

[76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

Table 2ato Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP and New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations for new and reconstructed lean burn and new and reconstructed compression ignition stationary RICE at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 58 percent or more; or b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 12 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may limit concentration of formaldehyde to 17 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2until June 15, 2007	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.[1]
2. 4SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more; or	
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 14 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
3. CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more; or	
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 580 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O_2	

[1]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 9680, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table 2bto Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63— Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP, and Existing 4SLB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at an Area Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6601, 63.6603, 63.6630, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for new and reconstructed 2SLB and compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions; new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; existing compression ignition stationary RICE >500 HP; and existing 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst; or 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F.[1]
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst; or 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

[1]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(g) for a different temperature range.

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010, as amended at 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

Table 2cto Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition Stationary RICE ≤500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6602, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing spark ignition stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE.[1]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2] b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.[3]
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 100≤HP≤300 HP	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 230 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
5. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
6. Emergency stationary SI RICE and black start stationary SI RICE.[1]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
7. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary SI RICE <100 HP that are not 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
8. Non-Emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary SI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 225 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB	Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas-fired stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 177 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	

[1]If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2c of this subpart, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[2]Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2c of this subpart.

[3]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 2dto Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63— Requirements for Existing Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6603 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE ≤300 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
4. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE.[2]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
5. Emergency stationary SI RICE; black start stationary SI RICE; non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year; non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year.[2]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1] b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and c. Inspect all hoses and	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
6. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
7. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
8. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more.	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually,	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more.	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas-fired stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	

[1]Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of this subpart.

[2]If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the management practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2d of this subpart, or if performing the management practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the management practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The management practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the

unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the management practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[75 FR 51595, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 3 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Subsequent Performance Tests

As stated in §§63.6615 and 63.6620, you must comply with the following subsequent performance test requirements:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
1. New or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources; new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥250 located at major sources; and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.[1]
2. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥5,000 located at major sources	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.[1]
3. Stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources and new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower 250≤HP≤500 located at major sources	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.[1]
4. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 that are not limited use stationary RICE; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions with a brake horsepower >500 that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year that are not limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hrs. or 3 years, whichever comes first.
5. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 that are limited use stationary RICE; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions with a brake horsepower >500 that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year and are limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hrs. or 5 years, whichever comes first.

[1]After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[75 FR 51596, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 4 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Performance Tests

As stated in §§63.6610, 63.6611, 63.6612, 63.6620, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary RICE:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. Measure the O_2at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Portable CO and O_2analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005)[a](incorporated by reference, see §63.14). Measurements to determine O_2must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		ii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Portable CO and O_2analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005)[ab](incorporated by reference, see §63.14) or Method 10 of 40 CFR appendix A. The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O_2at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522–00m (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O_2concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348–03,[c]provided in ASTM D6348–03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
			or equal to 130	
3. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O_2concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O_2concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; or	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348–03,[c]provided in ASTM D6348–03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. Measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary RICE	(1) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005),[a]Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03	(a) CO Concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour longer runs.

[a]You may also use Methods 3A and 10 as options to ASTM–D6522–00 (2005). You may obtain a copy of ASTM–D6522–00 (2005) from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. ASTM–D6522–00 (2005) may be used to test both CI and SI stationary RICE.

[b]You may also use Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03.

[c]You may obtain a copy of ASTM–D6348–03 from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

[75 FR 51597, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 5 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Emission Limitations and Operating Limitations

As stated in §§63.6612, 63.6625 and 63.6630, you must initially comply with the emission and operating limitations as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if. . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO emissions and using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
2. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Limit the concentration of CO, using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
4. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP,	a. Limit the concentration of CO,	i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if. . .
existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	and not using oxidation catalyst	performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
5. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O_2or CO_2at both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and iii. The average reduction of CO calculated using §63.6620 equals or exceeds the required percent reduction. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period.
6. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Limit the concentration of CO, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O_2or CO_2at the outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and
		iii. The average concentration of CO calculated using §63.6620 is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average concentration measured during the 4-hour period.
7. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if. . .
than 24 hours per calendar year		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
8. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
9. Existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde and not using NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
10. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O_2, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if. . .
11. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O_2, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
12. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300<HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO or formaldehyde, as applicable determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required CO or formaldehyde, as applicable, percent reduction.
13. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300<HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. The average formaldehyde or CO concentration, as applicable, corrected to 15 percent O_2, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.

[76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations, Operating Limitations, Work Practices, and Management Practices

As stated in §63.6640, you must continuously comply with the emissions and operating limitations and work or management practices as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved;[a] and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved;[a] and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP, existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using a CEMS	i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction or concentration of CO emissions according to §63.6620; and ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period, or that the emission remain at or below the CO concentration limit; and iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.
4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
5. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
6. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake HP ≥5,000 located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved.[a]
7. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250 ≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit;[a]and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
8. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250 ≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit;[a]and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		§63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary RICE <100 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE ≤300 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency landfill or digester gas stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year	a. Work or Management practices	i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.
10. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
11. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
12. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP and existing limited use 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		operating limitation established during the performance test.
13. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP and existing limited use 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.

[a]After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[76 FR 12870, Mar. 9, 2011]

Table 7 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Reports

As stated in §63.6650, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

For each ...	You must submit a ...	The report must contain ...	You must submit the report ...
1. Existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI	Compliance report	a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(1)–(5) for engines that are not limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations; and ii. Annually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(6)–(9) for

RICE >300 HP located at an area source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP and operated more than 24 hours per calendar year; new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP		periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(d). If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the information in §63.6650(e); or c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(c)(4)	engines that are limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations. i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b). i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	Report	a. The fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and	i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.
		b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and	i. See item 2.a.i.
		c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.	i. See item 2.a.i.

[75 FR 51603, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart ZZZZ.

As stated in §63.6665, you must comply with the following applicable general provisions.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes.	
§63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §63.6675.
§63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes.	
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction	Yes.	
§63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance	No.	
§63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards	No.	
§63.6(f)(2)	Methods for determining compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(f)(3)	Finding of compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Use of alternate standard	Yes.	
§63.6(h)	Opacity and visible emission standards	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.6(i)	Compliance extension procedures and criteria	Yes.	
§63.6(j)	Presidential compliance exemption	Yes.	
§63.7(a)(1)–(2)	Performance test dates	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.
§63.7(a)(3)	CAA section 114 authority	Yes.	
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(1) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of rescheduling	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(2) only applies as specified in §63.6645.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.7(c)	Quality assurance/test plan	Yes	Except that §63.7(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(d)	Testing facilities	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests	No.	Subpart ZZZZ specifies conditions for conducting performance tests at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(2)	Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ specifies test methods at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(3)	Test run duration	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(4)	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA	Yes.	
§63.7(f)	Alternative test method provisions	Yes.	
§63.7(g)	Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes.	
§63.7(h)	Waiver of tests	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §63.6625.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance specifications	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring for control devices	No.	
§63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Yes.	
§63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring system operation and maintenance	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and predictable SSM	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(2)–(3)	Monitoring system installation	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS).
§63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
			COMS.
§63.8(c)(6)–(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(d)	CMS quality control	Yes.	
§63.8(e)	CMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for §63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.
		Except that §63.8(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§63.6635 and 63.6640.
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements	Yes.	
§63.9(b)(1)–(5)	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved.
		Except that §63.9(b) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	Except that §63.9(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	Except that §63.9(d) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.9(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(f)	Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(1)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(g)(2)	Notification of use of COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion for alternative to RATA is exceeded	Yes	If alternative is in use.
		Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(h)(1)–(6)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	Except that notifications for sources using a CEMS are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. §63.9(h)(4) is reserved.
			Except that §63.9(h) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes.	
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes.	
§63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(i)–(v)	Records related to SSM	No.	
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	Records	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records when using alternative to RATA	Yes	For CO standard if using RATA alternative.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination	Yes.	
§63.10(c)	Additional records for sources using CEMS	Yes	Except that §63.10(c)(2)–(4) and (9) are reserved.
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and	No.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
	malfunction reports		
§63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS Reports	Yes.	
§63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports	Yes.	Except that §63.10(e)(3)(i) (C) is reserved.
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.11	Flares	No.	
§63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes.	
§63.13	Addresses	Yes.	
§63.14	Incorporation by reference	Yes.	
§63.15	Availability of information	Yes.	

[75 FR 9688, Mar. 3, 2010]

Attachment B
to a Part 70 Operating Permit No. 087-29472-00031

Nishikawa Cooper, LLC
324 Morrow Street, Topeka, Indiana 46571

Subpart PPPP—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products

Source: 69 FR 20990, Apr. 19, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.4480 What is the purpose of this subpart?

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

§ 63.4481 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) Plastic parts and products include, but are not limited to, plastic components of the following types of products as well as the products themselves: Motor vehicle parts and accessories for automobiles, trucks, recreational vehicles; sporting and recreational goods; toys; business machines; laboratory and medical equipment; and household and other consumer products. Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, the source category to which this subpart applies is the surface coating of any plastic parts or products, as described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, and it includes the subcategories listed in paragraphs (a)(2) through (5) of this section.

(1) Surface coating is the application of coating to a substrate using, for example, spray guns or dip tanks. When application of coating to a substrate occurs, then surface coating also includes associated activities, such as surface preparation, cleaning, mixing, and storage. However, these activities do not comprise surface coating if they are not directly related to the application of the coating. Coating application with handheld, non-refillable aerosol containers, touch-up markers, marking pens, or the application of paper film or plastic film which may be pre-coated with an adhesive by the manufacturer are not coating operations for the purposes of this subpart.

(2) The general use coating subcategory includes all surface coating operations that are not automotive lamp coating operations, thermoplastic olefin (TPO) coating operations, or assembled on-road vehicle coating operations.

(3) The automotive lamp coating subcategory includes the surface coating of plastic components of the body of an exterior automotive lamp including, but not limited to, headlamps, tail lamps, turn signals, and marker (clearance) lamps; typical coatings used are reflective argent coatings and clear topcoats. This subcategory does not include the coating of interior automotive lamps, such as dome lamps and instrument panel lamps.

(4) The TPO coating subcategory includes the surface coating of TPO substrates; typical coatings used are adhesion promoters, color coatings, clear coatings and topcoats. The coating of TPO substrates on fully assembled on-road vehicles is not included in the TPO coating subcategory.

(5) The assembled on-road vehicle coating subcategory includes surface coating of fully assembled motor vehicles and trailers intended for on-road use, including, but not limited to: automobiles, light-duty trucks, heavy duty trucks, and busses that have been repaired after a collision or otherwise repainted;

fleet delivery trucks; and motor homes and other recreational vehicles (including camping trailers and fifth wheels). This subcategory also includes the incidental coating of parts, such as radiator grilles, that are removed from the fully assembled on-road vehicle to facilitate concurrent coating of all parts associated with the vehicle. The assembled on-road vehicle coating subcategory does not include the surface coating of plastic parts prior to their attachment to an on-road vehicle on an original equipment manufacturer's (OEM) assembly line. The assembled on-road vehicle coating subcategory also does not include the use of adhesives, sealants, and caulks used in assembling on-road vehicles. Body fillers used to correct small surface defects and rubbing compounds used to remove surface scratches are not considered coatings subject to this subpart.

(b) You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a new, reconstructed, or existing affected source, as defined in § 63.4482, that uses 378 liters (100 gallons (gal)) per year, or more, of coatings that contain hazardous air pollutants (HAP) in the surface coating of plastic parts and products defined in paragraph (a) of this section; and that is a major source, is located at a major source, or is part of a major source of emissions of HAP. A major source of HAP emissions is any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 9.07 megagrams (Mg) (10 tons) or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 22.68 Mg (25 tons) or more per year. You do not need to include coatings that meet the definition of non-HAP coating contained in § 63.4581 in determining whether you use 378 liters (100 gallons) per year, or more, of coatings in the surface coating of plastic parts and products.

(c) This subpart does not apply to surface coating or a coating operation that meets any of the criteria of paragraphs (c)(1) through (17) of this section.

(1) A coating operation conducted at a facility where the facility uses only coatings, thinners and other additives, and cleaning materials that contain no organic HAP, as determined according to § 63.3941(a).

(2) Surface coating operations that occur at research or laboratory facilities, or is part of janitorial, building, and facility maintenance operations, or that occur at hobby shops that are operated for noncommercial purposes.

(3) The surface coating of plastic parts and products performed on-site at installations owned or operated by the Armed Forces of the United States (including the Coast Guard and the National Guard of any such State) or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or the surface coating of military munitions manufactured by or for the Armed Forces of the United States (including the Coast Guard and the National Guard of any such State).

(4) Surface coating where plastic is extruded onto plastic parts or products to form a coating.

(5) Surface coating of magnet wire.

(6) In-mold coating operations or gel coating operations in the manufacture of reinforced plastic composite parts that meet the applicability criteria for reinforced plastics composites production (subpart WWWW of this part).

(7) Surface coating of plastic components of wood furniture that meet the applicability criteria for wood furniture manufacturing (subpart JJ of this part).

(8) Surface coating of plastic components of large appliances that meet the applicability criteria for large appliance surface coating (subpart NNNN of this part).

(9) Surface coating of plastic components of metal furniture that meet the applicability criteria for metal furniture surface coating (subpart RRRR of this part).

(10) Surface coating of plastic components of wood building products that meet the applicability criteria for wood building products surface coating (subpart QQQQ of this part).

(11) Surface coating of plastic components of aerospace vehicles that meet the applicability criteria for aerospace manufacturing and rework (40 CFR part 63, subpart GG).

(12) Surface coating of plastic parts intended for use in an aerospace vehicle or component using specialty coatings as defined in appendix A to subpart GG of this part.

(13) Surface coating of plastic components of ships that meet the applicability criteria for shipbuilding and ship repair (subpart II of this part).

(14) Surface coating of plastic using a web coating process that meets the applicability criteria for paper and other web coating (subpart JJJJ of this part).

(15) Surface coating of fiberglass boats or parts of fiberglass boats (including, but not limited to, the use of assembly adhesives) where the facility meets the applicability criteria for boat manufacturing (subpart VVVV of this part), except where the surface coating of the boat is a post-mold coating operation performed on personal watercraft or parts of personal watercraft. This subpart does apply to post-mold coating operations performed on personal watercraft and parts of personal watercraft.

(16) Surface coating of plastic components of automobiles and light-duty trucks that meet the applicability criteria in § 63.3082(b) of the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII) at a facility that meets the applicability criteria in § 63.3081(b).

(17) Screen printing.

(d) If your facility meets the applicability criteria in § 63.3081(b) of the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII) and you perform surface coating of plastic parts or products that meets both the applicability criteria in § 63.3082(c) and the applicability criteria of this subpart, then for the surface coating of any or all of your plastic parts or products that meets the applicability criteria in § 63.3082(c), you may choose to comply with the requirements of subpart IIII of this part in lieu of complying with this subpart. Surface coating operations on plastic parts or products (e.g., parts for motorcycles or lawnmowers) not intended for use in automobiles, light-duty trucks, or other motor vehicles as defined in § 63.3176 cannot be made part of your affected source under subpart IIII of this part.

(e) If you own or operate an affected source that meets the applicability criteria of this subpart and at the same facility you also perform surface coating that meets the applicability criteria of any other final surface coating NESHAP in this part, you may choose to comply as specified in paragraph (e)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

(1) You may have each surface coating operation that meets the applicability criteria of a separate NESHAP comply with that NESHAP separately.

(2) You may comply with the emission limitation representing the predominant surface coating activity at your facility, as determined according to paragraphs (e)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section. However, you may not establish assembled on-road vehicle or automotive lamp coating operations as the predominant activity. You must not consider any surface coating activity that is subject to the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII) in determining the predominant surface coating activity at your facility.

(i) If a surface coating operation accounts for 90 percent or more of the surface coating activity at your facility (that is, the predominant activity), then compliance with the emission limitations of the predominant activity for all surface coating operations constitutes compliance with these and other applicable surface coating NESHAP. In determining predominant activity, you must include coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP and constitute more than 1 percent of total coating activities at your facility. Coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP but comprise less than 1 percent of coating activities need not be included in the determination of predominant activity but must be included in the compliance calculation.

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

(3) You may comply with a facility-specific emission limit calculated from the relative amount of coating activity that is subject to each emission limit. If you elect to comply using the facility-specific emission limit alternative, then compliance with the facility-specific emission limit and the emission limitations in this subpart for all surface coating operations constitutes compliance with this subpart and other applicable surface coating NESHAP. The procedures for calculating the facility-specific emission limit are specified in § 63.4490. In calculating a facility-specific emission limit, you must include coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP and constitute more than 1 percent of total coating activities at your facility. You must not consider any surface coating activity that is subject to the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII) in determining a facility-specific emission limit for your facility. Coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP but comprise less than 1 percent of total coating activities need not be included in the calculation of the facility-specific emission limit but must be included in the compliance calculations.

[69 FR 20990, Apr. 19, 2004, as amended at 69 FR 22660, April 26, 2004; 71 FR 76927, Dec. 22, 2006; 72 FR 20237, Apr. 24, 2007]

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

(a) This subpart applies to each new, reconstructed, and existing affected source within each of the four subcategories listed in § 63.4481(a).

(b) The affected source is the collection of all of the items listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section that are used for surface coating of plastic parts and products within each subcategory.

(1) All coating operations as defined in § 63.4581;

(2) All storage containers and mixing vessels in which coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials are stored or mixed;

(3) All manual and automated equipment and containers used for conveying coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials; and

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

(c) An affected source is a new source if it meets the criteria in paragraph (c)(1) of this section and the criteria in either paragraph (c)(2) or (3) of this section.

(1) You commenced the construction of the source after December 4, 2002 by installing new coating equipment.

(2) The new coating equipment is used to coat plastic parts and products at a source where no plastic parts surface coating was previously performed.

(3) The new coating equipment is used to perform plastic parts and products coating in a subcategory that was not previously performed.

(d) An affected source is reconstructed if you meet the criteria as defined in § 63.2.

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

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

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

(a) For a new or reconstructed affected source, the compliance date is the applicable date in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section:

(1) If the initial startup of your new or reconstructed affected source is before April 19, 2004, the compliance date is April 19, 2004.

(2) If the initial startup of your new or reconstructed affected source occurs after April 19, 2004, the compliance date is the date of initial startup of your affected source.

(b) For an existing affected source, the compliance date is the date 3 years after April 19, 2004.

(c) For an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP emissions, the compliance date is specified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) For any portion of the source that becomes a new or reconstructed affected source subject to this subpart, the compliance date is the date of initial startup of the affected source or April 19, 2004, whichever is later.

(2) For any portion of the source that becomes an existing affected source subject to this subpart, the compliance date is the date 1 year after the area source becomes a major source or 3 years after April 19, 2004, whichever is later.

(d) You must meet the notification requirements in § 63.4510 according to the dates specified in that section and in subpart A of this part. Some of the notifications must be submitted before the compliance dates described in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section.

Emission Limitations

§ 63.4490 What emission limits must I meet?

(a) For a new or reconstructed affected source, you must limit organic HAP emissions to the atmosphere from the affected source to the applicable limit specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section, except as specified in paragraph (c) of this section, determined according to the requirements in § 63.4541, § 63.4551, or § 63.4561.

(1) For each new general use coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 0.16 kg (0.16 lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(2) For each new automotive lamp coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 0.26 kg (0.26 lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(3) For each new TPO coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 0.22 kg (0.22 lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(4) For each new assembled on-road vehicle coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 1.34 kg (1.34 lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(b) For an existing affected source, you must limit organic HAP emissions to the atmosphere from the affected source to the applicable limit specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section, except as specified in paragraph (c) of this section, determined according to the requirements in § 63.4541, § 63.4551, or § 63.4561.

(1) For each existing general use coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 0.16 kg (0.16 lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(2) For each existing automotive lamp coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 0.45 kg (0.45 lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(3) For each existing TPO coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 0.26 kg (0.26 lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(4) For each existing assembled on-road vehicle coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 1.34 kg (1.34 lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(c) If your facility's surface coating operations meet the applicability criteria of more than one of the subcategory emission limits specified in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section, you may comply separately with each subcategory emission limit or comply using one of the alternatives in paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) If the general use or TPO surface coating operations subject to only one of the emission limits specified in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(3), (b)(1), or (b)(3) of this section account for 90 percent or more of the surface coating activity at your facility (*i.e.,* it is the predominant activity at your facility), then compliance with that emission limitation for all surface coating operations constitutes compliance with the other applicable emission limitations. You must use kg (lb) of solids used as a measure of relative surface

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

(2) You may calculate and comply with a facility-specific emission limit as described in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section. If you elect to comply using the facility-specific emission limit alternative, then compliance with the facility-specific emission limit and the emission limitations in this subpart for all surface coating operations constitutes compliance with this and other applicable surface coating NESHAP. In calculating a facility-specific emission limit, you must include coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of the other subcategories and constitute more than 1 percent of total coating activities. Coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP but comprise less than 1 percent of coating activities need not be included in the determination of predominant activity but must be included in the compliance calculation.

(i) You are required to calculate the facility-specific emission limit for your facility when you submit the notification of compliance status required in § 63.4510(c), and on a monthly basis afterward using the coating data for the relevant 12-month compliance period.

(ii) Use Equation 1 of this section to calculate the facility-specific emission limit for your surface coating operations for each 12-month compliance period.

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

Where:

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

$Limit_i$ = The new source or existing source emission limit applicable to coating operation, i, included in the facility-specific emission limit, converted to kg (lb) organic HAP per kg (lb) coating solids used, if the emission limit is not already in those units. All emission limits included in the facility-specific emission limit must be in the same units.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) *Compliant material option.* Demonstrate that the organic HAP content of each coating used in the coating operation(s) is less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, and that each thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used contains no organic HAP. You must meet all the requirements of §§ 63.4540, 63.4541, and 63.4542 to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit using this option.

(b) *Emission rate without add-on controls option.* Demonstrate that, based on the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the coating operation(s), the organic HAP emission rate for the coating operation(s) is less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, calculated as a rolling 12-month emission rate and determined on a monthly basis. You must meet all the requirements of §§ 63.4550, 63.4551, and 63.4552 to demonstrate compliance with the emission limit using this option.

(c) *Emission rate with add-on controls option.* Demonstrate that, based on the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the coating operation(s), and the emissions reductions achieved by emission capture systems and add-on controls, the organic HAP emission rate for the coating operation(s) is less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, calculated as a rolling 12-month emission rate and determined on a monthly basis. If you use this compliance option, you must also demonstrate that all emission capture systems and add-on control devices for the coating operation(s) meet the operating limits required in § 63.4492, except for solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to § 63.4561(j), and that you meet the work practice standards required in § 63.4493. You must meet all the requirements of §§ 63.4560 through 63.4568 to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards using this option.

§ 63.4492 What operating limits must I meet?

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

(b) For any controlled coating operation(s) on which you use the emission rate with add-on controls option, except those for which you use a solvent recovery system and conduct a liquid-liquid material balance according to § 63.4561(j), you must meet the operating limits specified in Table 1 to this subpart. These operating limits apply to the emission capture and control systems on the coating operation(s) for which you use this option, and you must establish the operating limits during the performance test

according to the requirements in § 63.4567. You must meet the operating limits at all times after you establish them.

(c) If you use an add-on control device other than those listed in Table 1 to this subpart, or wish to monitor an alternative parameter and comply with a different operating limit, you must apply to the Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under § 63.8(f).

§ 63.4493 What work practice standards must I meet?

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

(b) If you use the emission rate with add-on controls option, you must develop and implement a work practice plan to minimize organic HAP emissions from the storage, mixing, and conveying of coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in, and waste materials generated by the controlled coating operation(s) for which you use this option; or you must meet an alternative standard as provided in paragraph (c) of this section. The plan must specify practices and procedures to ensure that, at a minimum, the elements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section are implemented.

(1) All organic-HAP-containing coatings, thinners and/or other additives, cleaning materials, and waste materials must be stored in closed containers.

(2) Spills of organic-HAP-containing coatings, thinners and/or other additives, cleaning materials, and waste materials must be minimized.

(3) Organic-HAP-containing coatings, thinners and/or other additives, cleaning materials, and waste materials must be conveyed from one location to another in closed containers or pipes.

(4) Mixing vessels which contain organic-HAP-containing coatings and other materials must be closed except when adding to, removing, or mixing the contents.

(5) Emissions of organic HAP must be minimized during cleaning of storage, mixing, and conveying equipment.

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

General Compliance Requirements

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

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations in this subpart as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

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

(2) Any coating operation(s) for which you use the emission rate with add-on controls option, as specified in § 63.4491(c), must be in compliance with the emission limitations as specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) The coating operation(s) must be in compliance with the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490 at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(ii) The coating operation(s) must be in compliance with the operating limits for emission capture systems and add-on control devices required by § 63.4492 at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, and except for solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to § 63.4561(j).

(iii) The coating operation(s) must be in compliance with the work practice standards in § 63.4493 at all times.

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

(c) If your affected source uses an emission capture system and add-on control device, you must develop a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan according to the provisions in § 63.6(e)(3). The plan must address the startup, shutdown, and corrective actions in the event of a malfunction of the emission capture system or the add-on control device. The plan must also address any coating operation equipment that may cause increased emissions or that would affect capture efficiency if the process equipment malfunctions, such as conveyors that move parts among enclosures.

[69 FR 20990, Apr. 19, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20465, Apr. 20, 2006]

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

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

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.4510 What notifications must I submit?

(a) *General.* You must submit the notifications in §§ 63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(f)(4), and 63.9(b) through (e) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified in those sections, except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) *Initial notification.* You must submit the initial notification required by § 63.9(b) for a new or reconstructed affected source no later than 120 days after initial startup or 120 days after April 19, 2004, whichever is later. For an existing affected source, you must submit the initial notification no later than 1 year after April 19, 2004. If you are using compliance with the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (subpart IIII of this part) as provided for under § 63.4481(d) to constitute compliance with this subpart for any or all of your plastic parts coating operations, then you must include a statement to this effect in your initial notification, and no other notifications are required under this subpart in regard to those plastic parts coating operations. If you are complying with another NESHAP that constitutes the predominant activity at your facility under § 63.4481(e)(2) to constitute compliance with this subpart for your plastic parts coating operations, then you must include a statement to this effect in your initial notification, and no other notifications are required under this subpart in regard to those plastic parts coating operations.

(c) *Notification of compliance status.* You must submit the notification of compliance status required by § 63.9(h) no later than 30 calendar days following the end of the initial compliance period described in § 63.4540, § 63.4550, or § 63.4560 that applies to your affected source. The notification of compliance

status must contain the information specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (11) of this section and in § 63.9(h).

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

(3) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. The reporting period is the initial compliance period described in § 63.4540, § 63.4550, or § 63.4560 that applies to your affected source.

(4) Identification of the compliance option or options specified in § 63.4491 that you used on each coating operation in the affected source during the initial compliance period.

(5) Statement of whether or not the affected source achieved the emission limitations for the initial compliance period.

(6) If you had a deviation, include the information in paragraphs (c)(6)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) A description and statement of the cause of the deviation.

(ii) If you failed to meet the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, include all the calculations you used to determine the kg (lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used. You do not need to submit information provided by the materials' suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports.

(7) For each of the data items listed in paragraphs (c)(7)(i) through (iv) of this section that is required by the compliance option(s) you used to demonstrate compliance with the emission limit, include an example of how you determined the value, including calculations and supporting data. Supporting data may include a copy of the information provided by the supplier or manufacturer of the example coating or material, or a summary of the results of testing conducted according to § 63.4541(a), (b), or (c). You do not need to submit copies of any test reports.

(i) Mass fraction of organic HAP for one coating, for one thinner and/or other additive, and for one cleaning material.

(ii) Mass fraction of coating solids for one coating.

(iii) Density for one coating, one thinner and/or other additive, and one cleaning material, except that if you use the compliant material option, only the example coating density is required.

(iv) The amount of waste materials and the mass of organic HAP contained in the waste materials for which you are claiming an allowance in Equation 1 of § 63.4551.

(8) The calculation of kg (lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used for the compliance option(s) you used, as specified in paragraphs (c)(8)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) For the compliant material option, provide an example calculation of the organic HAP content for one coating, using Equation 1 of § 63.4541.

(ii) For the emission rate without add-on controls option, provide the calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions for each month; the calculation of the total mass of coating solids used each

month; and the calculation of the 12-month organic HAP emission rate using Equations 1 and 1A through 1C, 2, and 3, respectively, of § 63.4551.

(iii) For the emission rate with add-on controls option, provide the calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions for the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used each month, using Equations 1 and 1A through 1C of § 63.4551; the calculation of the total mass of coating solids used each month using Equation 2 of § 63.4551; the mass of organic HAP emission reduction each month by emission capture systems and add-on control devices using Equations 1 and 1A through 1D of § 63.4561 and Equations 2, 3, and 3A through 3C of § 63.4561, as applicable; the calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions each month using Equation 4 of § 63.4561; and the calculation of the 12-month organic HAP emission rate using Equation 5 of § 63.4561.

(9) For the emission rate with add-on controls option, you must include the information specified in paragraphs (c)(9)(i) through (iv) of this section, except that the requirements in paragraphs (c)(9)(i) through (iii) of this section do not apply to solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to § 63.4561(j).

(i) For each emission capture system, a summary of the data and copies of the calculations supporting the determination that the emission capture system is a permanent total enclosure (PTE) or a measurement of the emission capture system efficiency. Include a description of the protocol followed for measuring capture efficiency, summaries of any capture efficiency tests conducted, and any calculations supporting the capture efficiency determination. If you use the data quality objective (DQO) or lower confidence limit (LCL) approach, you must also include the statistical calculations to show you meet the DQO or LCL criteria in appendix A to subpart KK of this part. You do not need to submit complete test reports.

(ii) A summary of the results of each add-on control device performance test. You do not need to submit complete test reports.

(iii) A list of each emission capture system's and add-on control device's operating limits and a summary of the data used to calculate those limits.

(iv) A statement of whether or not you developed and implemented the work practice plan required by § 63.4493.

(10) If you are complying with a single emission limit representing the predominant activity under § 63.4490(c)(1), include the calculations and supporting information used to demonstrate that this emission limit represents the predominant activity as specified in § 63.4490(c)(1).

(11) If you are complying with a facility-specific emission limit under § 63.4490(c)(2), include the calculation of the facility-specific emission limit and any supporting information as specified in § 63.4490(c)(2).

[69 FR 20990, Apr. 19, 2004, as amended at 69 FR 22661, Apr. 26, 2004]

§ 63.4520 What reports must I submit?

(a) *Semiannual compliance reports.* You must submit semiannual compliance reports for each affected source according to the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section. The semiannual compliance reporting requirements may be satisfied by reports required under other parts of the Clean Air Act (CAA), as specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(1) *Dates.* Unless the Administrator has approved or agreed to a different schedule for submission of reports under § 63.10(a), you must prepare and submit each semiannual compliance report according to the dates specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section. Note that the information reported for each of the months in the reporting period will be based on the last 12 months of data prior to the date of each monthly calculation.

(i) The first semiannual compliance report must cover the first semiannual reporting period which begins the day after the end of the initial compliance period described in § 63.4540, § 63.4550, or § 63.4560 that applies to your affected source and ends on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the initial compliance period.

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

(iii) Each semiannual compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(iv) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the date specified in paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section.

(2) *Inclusion with title V report.* Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a semiannual compliance report pursuant to this section along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the semiannual compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission limitation in this subpart, its submission will be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a semiannual compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permitting authority.

(3) *General requirements.* The semiannual compliance report must contain the information specified in paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (vii) of this section, and the information specified in paragraphs (a)(4) through (7) and (c)(1) of this section that is applicable to your affected source.

(i) Company name and address.

(ii) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

(iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. The reporting period is the 6-month period ending on June 30 or December 31. Note that the information reported for each of the 6 months in the reporting period will be based on the last 12 months of data prior to the date of each monthly calculation.

(iv) Identification of the compliance option or options specified in § 63.4491 that you used on each coating operation during the reporting period. If you switched between compliance options during the reporting period, you must report the beginning and ending dates for each option you used.

(v) If you used the emission rate without add-on controls or the emission rate with add-on controls compliance option (§ 63.4491(b) or (c)), the calculation results for each rolling 12-month organic HAP emission rate during the 6-month reporting period.

(vi) If you used the predominant activity alternative (§ 63.4490(c)(1)), include the annual determination of predominant activity if it was not included in the previous semi-annual compliance report.

(vii) If you used the facility-specific emission limit alternative (§ 63.4490(c)(2)), include the calculation of the facility-specific emission limit for each 12-month compliance period during the 6-month reporting period.

(4) *No deviations.* If there were no deviations from the emission limitations in §§ 63.4490, 63.4492, and 63.4493 that apply to you, the semiannual compliance report must include a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations during the reporting period. If you used the emission rate with add-on controls option and there were no periods during which the continuous parameter monitoring systems (CPMS) were out-of-control as specified in § 63.8(c)(7), the semiannual compliance report must include a statement that there were no periods during which the CPMS were out-of-control during the reporting period.

(5) *Deviations: Compliant material option.* If you used the compliant material option and there was a deviation from the applicable organic HAP content requirements in § 63.4490, the semiannual compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Identification of each coating used that deviated from the applicable emission limit, and each thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used that contained organic HAP, and the dates and time periods each was used.

(ii) The calculation of the organic HAP content (using Equation 1 of § 63.4541) for each coating identified in paragraph (a)(5)(i) of this section. You do not need to submit background data supporting this calculation (*e.g.,* information provided by coating suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports).

(iii) The determination of mass fraction of organic HAP for each thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material identified in paragraph (a)(5)(i) of this section. You do not need to submit background data supporting this calculation (*e.g.,* information provided by material suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports).

(iv) A statement of the cause of each deviation.

(6) *Deviations: Emission rate without add-on controls option.* If you used the emission rate without add-on controls option and there was a deviation from the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, the semiannual compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(6)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) The beginning and ending dates of each compliance period during which the 12-month organic HAP emission rate exceeded the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490.

(ii) The calculations used to determine the 12-month organic HAP emission rate for the compliance period in which the deviation occurred. You must submit the calculations for Equations 1, 1A through 1C, 2, and 3 of § 63.4551; and if applicable, the calculation used to determine mass of organic HAP in waste materials according to § 63.4551(e)(4). You do not need to submit background data supporting these calculations (*e.g.,* information provided by materials suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports).

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

(7) *Deviations: Emission rate with add-on controls option.* If you used the emission rate with add-on controls option and there was a deviation from an emission limitation (including any periods when emissions bypassed the add-on control device and were diverted to the atmosphere), the semiannual compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(7)(i) through (xiv) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction during which deviations occurred.

(i) The beginning and ending dates of each compliance period during which the 12-month organic HAP emission rate exceeded the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490.

(ii) The calculations used to determine the 12-month organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period in which a deviation occurred. You must provide the calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions for the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used each month using Equations 1 and 1A through 1C of § 63.4551; and, if applicable, the calculation used to determine mass of organic HAP in waste materials according to § 63.4551(e)(4); the calculation of the total mass of coating solids used each month using Equation 2 of § 63.4551; the calculation of the mass of organic HAP emission reduction each month by emission capture systems and add-on control devices using Equations 1 and 1A through 1D of § 63.4561, and Equations 2, 3, and 3A through 3C of § 63.4561, as applicable; the calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions each month using Equation 4 of § 63.4561; and the calculation of the 12-month organic HAP emission rate using Equation 5 of § 63.4561. You do not need to submit the background data supporting these calculations (*e.g.,* information provided by materials suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports).

(iii) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.

(iv) A brief description of the CPMS.

(v) The date of the latest CPMS certification or audit.

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

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

(viii) The date and time period of each deviation from an operating limit in Table 1 to this subpart; date and time period of any bypass of the add-on control device; and whether each deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.

(ix) A summary of the total duration of each deviation from an operating limit in Table 1 to this subpart and each bypass of the add-on control device during the semiannual reporting period, and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that semiannual reporting period.

(x) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations from the operating limits in Table 1 of this subpart and bypasses of the add-on control device during the semiannual reporting period into those that were due to startup, shutdown, control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(xi) A summary of the total duration of CPMS downtime during the semiannual reporting period and the total duration of CPMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that semiannual reporting period.

(xii) A description of any changes in the CPMS, coating operation, emission capture system, or add-on control device since the last semiannual reporting period.

(xiii) For each deviation from the work practice standards, a description of the deviation, the date and time period of the deviation, and the actions you took to correct the deviation.

(xiv) A statement of the cause of each deviation.

(b) *Performance test reports.* If you use the emission rate with add-on controls option, you must submit reports of performance test results for emission capture systems and add-on control devices no later than 60 days after completing the tests as specified in § 63.10(d)(2).

(c) *Startup, shutdown, malfunction reports.* If you used the emission rate with add-on controls option and you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the semiannual reporting period, you must submit the reports specified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If your actions were consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, you must include the information specified in § 63.10(d) in the semiannual compliance report required by paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) If your actions were not consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, you must submit an immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report as described in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) You must describe the actions taken during the event in a report delivered by facsimile, telephone, or other means to the Administrator within 2 working days after starting actions that are inconsistent with the plan.

(ii) You must submit a letter to the Administrator within 7 working days after the end of the event, unless you have made alternative arrangements with the Administrator as specified in § 63.10(d)(5)(ii). The letter must contain the information specified in § 63.10(d)(5)(ii).

§ 63.4530 What records must I keep?

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

(a) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, and the documentation supporting each notification and report. If you are using the predominant activity alternative under § 63.4490(c), you must keep records of the data and calculations used to determine the predominant activity. If you are using the facility-specific emission limit alternative under § 63.4490(c), you must keep records of the data used to calculate the facility-specific emission limit for the initial compliance demonstration. You must also keep records of any data used in each annual predominant activity determination and in the calculation of the facility-specific emission limit for each 12-month compliance period included in the semi-annual compliance reports.

(b) A current copy of information provided by materials suppliers or manufacturers, such as manufacturer's formulation data, or test data used to determine the mass fraction of organic HAP and density for each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material, and the mass fraction of coating solids for each coating. If you conducted testing to determine mass fraction of organic HAP, density, or mass fraction of coating solids, you must keep a copy of the complete test report. If you use information provided to you by the manufacturer or supplier of the material that was based on testing, you must keep the summary sheet of results provided to you by the manufacturer or supplier. You are not required to obtain the test report or other supporting documentation from the manufacturer or supplier.

(c) For each compliance period, the records specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) A record of the coating operations on which you used each compliance option and the time periods (beginning and ending dates and times) for each option you used.

(2) For the compliant material option, a record of the calculation of the organic HAP content for each coating, using Equation 1 of § 63.4541.

(3) For the emission rate without add-on controls option, a record of the calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions for the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used each month using Equations 1, 1A through 1C, and 2 of § 63.4551 and, if applicable, the calculation used to determine mass of organic HAP in waste materials according to § 63.4551(e)(4); the calculation of the total mass of coating solids used each month using Equation 2 of § 63.4551; and the calculation of each 12-month organic HAP emission rate using Equation 3 of § 63.4551.

(4) For the emission rate with add-on controls option, records of the calculations specified in paragraphs (c)(4)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) The calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions for the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used each month using Equations 1 and 1A through 1C of § 63.4551; and, if applicable, the calculation used to determine mass of organic HAP in waste materials according to § 63.4551(e)(4);

(ii) The calculation of the total mass of coating solids used each month using Equation 2 of § 63.4551;

(iii) The calculation of the mass of organic HAP emission reduction by emission capture systems and add-on control devices using Equations 1 and 1A through 1D of § 63.4561 and Equations 2, 3, and 3A through 3C of § 63.4561, as applicable;

(iv) The calculation of each month's organic HAP emission rate using Equation 4 of § 63.4561; and

(v) The calculation of each 12-month organic HAP emission rate using Equation 5 of § 63.4561.

(d) A record of the name and mass of each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each compliance period. If you are using the compliant material option for all coatings at the source, you may maintain purchase records for each material used rather than a record of the mass used.

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

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

(g) If you use an allowance in Equation 1 of § 63.4551 for organic HAP contained in waste materials sent to or designated for shipment to a treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDF) according to § 63.4551(e)(4), you must keep records of the information specified in paragraphs (g)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The name and address of each TSDF to which you sent waste materials for which you use an allowance in Equation 1 of § 63.4551, a statement of which subparts under 40 CFR parts 262, 264, 265, and 266 apply to the facility; and the date of each shipment.

(2) Identification of the coating operations producing waste materials included in each shipment and the month or months in which you used the allowance for these materials in Equation 1 of § 63.4551.

(3) The methodology used in accordance with § 63.4551(e)(4) to determine the total amount of waste materials sent to or the amount collected, stored, and designated for transport to a TSDF each month; and the methodology to determine the mass of organic HAP contained in these waste materials. This must include the sources for all data used in the determination, methods used to generate the data, frequency of testing or monitoring, and supporting calculations and documentation, including the waste manifest for each shipment.

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

(i) If you use the emission rate with add-on controls option, you must keep the records specified in paragraphs (i)(1) through (8) of this section.

(1) For each deviation, a record of whether the deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

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

(3) The records required to show continuous compliance with each operating limit specified in Table 1 to this subpart that applies to you.

(4) For each capture system that is a PTE, the data and documentation you used to support a determination that the capture system meets the criteria in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for a PTE and has a capture efficiency of 100 percent, as specified in § 63.4565(a).

(5) For each capture system that is not a PTE, the data and documentation you used to determine capture efficiency according to the requirements specified in §§ 63.4564 and 63.4565(b) through (e), including the records specified in paragraphs (i)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section that apply to you.

(i) *Records for a liquid-to-uncaptured gas protocol using a temporary total enclosure or building enclosure.* Records of the mass of total volatile hydrocarbon (TVH) as measured by Method 204A or 204F of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for each material used in the coating operation, and the total TVH for all materials used during each capture efficiency test run, including a copy of the test report. Records of the mass of TVH emissions not captured by the capture system that exited the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during each capture efficiency test run, as measured by Method 204D or 204E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51, including a copy of the test report. Records documenting that the enclosure used for the capture efficiency test met the criteria in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for either a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure.

(ii) *Records for a gas-to-gas protocol using a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure.* Records of the mass of TVH emissions captured by the emission capture system as measured by Method 204B or 204C of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 at the inlet to the add-on control device, including a copy of the test report. Records of the mass of TVH emissions not captured by the capture system that exited the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during each capture efficiency test run as measured by Method 204D or 204E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51, including a copy of the test report. Records documenting that the enclosure used for the capture efficiency test met the criteria in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for either a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure.

(iii) *Records for an alternative protocol.* Records needed to document a capture efficiency determination using an alternative method or protocol as specified in § 63.4565(e), if applicable.

(6) The records specified in paragraphs (i)(6)(i) and (ii) of this section for each add-on control device organic HAP destruction or removal efficiency determination as specified in § 63.4566.

(i) Records of each add-on control device performance test conducted according to §§ 63.4564 and 63.4566.

(ii) Records of the coating operation conditions during the add-on control device performance test showing that the performance test was conducted under representative operating conditions.

(7) Records of the data and calculations you used to establish the emission capture and add-on control device operating limits as specified in § 63.4567 and to document compliance with the operating limits as specified in Table 1 to this subpart.

(8) A record of the work practice plan required by § 63.4493 and documentation that you are implementing the plan on a continuous basis.

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

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to § 63.10(b)(1). Where appropriate, the records may be maintained as electronic spreadsheets or as a database.

(b) As specified in § 63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record on-site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record according to § 63.10(b)(1). You may keep the records off-site for the remaining 3 years.

Compliance Requirements for the Compliant Material Option

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) *Method 311 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 63).* You may use Method 311 for determining the mass fraction of organic HAP. Use the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section when performing a Method 311 test.

(i) Count each organic HAP that is measured to be present at 0.1 percent by mass or more for Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and at 1.0 percent by mass or more for other compounds. For example, if toluene (not an OSHA carcinogen) is measured to be 0.5 percent of the material by mass, you do not have to count it. Express the mass fraction of each organic HAP you count as a value truncated to four places after the decimal point (*e.g.,* 0.3791).

(ii) Calculate the total mass fraction of organic HAP in the test material by adding up the individual organic HAP mass fractions and truncating the result to three places after the decimal point (*e.g.,* 0.763).

(2) *Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60).* For coatings, you may use Method 24 to determine the mass fraction of nonaqueous volatile matter and use that value as a substitute for mass fraction of organic HAP. For reactive adhesives in which some of the HAP react to form solids and are not emitted to the atmosphere, you may use the alternative method contained in appendix A to this subpart, rather than Method 24. You may use the volatile fraction that is emitted, as measured by the alternative method in appendix A to this subpart, as a substitute for the mass fraction of organic HAP.

(3) *Alternative method.* You may use an alternative test method for determining the mass fraction of organic HAP once the Administrator has approved it. You must follow the procedure in § 63.7(f) to submit an alternative test method for approval.

(4) *Information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material.* You may rely on information other than that generated by the test methods specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section, such as manufacturer's formulation data, if it represents each organic HAP that is present at 0.1 percent by mass or more for OSHA-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and at 1.0 percent by mass or more for other compounds. For example, if toluene (not an OSHA carcinogen) is 0.5 percent of the material by mass, you do not have to count it. For reactive adhesives in which some of the HAP react to form solids and are not emitted to the atmosphere, you may rely on manufacturer's data that expressly states the organic HAP or volatile matter mass fraction emitted. If there is a disagreement between such information and results of a test conducted according to paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section, then the test method results will take precedence unless, after consultation you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.

(5) *Solvent blends.* Solvent blends may be listed as single components for some materials in data provided by manufacturers or suppliers. Solvent blends may contain organic HAP which must be counted toward the total organic HAP mass fraction of the materials. When test data and manufacturer's data for solvent blends are not available, you may use the default values for the mass fraction of organic HAP in these solvent blends listed in Table 3 or 4 to this subpart. If you use the tables, you must use the values in Table 3 for all solvent blends that match Table 3 entries according to the instructions for Table 3, and you may use Table 4 only if the solvent blends in the materials you use do not match any of the solvent blends in Table 3 and you know only whether the blend is aliphatic or aromatic. However, if the results of a Method 311 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 63) test indicate higher values than those listed on Table 3 or 4 to this subpart, the Method 311 results will take precedence unless, after consultation you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.

(b) *Determine the mass fraction of coating solids for each coating.* You must determine the mass fraction of coating solids (kg (lb) of coating solids per kg (lb) of coating) for each coating used during the compliance period by a test, by information provided by the supplier or the manufacturer of the material, or by calculation, as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) *Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60).* Use Method 24 for determining the mass fraction of coating solids. For reactive adhesives in which some of the liquid fraction reacts to form solids, you may use the alternative method contained in appendix A to this subpart, rather than Method 24, to determine the mass fraction of coating solids.

(2) *Alternative method.* You may use an alternative test method for determining the solids content of each coating once the Administrator has approved it. You must follow the procedure in § 63.7(f) to submit an alternative test method for approval.

(3) *Information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material.* You may obtain the mass fraction of coating solids for each coating from the supplier or manufacturer. If there is disagreement between such information and the test method results, then the test method results will take precedence unless, after consultation you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.

(c) *Calculate the organic HAP content of each coating.* Calculate the organic HAP content, kg (lb) organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used, of each coating used during the compliance period using Equation 1 of this section:

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

Where:

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

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

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

(d) *Compliance demonstration.* The calculated organic HAP content for each coating used during the initial compliance period must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490; and each thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during the initial compliance period must contain no organic HAP, determined according to paragraph (a) of this section. You must keep all records required by §§ 63.4530 and 63.4531. As part of the notification of compliance status required in

§ 63.4510, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the compliant material option and submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the initial compliance period because you used no coatings for which the organic HAP content exceeded the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, and you used no thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that contained organic HAP, determined according to the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section.

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

(a) For each compliance period to demonstrate continuous compliance, you must use no coating for which the organic HAP content (determined using Equation 1 of § 63.4541) exceeds the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, and use no thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material that contains organic HAP, determined according to § 63.4541(a). A compliance period consists of 12 months. Each month, after the end of the initial compliance period described in § 63.4540, is the end of a compliance period consisting of that month and the preceding 11 months. If you are complying with a facility-specific emission limit under § 63.4490(c), you must also perform the calculation using Equation 1 in § 63.4490(c)(2) on a monthly basis using the data from the previous 12 months of operation.

(b) If you choose to comply with the emission limitations by using the compliant material option, the use of any coating, thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material that does not meet the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section is a deviation from the emission limitations that must be reported as specified in §§ 63.4510(c)(6) and 63.4520(a)(5).

(c) As part of each semiannual compliance report required by § 63.4520, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the compliant material option. If there were no deviations from the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the reporting period because you used no coatings for which the organic HAP content exceeded the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, and you used no thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material that contained organic HAP, determined according to § 63.4541(a).

(d) You must maintain records as specified in §§ 63.4530 and 63.4531.

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

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

You must complete the initial compliance demonstration for the initial compliance period according to the requirements of § 63.4551. The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.4483 and ends on the last day of the 12th month following the compliance date. If the compliance date occurs on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period extends through the end of that month plus the next 12 months. You must determine the mass of organic HAP emissions and mass of coating solids used each month and then calculate an organic HAP emission rate at the end of the initial compliance period. The initial compliance demonstration includes the calculations according to § 63.4551 and supporting documentation showing that during the initial compliance period the organic HAP emission rate was equal to or less than the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490.

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

You may use the emission rate without add-on controls option for any individual coating operation, for any group of coating operations in the affected source, or for all the coating operations in the affected source. You must use either the compliant material option or the emission rate with add-on controls option for any coating operation in the affected source for which you do not use this option. To demonstrate initial

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

(a) *Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each material.* Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each month according to the requirements in § 63.4541(a).

(b) *Determine the mass fraction of coating solids.* Determine the mass fraction of coating solids (kg (lb) of coating solids per kg (lb) of coating) for each coating used during each month according to the requirements in § 63.4541(b).

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

(d) *Determine the volume of each material used.* Determine the volume (liters) of each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each month by measurement or usage records. If you purchase materials or monitor consumption by weight instead of volume, you do not need to determine the volume of each material used. Instead, you may use the material weight in place of the combined terms for density and volume in Equations 1A, 1B, 1C, and 2 of this section.

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

$$H_e = A + B + C - R_w \qquad (Eq.\ 1)$$

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

m = Number of different coatings used during the month.

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

(4) If you choose to account for the mass of organic HAP contained in waste materials sent or designated for shipment to a hazardous waste TSDF in Equation 1 of this section, then you must determine the mass according to paragraphs (e)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) You may only include waste materials in the determination that are generated by coating operations in the affected source for which you use Equation 1 of this section and that will be treated or disposed of by a facility that is regulated as a TSDF under 40 CFR part 262, 264, 265, or 266. The TSDF may be either off-site or on-site. You may not include organic HAP contained in wastewater.

(ii) You must determine either the amount of the waste materials sent to a TSDF during the month or the amount collected and stored during the month and designated for future transport to a TSDF. Do not include in your determination any waste materials sent to a TSDF during a month if you have already included them in the amount collected and stored during that month or a previous month.

(iii) Determine the total mass of organic HAP contained in the waste materials specified in paragraph (e)(4)(ii) of this section.

(iv) You must document the methodology you use to determine the amount of waste materials and the total mass of organic HAP they contain, as required in § 63.4530(g). If waste manifests include this information, they may be used as part of the documentation of the amount of waste materials and mass of organic HAP contained in them.

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

m = Number of coatings used during the month.

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

y = Identifier for months.

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

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

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

(a) To demonstrate continuous compliance, the organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period, determined according to § 63.4551(a) through (g), must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490. A compliance period consists of 12 months. Each month after the end of the initial compliance period described in § 63.4550 is the end of a compliance period consisting of that month and the preceding 11 months. You must perform the calculations in § 63.4551(a) through (g) on a monthly basis using data from the previous 12 months of operation. If you are complying with a facility-specific emission limit under § 63.4490(c), you must also perform the calculation using Equation 1 in § 63.4490(c)(2) on a monthly basis using the data from the previous 12 months of operation.

(b) If the organic HAP emission rate for any 12-month compliance period exceeded the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, this is a deviation from the emission limitation for that compliance period and must be reported as specified in §§ 63.4510(c)(6) and 63.4520(a)(6).

(c) As part of each semiannual compliance report required by § 63.4520, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the emission rate without add-on controls option. If there were no deviations from the emission limitations, you must submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the reporting period because the organic HAP

emission rate for each compliance period was less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, determined according to § 63.4551(a) through (g).

(d) You must maintain records as specified in §§ 63.4530 and 63.4531.

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

§ 63.4560 By what date must I conduct performance tests and other initial compliance demonstrations?

(a) *New and reconstructed affected sources.* For a new or reconstructed affected source, you must meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) All emission capture systems, add-on control devices, and CPMS must be installed and operating no later than the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.4483. Except for solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to § 63.4561(j), you must conduct a performance test of each capture system and add-on control device according to §§ 63.4564, 63.4565, and 63.4566 and establish the operating limits required by § 63.4492 no later than 180 days after the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.4483. For a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to § 63.4561(j), you must initiate the first material balance no later than the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.4483.

(2) You must develop and begin implementing the work practice plan required by § 63.4493 no later than the compliance date specified in § 63.4483.

(3) You must complete the initial compliance demonstration for the initial compliance period according to the requirements of § 63.4561. The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.4483 and ends on the last day of the 12th month following the compliance date. If the compliance date occurs on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period extends through the end of that month plus the next 12 months. You must determine the mass of organic HAP emissions and mass of coatings solids used each month and then calculate an organic HAP emission rate at the end of the initial compliance period. The initial compliance demonstration includes the results of emission capture system and add-on control device performance tests conducted according to §§ 63.4564, 63.4565, and 63.4566; results of liquid-liquid material balances conducted according to § 63.4561(j); calculations according to § 63.4561 and supporting documentation showing that during the initial compliance period the organic HAP emission rate was equal to or less than the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490; the operating limits established during the performance tests and the results of the continuous parameter monitoring required by § 63.4568; and documentation of whether you developed and implemented the work practice plan required by § 63.4493.

(4) You do not need to comply with the operating limits for the emission capture system and add-on control device required by § 63.4492 until after you have completed the performance tests specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. Instead, you must maintain a log detailing the operation and maintenance of the emission capture system, add-on control device, and continuous parameter monitors during the period between the compliance date and the performance test. You must begin complying with the operating limits for your affected source on the date you complete the performance tests specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. The requirements in this paragraph (a)(4) do not apply to solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to the requirements in § 63.4561(j).

(b) *Existing affected sources.* For an existing affected source, you must meet the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) All emission capture systems, add-on control devices, and CPMS must be installed and operating no later than the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.4483. Except for solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to § 63.4561(j), you must conduct a performance test of each capture system and add-on control device according to the procedures in §§ 63.4564, 63.4565, and 63.4566 and establish the operating limits required by § 63.4492 no later than the compliance date specified in § 63.4483. For a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to § 63.4561(j), you must initiate the first material balance no later than the compliance date specified in § 63.4483.

(2) You must develop and begin implementing the work practice plan required by § 63.4493 no later than the compliance date specified in § 63.4483.

(3) You must complete the initial compliance demonstration for the initial compliance period according to the requirements of § 63.4561. The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.4483 and ends on the last day of the 12th month following the compliance date. If the compliance date occurs on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period extends through the end of that month plus the next 12 months. You must determine the mass of organic HAP emissions and mass of coatings solids used each month and then calculate an organic HAP emission rate at the end of the initial compliance period. The initial compliance demonstration includes the results of emission capture system and add-on control device performance tests conducted according to §§ 63.4564, 63.4565, and 63.4566; results of liquid-liquid material balances conducted according to § 63.4561(j); calculations according to § 63.4561 and supporting documentation showing that during the initial compliance period the organic HAP emission rate was equal to or less than the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490; the operating limits established during the performance tests and the results of the continuous parameter monitoring required by § 63.4568; and documentation of whether you developed and implemented the work practice plan required by § 63.4493.

(c) You are not required to conduct an initial performance test to determine capture efficiency or destruction efficiency of a capture system or control device if you receive approval to use the results of a performance test that has been previously conducted on that capture system or control device. Any such previous tests must meet the conditions described in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The previous test must have been conducted using the methods and conditions specified in this subpart.

(2) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the previous test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

(3) Either the required operating parameters were established in the previous test or sufficient data were collected in the previous test to establish the required operating parameters.

§ 63.4561 How do I demonstrate initial compliance?

(a) You may use the emission rate with add-on controls option for any coating operation, for any group of coating operations in the affected source, or for all of the coating operations in the affected source. You may include both controlled and uncontrolled coating operations in a group for which you use this option. You must use either the compliant material option or the emission rate without add-on controls option for any coating operation in the affected source for which you do not use the emission rate with add-on controls option. To demonstrate initial compliance, the coating operation(s) for which you use the emission rate with add-on controls option must meet the applicable emission limitations in §§ 63.4490, 63.4492, and 63.4493. You must conduct a separate initial compliance demonstration for each general use, TPO, automotive lamp, and assembled on-road vehicle coating operation, unless you are demonstrating compliance with a predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit as provided in

§ 63.4490(c). If you are demonstrating compliance with a predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit as provided in § 63.4490(c), you must demonstrate that all coating operations included in the predominant activity determination or calculation of the facility-specific emission limit comply with that limit. You must meet all the requirements of this section. When calculating the organic HAP emission rate according to this section, do not include any coatings, thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials used on coating operations for which you use the compliant material option or the emission rate without add-on controls option. You do not need to redetermine the mass of organic HAP in coatings, thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that have been reclaimed onsite (or reclaimed off-site if you have documentation showing that you received back the exact same materials that were sent off-site) and reused in the coatings operation(s) for which you use the emission rate with add-on controls option. If you use coatings, thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that have been reclaimed on-site, the amount of each used in a month may be reduced by the amount of each that is reclaimed. That is, the amount used may be calculated as the amount consumed to account for materials that are reclaimed.

(b) *Compliance with operating limits.* Except as provided in § 63.4560(a)(4), and except for solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to the requirements of paragraph (j) of this section, you must establish and demonstrate continuous compliance during the initial compliance period with the operating limits required by § 63.4492, using the procedures specified in §§ 63.4567 and 63.4568.

(c) *Compliance with work practice requirements.* You must develop, implement, and document your implementation of the work practice plan required by § 63.4493 during the initial compliance period, as specified in § 63.4530.

(d) *Compliance with emission limits.* You must follow the procedures in paragraphs (e) through (n) of this section to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490 for each affected source in each subcategory.

(e) *Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP, density, volume used, and mass fraction of coating solids.* Follow the procedures specified in § 63.4551(a) through (d) to determine the mass fraction of organic HAP, density, and volume of each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each month; and the mass fraction of coating solids for each coating used during each month.

(f) *Calculate the total mass of organic HAP emissions before add-on controls.* Using Equation 1 of § 63.4551, calculate the total mass of organic HAP emissions before add-on controls from all coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used during each month in the coating operation or group of coating operations for which you use the emission rate with add-on controls option.

(g) *Calculate the organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation.* Determine the mass of organic HAP emissions reduced for each controlled coating operation during each month. The emission reduction determination quantifies the total organic HAP emissions that pass through the emission capture system and are destroyed or removed by the add-on control device. Use the procedures in paragraph (h) of this section to calculate the mass of organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation using an emission capture system and add-on control device other than a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances. For each controlled coating operation using a solvent recovery system for which you conduct a liquid-liquid material balance, use the procedures in paragraph (j) of this section to calculate the organic HAP emission reduction.

(h) *Calculate the organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation not using liquid-liquid material balance.* Use Equation 1 of this section to calculate the organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation using an emission capture system and add-on control device other than a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances. The calculation applies

the emission capture system efficiency and add-on control device efficiency to the mass of organic HAP contained in the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials that are used in the coating operation served by the emission capture system and add-on control device during each month. You must assume zero efficiency for the emission capture system and add-on control device for any period of time a deviation specified in § 63.4563(c) or (d) occurs in the controlled coating operation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, unless you have other data indicating the actual efficiency of the emission capture system and add-on control device and the use of these data is approved by the Administrator. Equation 1 of this section treats the materials used during such a deviation as if they were used on an uncontrolled coating operation for the time period of the deviation.

$$H_C = \left(A_C + B_C + C_C - R_W - H_{UNC}\right)\left(\frac{CE}{100} \times \frac{DRE}{100}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 1)$$

Where:

H_c = Mass of organic HAP emission reduction for the controlled coating operation during the month, kg.

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

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

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

R_w = Total mass of organic HAP in waste materials sent or designated for shipment to a hazardous waste TSDF for treatment or disposal during the compliance period, kg, determined according to § 63.4951(e)(4). (You may assign a value of zero to R_w if you do not wish to use this allowance.)

H_{UNC} = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used during all deviations specified in § 63.4563(c) and (d) that occurred during the month in the controlled coating operation, kg, as calculated in Equation 1D of this section.

CE = Capture efficiency of the emission capture system vented to the add-on control device, percent. Use the test methods and procedures specified in §§ 63.4564 and 63.4565 to measure and record capture efficiency.

DRE = Organic HAP destruction or removal efficiency of the add-on control device, percent. Use the test methods and procedures in §§ 63.4564 and 63.4566 to measure and record the organic HAP destruction or removal efficiency.

(1) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the controlled coating operation, kg (lb), using Equation 1A of this section:

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

Where:

A_c = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg.

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

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

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

m = Number of different coatings used.

(2) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used in the controlled coating operation, kg (lb), using Equation 1B of this section:

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg (lb), using Equation 1C of this section:

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

Where:

C_c = Total mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg.

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

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

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

p = Number of different cleaning materials used.

(4) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the controlled coating operation during deviations specified in § 63.4563(c) and (d), using Equation 1D of this section:

$$H_{UNC} = \sum_{h=1}^{q} (Vol_h)(D_h)(W_h) \quad (Eq.\ 1D)$$

Where:

H_{UNC} = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used during all deviations specified in § 63.4563(c) and (d) that occurred during the month in the controlled coating operation, kg.

Vol_h = Total volume of coating, thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material, h, used in the controlled coating operation during deviations, liters.

D_h = Density of coating, thinner and/or other additives, or cleaning material, h, kg per liter.

W_h = Mass fraction of organic HAP in coating, thinner and/or other additives, or cleaning material, h, kg organic HAP per kg coating. For reactive adhesives as defined in § 63.4581, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to this subpart.

q = Number of different coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used.

(i) [Reserved]

(j) *Calculate the organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation using liquid-liquid material balances.* For each controlled coating operation using a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances, calculate the organic HAP emission reduction by applying the volatile organic matter collection and recovery efficiency to the mass of organic HAP contained in the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials that are used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during each month. Perform a liquid-liquid material balance for each month as specified in paragraphs (j)(1) through (6) of this section. Calculate the mass of organic HAP emission reduction by the solvent recovery system as specified in paragraph (j)(7) of this section.

(1) For each solvent recovery system, install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications, a device that indicates the cumulative amount of volatile organic matter recovered by the solvent recovery system each month. The device must be initially certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within ±2.0 percent of the mass of volatile organic matter recovered.

(2) For each solvent recovery system, determine the mass of volatile organic matter recovered for the month, based on measurement with the device required in paragraph (j)(1) of this section.

(3) Determine the mass fraction of volatile organic matter for each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg volatile organic matter per kg coating. You may determine the volatile organic matter mass fraction using Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or an EPA approved alternative method, or you may use information provided by the manufacturer or supplier of the coating. In the event of any inconsistency between information provided by the manufacturer or supplier and the results of Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or an approved alternative method, the test method results will take precedence unless, after consultation you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.

(4) Determine the density of each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg per liter, according to § 63.4551(c).

(5) Measure the volume of each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, liters.

(6) Each month, calculate the solvent recovery system's volatile organic matter collection and recovery efficiency, using Equation 2 of this section:

$$R_V = 100 \frac{M_{VR}}{\sum_{i=1}^{m} Vol_i D_i WV_{c,i} + \sum_{j=1}^{n} Vol_j D_j WV_{t,j} + \sum_{k=1}^{p} Vol_k D_k WV_{s,k}} \qquad (Eq.\ 2)$$

Where:

R_v = Volatile organic matter collection and recovery efficiency of the solvent recovery system during the month, percent.

M_{VR} = Mass of volatile organic matter recovered by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg.

Vol_i = Volume of coating, i, used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, liters.

D_i = Density of coating, i, kg per liter.

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

Vol_j = Volume of thinner and/or other additive, j, used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, liters.

D_j = Density of thinner and/or other additive, j, kg per liter.

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

Vol_k = Volume of cleaning material, k, used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, liters.

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

$WV_{s,k}$ = Mass fraction of volatile organic matter for cleaning material, k, kg volatile organic matter per kg cleaning material.

m = Number of different coatings used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month.

n = Number of different thinners and/or other additives used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month.

p = Number of different cleaning materials used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month.

(7) Calculate the mass of organic HAP emission reduction for the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, using Equation 3 of this section and according to paragraphs (j)(7)(i) through (iii) of this section:

$$H_{CSR} = \left(A_{CSR} + B_{CSR} + C_{CSR}\right)\left(\frac{R_v}{100}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 3)$$

Where:

H_{CSR} = Mass of organic HAP emission reduction for the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system using a liquid-liquid material balance during the month, kg.

A_{CSR} = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, calculated using Equation 3A of this section.

B_{CSR} = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, calculated using Equation 3B of this section.

C_{CSR} = Total mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, calculated using Equation 3C of this section.

R_v = Volatile organic matter collection and recovery efficiency of the solvent recovery system, percent, from Equation 2 of this section.

(i) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, using Equation 3A of this section.

$$A_{CSR} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (Vol_{c,i})(D_{c,i})(W_{c,i}) \quad (Eq.\ 3A)$$

Where:

A_{CSR} = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg.

$Vol_{c,i}$ = Total volume of coating, i, used during the month in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, liters.

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

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

m = Number of different coatings used.

(ii) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, using Equation 3B of this section:

$$B_{CSR} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (Vol_{t,j})(D_{t,j})(W_{t,j}) \quad (Eq.\ 3B)$$

Where:

B_{CSR} = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg.

$Vol_{t,j}$ = Total volume of thinner and/or other additive, j, used during the month in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, liters.

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

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

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

(iii) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg, using Equation 3C of this section:

$$C_{CSR}=\sum_{k=1}^{p}\left(Vol_{s,k}\right)\left(D_{s,k}\right)\left(W_{s,k}\right) \quad (Eq.\ 3C)$$

Where:

C_{CSR} = Total mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg.

$Vol_{s,k}$ = Total volume of cleaning material, k, used during the month in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, liters.

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

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

p = Number of different cleaning materials used.

(k) *Calculate the total mass of coating solids used.* Determine the total mass of coating solids used, kg, which is the combined mass of coating solids for all the coatings used during each month in the coating operation or group of coating operations for which you use the emission rate with add-on controls option, using Equation 2 of § 63.4551.

(l) *Calculate the mass of organic HAP emissions for each month.* Determine the mass of organic HAP emissions, kg, during each month, using Equation 4 of this section:

$$H_{HAP} = H_e - \sum_{i=1}^{q}\left(H_{C,i}\right) - \sum_{j=1}^{r}\left(H_{CSR,j}\right) \quad (Eq.\ 4)$$

Where:

H_{HAP} = Total mass of organic HAP emissions for the month, kg.

H_e = Total mass of organic HAP emissions before add-on controls from all the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used during the month, kg, determined according to paragraph (f) of this section.

$H_{C,i}$ = Total mass of organic HAP emission reduction for controlled coating operation, i, not using a liquid-liquid material balance, during the month, kg, from Equation 1 of this section.

$H_{CSR,j}$ = Total mass of organic HAP emission reduction for coating operation, j, controlled by a solvent recovery system using a liquid-liquid material balance, during the month, kg, from Equation 3 of this section.

q = Number of controlled coating operations not controlled by a solvent recovery system using a liquid-liquid material balance.

r = Number of coating operations controlled by a solvent recovery system using a liquid-liquid material balance.

(m) *Calculate the organic HAP emission rate for the compliance period.* Determine the organic HAP emission rate for the compliance period, kg (lb) of organic HAP emitted per kg (lb) coating solids used, using Equation 5 of this section:

$$H_{annual} = \frac{\sum_{y=1}^{n} H_{HAP,y}}{\sum_{y=1}^{n} M_{st,y}} \qquad (Eq.\ 5)$$

Where:

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

$H_{HAP,y}$ = Organic HAP emissions for month, y, kg, determined according to Equation 4 of this section.

$M_{st,y}$ = Total mass of coating solids used during month, y, kg, from Equation 2 of § 63.4551.

y = Identifier for months.

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

(n) *Compliance demonstration.* The organic HAP emission rate for the initial compliance period, calculated using Equation 5 of this section, must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit for each subcategory in § 63.4490 or the predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit allowed in § 63.4490(c). You must keep all records as required by §§ 63.4530 and 63.4531. As part of the notification of compliance status required by § 63.4510, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the emission rate with add-on controls option and submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the initial compliance period because the organic HAP emission rate was less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, and you achieved the operating limits required by § 63.4492 and the work practice standards required by § 63.4493.

§ 63.4562 [Reserved]

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

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

(b) If the organic HAP emission rate for any 12-month compliance period exceeded the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, this is a deviation from the emission limitation for that compliance period that must be reported as specified in §§ 63.4510(c)(6) and 63.4520(a)(7).

(c) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each operating limit required by § 63.4492 that applies to you, as specified in Table 1 to this subpart, when the coating line is in operation.

(1) If an operating parameter is out of the allowed range specified in Table 1 to this subpart, this is a deviation from the operating limit that must be reported as specified in §§ 63.4510(c)(6) and 63.4520(a)(7).

(2) If an operating parameter deviates from the operating limit specified in Table 1 to this subpart, then you must assume that the emission capture system and add-on control device were achieving zero efficiency during the time period of the deviation, unless you have other data indicating the actual efficiency of the emission capture system and add-on control device and the use of these data is approved by the Administrator.

(d) You must meet the requirements for bypass lines in § 63.4568(b) for controlled coating operations for which you do not conduct liquid-liquid material balances. If any bypass line is opened and emissions are diverted to the atmosphere when the coating operation is running, this is a deviation that must be reported as specified in §§ 63.4510(c)(6) and 63.4520(a)(7). For the purposes of completing the compliance calculations specified in §§ 63.4561(h), you must treat the materials used during a deviation on a controlled coating operation as if they were used on an uncontrolled coating operation for the time period of the deviation as indicated in Equation 1 of § 63.4561.

(e) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with the work practice standards in § 63.4493. If you did not develop a work practice plan, or you did not implement the plan, or you did not keep the records required by § 63.4530(i)(8), this is a deviation from the work practice standards that must be reported as specified in §§ 63.4510(c)(6) and 63.4520(a)(7).

(f) As part of each semiannual compliance report required in § 63.4520, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the emission rate with add-on controls option. If there were no deviations from the emission limitations, submit a statement that you were in compliance with the emission limitations during the reporting period because the organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period was less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in § 63.4490, and you achieved the operating limits required by § 63.4492 and the work practice standards required by § 63.4493 during each compliance period.

(g)-(i) [Reserved]

(j) You must maintain records as specified in §§ 63.4530 and 63.4531.

[69 FR 20990, Apr. 19, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20465, Apr. 20, 2006]

§ 63.4564 What are the general requirements for performance tests?

(a) You must conduct each performance test required by § 63.4560 according to the requirements in § 63.7(e)(1) and under the conditions in this section, unless you obtain a waiver of the performance test according to the provisions in § 63.7(h).

(1) *Representative coating operation operating conditions.* You must conduct the performance test under representative operating conditions for the coating operation. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction and during periods of nonoperation do not constitute representative conditions. You must record the process information that is necessary to document operating conditions during the test and explain why the conditions represent normal operation.

(2) *Representative emission capture system and add-on control device operating conditions.* You must conduct the performance test when the emission capture system and add-on control device are operating at a representative flow rate, and the add-on control device is operating at a representative inlet concentration. You must record information that is necessary to document emission capture system and add-on control device operating conditions during the test and explain why the conditions represent normal operation.

(b) You must conduct each performance test of an emission capture system according to the requirements in § 63.4565. You must conduct each performance test of an add-on control device according to the requirements in § 63.4566.

§ 63.4565 How do I determine the emission capture system efficiency?

You must use the procedures and test methods in this section to determine capture efficiency as part of the performance test required by § 63.4560.

(a) *Assuming 100 percent capture efficiency.* You may assume the capture system efficiency is 100 percent if both of the conditions in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section are met:

(1) The capture system meets the criteria in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for a PTE and directs all the exhaust gases from the enclosure to an add-on control device.

(2) All coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the coating operation are applied within the capture system; coating solvent flash-off, curing, and drying occurs within the capture system; and the removal or evaporation of cleaning materials from the surfaces they are applied to occurs within the capture system. For example, this criterion is not met if parts enter the open shop environment when being moved between a spray booth and a curing oven.

(b) *Measuring capture efficiency.* If the capture system does not meet both of the criteria in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section, then you must use one of the three protocols described in paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section to measure capture efficiency. The capture efficiency measurements use TVH capture efficiency as a surrogate for organic HAP capture efficiency. For the protocols in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, the capture efficiency measurement must consist of three test runs. Each test run must be at least 3 hours duration or the length of a production run, whichever is longer, up to 8 hours. For the purposes of this test, a production run means the time required for a single part to go from the beginning to the end of the production, which includes surface preparation activities and drying and curing time.

(c) *Liquid-to-uncaptured-gas protocol using a temporary total enclosure or building enclosure.* The liquid-to-uncaptured-gas protocol compares the mass of liquid TVH in materials used in the coating operation to the mass of TVH emissions not captured by the emission capture system. Use a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure and the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section to measure emission capture system efficiency using the liquid-to-uncaptured-gas protocol.

(1) Either use a building enclosure or construct an enclosure around the coating operation where coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials are applied, and all areas where emissions from these applied coatings and materials subsequently occur, such as flash-off, curing, and drying areas. The areas of the coating operation where capture devices collect emissions for routing to an add-on control device, such as the entrance and exit areas of an oven or spray booth, must also be inside the enclosure. The enclosure must meet the applicable definition of a temporary total enclosure or building enclosure in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51.

(2) Use Method 204A or 204F of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 to determine the mass fraction of TVH liquid input from each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used in the coating operation during each capture efficiency test run. To make the determination, substitute TVH for each occurrence of the term volatile organic compounds (VOC) in the methods.

(3) Use Equation 1 of this section to calculate the total mass of TVH liquid input from all the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the coating operation during each capture efficiency test run:

$$TVH_{used} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (TVH_i)(Vol_i)(D_i) \quad (Eq.\ 1)$$

Where:

TVH_{used} = Mass of liquid TVH in materials used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run, kg.

TVH_i = Mass fraction of TVH in coating, thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material, i, that is used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run, kg TVH per kg material.

Vol_i = Total volume of coating, thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material, i, used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run, liters.

D_i = Density of coating, thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material, i, kg material per liter material.

n = Number of different coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run.

(4) Use Method 204D or 204E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 to measure the total mass, kg, of TVH emissions that are not captured by the emission capture system. They are measured as they exit the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during each capture efficiency test run. To make the measurement, substitute TVH for each occurrence of the term VOC in the methods.

(i) Use Method 204D of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 if the enclosure is a temporary total enclosure.

(ii) Use Method 204E of appendix M to 40 CFR 51 if the enclosure is a building enclosure. During the capture efficiency measurement, all organic compound emitting operations inside the building enclosure, other than the coating operation for which capture efficiency is being determined, must be shut down, but all fans and blowers must be operating normally.

(5) For each capture efficiency test run, determine the percent capture efficiency of the emission capture system using Equation 2 of this section:

$$CE = \frac{\left(TVH_{used} - TVH_{uncaptured}\right)}{TVH_{used}} \times 100 \qquad (Eq.\ 2)$$

Where:

CE = Capture efficiency of the emission capture system vented to the add-on control device, percent.

TVH_{used} = Total mass of TVH liquid input used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run, kg.

$TVH_{uncaptured}$ = Total mass of TVH that is not captured by the emission capture system and that exits from the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during the capture efficiency test run, kg.

(6) Determine the capture efficiency of the emission capture system as the average of the capture efficiencies measured in the three test runs.

(d) *Gas-to-gas protocol using a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure.* The gas-to-gas protocol compares the mass of TVH emissions captured by the emission capture system to the mass of TVH emissions not captured. Use a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure and the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section to measure emission capture system efficiency using the gas-to-gas protocol.

(1) Either use a building enclosure or construct an enclosure around the coating operation where coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials are applied, and all areas where emissions from these applied coatings and materials subsequently occur, such as flash-off, curing, and drying areas. The areas of the coating operation where capture devices collect emissions generated by the coating operation for routing to an add-on control device, such as the entrance and exit areas of an oven or a spray booth, must also be inside the enclosure. The enclosure must meet the applicable definition of a temporary total enclosure or building enclosure in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51.

(2) Use Method 204B or 204C of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 to measure the total mass, kg, of TVH emissions captured by the emission capture system during each capture efficiency test run as measured at the inlet to the add-on control device. To make the measurement, substitute TVH for each occurrence of the term VOC in the methods.

(i) The sampling points for the Method 204B or 204C measurement must be upstream from the add-on control device and must represent total emissions routed from the capture system and entering the add-on control device.

(ii) If multiple emission streams from the capture system enter the add-on control device without a single common duct, then the emissions entering the add-on control device must be simultaneously measured in each duct and the total emissions entering the add-on control device must be determined.

(3) Use Method 204D or 204E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 to measure the total mass, kg, of TVH emissions that are not captured by the emission capture system; they are measured as they exit the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during each capture efficiency test run. To make the measurement, substitute TVH for each occurrence of the term VOC in the methods.

(i) Use Method 204D of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 if the enclosure is a temporary total enclosure.

(ii) Use Method 204E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 if the enclosure is a building enclosure. During the capture efficiency measurement, all organic compound emitting operations inside the building enclosure, other than the coating operation for which capture efficiency is being determined, must be shut down, but all fans and blowers must be operating normally.

(4) For each capture efficiency test run, determine the percent capture efficiency of the emission capture system using Equation 3 of this section:

$$CE = \frac{TVH_{captured}}{\left(TVH_{captured} + TVH_{uncaptured}\right)} \times 100 \qquad (Eq.\ 3)$$

Where:

CE = Capture efficiency of the emission capture system vented to the add-on control device, percent.

$TVH_{captured}$ = Total mass of TVH captured by the emission capture system as measured at the inlet to the add-on control device during the emission capture efficiency test run, kg.

$TVH_{uncaptured}$ = Total mass of TVH that is not captured by the emission capture system and that exits from the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during the capture efficiency test run, kg.

(5) Determine the capture efficiency of the emission capture system as the average of the capture efficiencies measured in the three test runs.

(e) *Alternative capture efficiency protocol.* As an alternative to the procedures specified in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section and subject to the approval of the Administrator, you may determine capture efficiency using any other capture efficiency protocol and test methods that satisfy the criteria of either the DQO or LCL approach as described in appendix A to subpart KK of this part.

§ 63.4566 How do I determine the add-on control device emission destruction or removal efficiency?

You must use the procedures and test methods in this section to determine the add-on control device emission destruction or removal efficiency as part of the performance test required by § 63.4560. You must conduct three test runs as specified in § 63.7(e)(3) and each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(a) For all types of add-on control devices, use the test methods specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Use Method 1 or 1A of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, to select sampling sites and velocity traverse points.

(2) Use Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, to measure gas volumetric flow rate.

(3) Use Method 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, for gas analysis to determine dry molecular weight.

(4) Use Method 4 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, to determine stack gas moisture.

(5) Methods for determining gas volumetric flow rate, dry molecular weight, and stack gas moisture must be performed, as applicable, during each test run.

(b) Measure total gaseous organic mass emissions as carbon at the inlet and outlet of the add-on control device simultaneously, using either Method 25 or 25A of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.

(1) Use Method 25 if the add-on control device is an oxidizer and you expect the total gaseous organic concentration as carbon to be more than 50 parts per million (ppm) at the control device outlet.

(2) Use Method 25A if the add-on control device is an oxidizer and you expect the total gaseous organic concentration as carbon to be 50 ppm or less at the control device outlet.

(3) Use Method 25A if the add-on control device is not an oxidizer.

(c) If two or more add-on control devices are used for the same emission stream, then you must measure emissions at the outlet to the atmosphere of each device. For example, if one add-on control device is a concentrator with an outlet to the atmosphere for the high-volume dilute stream that has been treated by the concentrator, and a second add-on control device is an oxidizer with an outlet to the atmosphere for the low-volume concentrated stream that is treated with the oxidizer, you must measure emissions at the outlet of the oxidizer and the high volume dilute stream outlet of the concentrator.

(d) For each test run, determine the total gaseous organic emissions mass flow rates for the inlet and the outlet of the add-on control device, using Equation 1 of this section. If there is more than one inlet or outlet to the add-on control device, you must calculate the total gaseous organic mass flow rate using Equation 1 of this section for each inlet and each outlet and then total all of the inlet emissions and total all of the outlet emissions:

$$M_f = Q_{sd} C_c (12)(0.0416)(10^{-6}) \quad (Eq.\ 1)$$

Where:

M_f = Total gaseous organic emissions mass flow rate, kg/per hour (h).

C_c = Concentration of organic compounds as carbon in the vent gas, as determined by Method 25 or Method 25A, parts per million by volume (ppmv), dry basis.

Q_{sd} = Volumetric flow rate of gases entering or exiting the add-on control device, as determined by Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G, dry standard cubic meters/hour (dscm/h).

0.0416 = Conversion factor for molar volume, kg-moles per cubic meter (mol/m^3) (@ 293 Kelvin (K) and 760 millimeters of mercury (mmHg)).

(e) For each test run, determine the add-on control device organic emissions destruction or removal efficiency, using Equation 2 of this section:

$$DRE = \frac{M_{fi} - M_{fo}}{M_{fi}} \times 100 \qquad (Eq.\ 2)$$

Where:

DRE = Organic emissions destruction or removal efficiency of the add-on control device, percent.

M_{fi} = Total gaseous organic emissions mass flow rate at the inlet(s) to the add-on control device, using Equation 1 of this section, kg/h.

M_{fo} = Total gaseous organic emissions mass flow rate at the outlet(s) of the add-on control device, using Equation 1 of this section, kg/h.

(f) Determine the emission destruction or removal efficiency of the add-on control device as the average of the efficiencies determined in the three test runs and calculated in Equation 2 of this section.

§ 63.4567 How do I establish the emission capture system and add-on control device operating limits during the performance test?

During the performance test required by § 63.4560 and described in §§ 63.4564, 63.4565, and 63.4566, you must establish the operating limits required by § 63.4492 according to this section, unless you have received approval for alternative monitoring and operating limits under § 63.8(f) as specified in § 63.4492.

(a) *Thermal oxidizers.* If your add-on control device is a thermal oxidizer, establish the operating limits according to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) During the performance test, you must monitor and record the combustion temperature at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs. You must monitor the temperature in the firebox of the thermal oxidizer or immediately downstream of the firebox before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

(2) Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average combustion temperature maintained during the performance test. This average combustion temperature is the minimum operating limit for your thermal oxidizer.

(b) *Catalytic oxidizers.* If your add-on control device is a catalytic oxidizer, establish the operating limits according to either paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) or paragraphs (b)(3) and (4) of this section.

(1) During the performance test, you must monitor and record the temperature just before the catalyst bed and the temperature difference across the catalyst bed at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs.

(2) Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average temperature just before the catalyst bed and the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed maintained during the performance test. These are the minimum operating limits for your catalytic oxidizer.

(3) You must monitor the temperature at the inlet to the catalyst bed and implement a site-specific inspection and maintenance plan for your catalytic oxidizer as specified in paragraph (b)(4) of this section. During the performance test, you must monitor and record the temperature just before the catalyst bed at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs. Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average temperature just before the catalyst bed during the performance test. This is the minimum operating limit for your catalytic oxidizer.

(4) You must develop and implement an inspection and maintenance plan for your catalytic oxidizer(s) for which you elect to monitor according to paragraph (b)(3) of this section. The plan must address, at a minimum, the elements specified in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Annual sampling and analysis of the catalyst activity (*i.e.,* conversion efficiency) following the manufacturer's or catalyst supplier's recommended procedures. If problems are found during the catalyst activity test, you must replace the catalyst bed or take other corrective action consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(ii) Monthly external inspection of the catalytic oxidizer system, including the burner assembly and fuel supply lines for problems and, as necessary, adjust the equipment to assure proper air-to-fuel mixtures.

(iii) Annual internal inspection of the catalyst bed to check for channeling, abrasion, and settling. If problems are found during the annual internal inspection of the catalyst, you must replace the catalyst bed or take other corrective action consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations. If the catalyst bed is replaced and is not of like or better kind and quality as the old catalyst then you must conduct a new performance test to determine destruction efficiency according to § 63.4566. If a catalyst bed is replaced and the replacement catalyst is of like or better kind and quality as the old catalyst, then a new performance test to determine destruction efficiency is not required and you may continue to use the previously established operating limits for that catalytic oxidizer.

(c) *Regenerative carbon adsorbers.* If your add-on control device is a regenerative carbon adsorber, establish the operating limits according to paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must monitor and record the total regeneration desorbing gas (*e.g.,* steam or nitrogen) mass flow for each regeneration cycle, and the carbon bed temperature after each carbon bed regeneration and cooling cycle for the regeneration cycle either immediately preceding or immediately following the performance test.

(2) The operating limits for your regenerative carbon adsorber are the minimum total desorbing gas mass flow recorded during the regeneration cycle and the maximum carbon bed temperature recorded after the cooling cycle.

(d) *Condensers.* If your add-on control device is a condenser, establish the operating limits according to paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) During the performance test, you must monitor and record the condenser outlet (product side) gas temperature at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs.

(2) Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average condenser outlet (product side) gas temperature maintained during the performance test. This average condenser outlet gas temperature is the maximum operating limit for your condenser.

(e) *Concentrators.* If your add-on control device includes a concentrator, you must establish operating limits for the concentrator according to paragraphs (e)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) During the performance test, you must monitor and record the desorption concentrate stream gas temperature at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three runs of the performance test.

(2) Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average temperature. This is the minimum operating limit for the desorption concentrate gas stream temperature.

(3) During the performance test, you must monitor and record the pressure drop of the dilute stream across the concentrator at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three runs of the performance test.

(4) Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average pressure drop. This is the minimum operating limit for the dilute stream across the concentrator.

(f) *Emission capture systems.* For each capture device that is not part of a PTE that meets the criteria of § 63.4565(a), establish an operating limit for either the gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure, as specified in paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section. The operating limit for a PTE is specified in Table 1 to this subpart.

(1) During the capture efficiency determination required by § 63.4560 and described in §§ 63.4564 and 63.4565, you must monitor and record either the gas volumetric flow rate or the duct static pressure for each separate capture device in your emission capture system at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs at a point in the duct between the capture device and the add-on control device inlet.

(2) Calculate and record the average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure for the three test runs for each capture device. This average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure is the minimum operating limit for that specific capture device.

§ 63.4568 What are the requirements for continuous parameter monitoring system installation, operation, and maintenance?

(a) *General.* You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS specified in paragraphs (c), (e), (f), and (g) of this section according to paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section. You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS specified in paragraphs (b) and (d) of this section according to paragraphs (a)(3) through (5) of this section.

(1) The CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period. You must have a minimum of four equally spaced successive cycles of CPMS operation in 1 hour.

(2) You must determine the average of all recorded readings for each successive 3-hour period of the emission capture system and add-on control device operation.

(3) You must record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check of the CPMS.

(4) You must maintain the CPMS at all times and have available necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.

(5) You must operate the CPMS and collect emission capture system and add-on control device parameter data at all times that a controlled coating operation is operating, except during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, if applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments).

(6) You must not use emission capture system or add-on control device parameter data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, out-of-control periods, or required quality assurance or control activities when calculating data averages. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in calculating the data averages for determining compliance with the emission capture system and add-on control device operating limits.

(7) A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the CPMS to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. Any period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for required calculations is a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(b) *Capture system bypass line.* You must meet the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section for each emission capture system that contains bypass lines that could divert emissions away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere.

(1) You must monitor or secure the valve or closure mechanism controlling the bypass line in a nondiverting position in such a way that the valve or closure mechanism cannot be opened without creating a record that the valve was opened. The method used to monitor or secure the valve or closure mechanism must meet one of the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) *Flow control position indicator.* Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a flow control position indicator that takes a reading at least once every 15 minutes and provides a record indicating whether the emissions are directed to the add-on control device or diverted from the add-on control device. The time of occurrence and flow control position must be recorded, as well as every time the flow direction is changed. The flow control position indicator must be installed at the entrance to any bypass line that could divert the emissions away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere.

(ii) *Car-seal or lock-and-key valve closures.* Secure any bypass line valve in the closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration. You must visually inspect the seal or closure mechanism at least once every month to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position, and the emissions are not diverted away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere.

(iii) *Valve closure monitoring.* Ensure that any bypass line valve is in the closed (nondiverting) position through monitoring of valve position at least once every 15 minutes. You must inspect the monitoring system at least once every month to verify that the monitor will indicate valve position.

(iv) *Automatic shutdown system.* Use an automatic shutdown system in which the coating operation is stopped when flow is diverted by the bypass line away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere when the coating operation is running. You must inspect the automatic shutdown system at least once every month to verify that it will detect diversions of flow and shut down the coating operation.

(v) *Flow direction indicator.* Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a flow direction indicator that takes a reading at least once every 15 minutes and provides a record indicating whether the emissions are directed to the add-on control device or diverted from the

add-on control device. Each time the flow direction changes, the next reading of the time of occurrence and flow direction must be recorded. The flow direction indicator must be installed in each bypass line or air makeup supply line that could divert the emissions away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere.

(2) If any bypass line is opened, you must include a description of why the bypass line was opened and the length of time it remained open in the semiannual compliance reports required in § 63.4520.

(c) *Thermal oxidizers and catalytic oxidizers.* If you are using a thermal oxidizer or catalytic oxidizer as an add-on control device (including those used with concentrators or with carbon adsorbers to treat desorbed concentrate streams), you must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) For a thermal oxidizer, install a gas temperature monitor in the firebox of the thermal oxidizer or in the duct immediately downstream of the firebox before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

(2) For a catalytic oxidizer, install gas temperature monitors upstream and/or downstream of the catalyst bed as required in § 63.3967(b).

(3) For all thermal oxidizers and catalytic oxidizers, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (c)(3)(i) through (v) of this section for each gas temperature monitoring device.

(i) Locate the temperature sensor in a position that provides a representative temperature.

(ii) Use a temperature sensor with a measurement sensitivity of 5 degrees Fahrenheit or 1.0 percent of the temperature value, whichever is larger.

(iii) Before using the sensor for the first time or when relocating or replacing the sensor, perform a validation check by comparing the sensor output to a calibrated temperature measurement device or by comparing the sensor output to a simulated temperature.

(iv) Conduct an accuracy audit every quarter and after every deviation. Accuracy audit methods include comparisons of sensor output to redundant temperature sensors, to calibrated temperature measurement devices, or to temperature simulation devices.

(v) Conduct a visual inspection of each sensor every quarter if redundant temperature sensors are not used.

(d) *Regenerative carbon adsorbers.* If you are using a regenerative carbon adsorber as an add-on control device, you must monitor the total regeneration desorbing gas (*e.g.,* steam or nitrogen) mass flow for each regeneration cycle, the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration and cooling cycle, and comply with paragraphs (a)(3) through (5) and (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The regeneration desorbing gas mass flow monitor must be an integrating device having a measurement sensitivity of plus or minus 10 percent capable of recording the total regeneration desorbing gas mass flow for each regeneration cycle.

(2) The carbon bed temperature monitor must be capable of recording the temperature within 15 minutes of completing any carbon bed cooling cycle.

(3) For all regenerative carbon adsorbers, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (v) of this section for each temperature monitoring device.

(e) *Condensers.* If you are using a condenser, you must monitor the condenser outlet (product side) gas temperature and comply with paragraphs (a) and (e)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The temperature monitor must provide a gas temperature record at least once every 15 minutes.

(2) For all condensers, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (v) of this section for each temperature monitoring device.

(f) *Concentrators.* If you are using a concentrator, such as a zeolite wheel or rotary carbon bed concentrator, you must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must install a temperature monitor in the desorption gas stream. The temperature monitor must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (c)(3) of this section.

(2) You must install a device to monitor pressure drop across the zeolite wheel or rotary carbon bed. The pressure monitoring device must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (g)(2) of this section.

(g) *Emission capture systems.* The capture system monitoring system must comply with the applicable requirements in paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) For each flow measurement device, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (g)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section.

(i) Locate a flow sensor in a position that provides a representative flow measurement in the duct from each capture device in the emission capture system to the add-on control device.

(ii) Use a flow sensor with an accuracy of at least 10 percent of the flow.

(iii) Perform an initial sensor calibration in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.

(iv) Perform a validation check before initial use or upon relocation or replacement of a sensor. Validation checks include comparison of sensor values with electronic signal simulations or via relative accuracy testing.

(v) Conduct an accuracy audit every quarter and after every deviation. Accuracy audit methods include comparisons of sensor values with electronic signal simulations or via relative accuracy testing.

(vi) Perform leak checks monthly.

(vii) Perform visual inspections of the sensor system quarterly if there is no redundant sensor.

(2) For each pressure drop measurement device, you must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (g)(2)(i) through (vii) of this section.

(i) Locate the pressure sensor(s) in or as close to a position that provides a representative measurement of the pressure drop across each opening you are monitoring.

(ii) Use a pressure sensor with an accuracy of at least 0.5 inches of water column or 5 percent of the measured value, whichever is larger.

(iii) Perform an initial calibration of the sensor according to the manufacturer's requirements.

(iv) Conduct a validation check before initial operation or upon relocation or replacement of a sensor. Validation checks include comparison of sensor values to calibrated pressure measurement devices or to pressure simulation using calibrated pressure sources.

(v) Conduct accuracy audits every quarter and after every deviation. Accuracy audits include comparison of sensor values to calibrated pressure measurement devices or to pressure simulation using calibrated pressure sources.

(vi) Perform monthly leak checks on pressure connections. A pressure of at least 1.0 inches of water column to the connection must yield a stable sensor result for at least 15 seconds.

(vii) Perform a visual inspection of the sensor at least monthly if there is no redundant sensor.

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.4580 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by us, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.4481 through 4483 and §§ 63.4490 through 4493.

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in § 63.90.

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

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

§ 63.4581 What definitions apply to this subpart?

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

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

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

Adhesive, adhesive coating means any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together. Products used on humans and animals, adhesive tape, contact paper, or any other

product with an adhesive incorporated onto or in an inert substrate shall not be considered adhesives under this subpart.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coating operation means equipment used to apply cleaning materials to a substrate to prepare it for coating application (surface preparation) or to remove dried coating; to apply coating to a substrate (coating application) and to dry or cure the coating after application; or to clean coating operation equipment (equipment cleaning). A single coating operation may include any combination of these types of equipment, but always includes at least the point at which a given quantity of coating or cleaning material is applied to a given part and all subsequent points in the affected source where organic HAP are emitted from the specific quantity of coating or cleaning material on the specific part. There may be multiple coating operations in an affected source. Coating application with handheld, non-refillable

aerosol containers, touch-up markers, or marking pens is not a coating operation for the purposes of this subpart.

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

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

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

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

(1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including but not limited to, any emission limit or operating limit or work practice standard;

(2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(3) Fails to meet any emission limit, or operating limit, or work practice standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1 to Subpart PPPP of Part 63—Operating Limits if Using the Emission Rate With Add-On Controls Option

If you are required to comply with operating limits by § 63.4491(c), you must comply with the applicable operating limits in the following table:

For the following device . . .	**You must meet the following operating limit . . .**	**And you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the operating limit by . . .**
1. Thermal oxidizer	a. The average combustion temperature in any 3-hour period must not fall below the combustion temperature limit established according to § 63.4567(a).	i. Collecting the combustion temperature data according to § 63.4568(c); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average combustion temperature at or above the temperature limit.
2. Catalytic oxidizer	a. The average temperature measured just before the catalyst bed in any 3-hour period must not fall below the limit established according to § 63.4567(b); and either	i. Collecting the temperature data according to § 63.4568(c); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average temperature before the catalyst bed at or above the temperature limit.
	b. Ensure that the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed in any 3-hour period does	i. Collecting the temperature data according to § 63.4568(c); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block

	not fall below the temperature difference limit established according to § 63.4567(b)(2); or	averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average temperature difference at or above the temperature difference limit.
	c. Develop and implement an inspection and maintenance plan according to § 63.4567(b)(4).	i. Maintaining an up-to-date inspection and maintenance plan, records of annual catalyst activity checks, records of monthly inspections of the oxidizer system, and records of the annual internal inspections of the catalyst bed. If a problem is discovered during a monthly or annual inspection required by § 63.4567(b)(4), you must take corrective action as soon as practicable consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations.
3. Regenerative carbon adsorber	a. The total regeneration desorbing gas (*e.g.,*steam or nitrogen) mass flow for each carbon bed regeneration cycle must not fall below the total regeneration desorbing gas mass flow limit established according to § 63.4567(c); and	i. Measuring the total regeneration desorbing gas (*e.g.,*steam or nitrogen) mass flow for each regeneration cycle according to § 63.4568(d); and ii. Maintaining the total regeneration desorbing gas mass flow at or above the mass flow limit.
	b. The temperature of the carbon bed, after completing each regeneration and any cooling cycle, must not exceed the carbon bed temperature limit established according to § 63.4567(c).	i. Measuring the temperature of the carbon bed after completing each regeneration and any cooling cycle according to § 63.4568(d); and ii. Operating the carbon beds such that each carbon bed is not returned to service until completing each regeneration and any cooling cycle until the recorded temperature of the carbon bed is at or below the temperature limit.
4. Condenser	a. The average condenser outlet (product side) gas temperature in any 3-hour period must not exceed the temperature limit established according to § 63.4567(d).	i. Collecting the condenser outlet (product side) gas temperature according to § 63.4568(e); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average gas temperature at the outlet at or below the temperature limit.
5. Concentrators, including zeolite wheels and rotary carbon adsorbers	a. The average gas temperature of the desorption concentrate stream in any 3-hour period must not fall below the limit established according to § 63.4567(e); and	i. Collecting the temperature data according to § 63.4568(f); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average temperature at or above the temperature limit.
	b. The average pressure drop of the dilute stream across the concentrator in any 3-hour period must not fall below the limit established according to § 63.4567(e).	i. Collecting the pressure drop data according to § 63.4568(f); ii. Reducing the pressure drop data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average pressure drop at or above the pressure drop limit.

6. Emission capture system that is a PTE according to § 63.4565(a)	a. The direction of the air flow at all times must be into the enclosure; and either	i. Collecting the direction of air flow, and either the facial velocity of air through all natural draft openings according to § 63.4568(g)(1) or the pressure drop across the enclosure according to § 63.4568(g)(2); and ii. Maintaining the facial velocity of air flow through all natural draft openings or the pressure drop at or above the facial velocity limit or pressure drop limit, and maintaining the direction of air flow into the enclosure at all times.
	b. The average facial velocity of air through all natural draft openings in the enclosure must be at least 200 feet per minute; or	i.*See*items 6.a.i and 6.a.ii.
	c. The pressure drop across the enclosure must be at least 0.007 inch H_2O, as established in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51.	i.*See*items 6.a.i and 6.a.ii.
7. Emission capture system that is not a PTE according to § 63.4565(a)	a. The average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure in each duct between a capture device and add-on control device inlet in any 3-hour period must not fall below the average volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure limit established for that capture device according to § 63.4567(f).	i. Collecting the gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure for each capture device according to § 63.4568(g); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure for each capture device at or above the gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure limit.

Table 2 to Subpart PPPP of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart PPPP of Part 63

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

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart PPPP	Explanation
§ 63.1(a)(1)-(14)	General Applicability	Yes.	
§ 63.1(b)(1)-(3)	Initial Applicability Determination	Yes	Applicability to subpart PPPP is also specified in § 63.4481.
§ 63.1(c)(1)	Applicability After Standard Established	Yes.	
§ 63.1(c)(2)-(3)	Applicability of Permit Program for Area Sources	No	Area sources are not subject to subpart PPPP.
§ 63.1(c)(4)-(5)	Extensions and Notifications	Yes.	

§ 63.1(e)	Applicability of Permit Program Before Relevant Standard is Set	Yes.	
§ 63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional definitions are specified in § 63.4581.
§ 63.3(a)-(c)	Units and Abbreviations	Yes.	
§ 63.4(a)(1)-(5)	Prohibited Activities	Yes.	
§ 63.4(b)-(c)	Circumvention/Severability	Yes.	
§ 63.5(a)	Construction/Reconstruction	Yes.	
§ 63.5(b)(1)-(6)	Requirements for Existing, Newly Constructed, and Reconstructed Sources	Yes.	
§ 63.5(d)	Application for Approval of Construction/Reconstruction	Yes.	
§ 63.5(e)	Approval of Construction/Reconstruction	Yes.	
§ 63.5(f)	Approval of Construction/Reconstruction Based on Prior State Review	Yes.	
§ 63.6(a)	Compliance With Standards and Maintenance Requirements—Applicability	Yes.	
§ 63.6(b)(1)-(7)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Sources	Yes	Section 63.4483 specifies the compliance dates.
§ 63.6(c)(1)-(5)	Compliance Dates for Existing Sources	Yes	Section 63.4483 specifies the compliance dates.
§ 63.6(e)(1)-(2)	Operation and Maintenance	Yes.	
§ 63.6(e)(3)	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan	Yes	Only sources using an add-on control device to comply with the standard must complete startup, shutdown, and malfunction plans.
§ 63.6(f)(1)	Compliance Except During Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction	Yes	Applies only to sources using an add-on control device to comply with the standard.
§ 63.6(f)(2)-(3)	Methods for Determining Compliance	Yes.	
§ 63.6(g)(1)-(3)	Use of an Alternative Standard	Yes.	
§ 63.6(h)	Compliance With Opacity/Visible Emission Standards	No	Subpart PPPP does not establish opacity standards and does not require continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS).

§ 63.6(i)(1)-(16)	Extension of Compliance	Yes.	
§ 63.6(j)	Presidential Compliance Exemption	Yes.	
§ 63.7(a)(1)	Performance Test Requirements—Applicability	Yes	Applies to all affected sources. Additional requirements for performance testing are specified in §§ 63.4564, 63.4565, and 63.4566.
§ 63.7(a)(2)	Performance Test Requirements—Dates	Yes	Applies only to performance tests for capture system and control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standards. Section 63.4560 specifies the schedule for performance test requirements that are earlier than those specified in § 63.7(a)(2).
§ 63.7(a)(3)	Performance Tests Required By the Administrator	Yes.	
§ 63.7(b)-(e)	Performance Test Requirements—Notification, Quality Assurance, Facilities Necessary for Safe Testing, Conditions During Test	Yes	Applies only to performance tests for capture system and add-on control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standards.
§ 63.7(f)	Performance Test Requirements—Use Alternative Test Method	Yes	Applies to all test methods except those of used to determine capture system efficiency.
§ 63.7(g)-(h)	Performance Test Requirements—Data Analysis, Recordkeeping, Reporting, Waiver of Test	Yes	Applies only to performance tests for capture system and add-on control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standards.
§ 63.8(a)(1)-(3)	Monitoring Requirements—Applicability	Yes	Applies only to monitoring of capture system and add-on control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standards. Additional requirements for monitoring are specified in § 63.4568.
§ 63.8(a)(4)	Additional Monitoring Requirements	No	Subpart PPPP does not have monitoring requirements for flares.
§ 63.8(b)	Conduct of Monitoring	Yes.	
§ 63.8(c)(1)-(3)	Continuous Monitoring Systems (CMS) Operation and Maintenance	Yes	Applies only to monitoring of capture system and add-on control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standard. Additional requirements for CMS operations and maintenance are specified in § 63.4568.
§ 63.8(c)(4)	CMS	No	Section 63.4568 specifies the requirements for the operation of CMS for capture systems and add-on control devices at sources using these to

			comply.
§ 63.8(c)(5)	COMS	No	Subpart PPPP does not have opacity or visible emission standards.
§ 63.8(c)(6)	CMS Requirements	No	Section 63.4568 specifies the requirements for monitoring systems for capture systems and add-on control devices at sources using these to comply.
§ 63.8(c)(7)	CMS Out-of-Control Periods	Yes.	
§ 63.8(c)(8)	CMS Out-of-Control Periods and Reporting	No	Section 63.4520 requires reporting of CMS out-of-control periods.
§ 63.8(d)-(e)	Quality Control Program and CMS Performance Evaluation	No	Subpart PPPP does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§ 63.8(f)(1)-(5)	Use of an Alternative Monitoring Method	Yes.	
§ 63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test	No	Subpart PPPP does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§ 63.8(g)(1)-(5)	Data Reduction	No	Sections 63.4567 and 63.4568 specify monitoring data reduction.
§ 63.9(a)-(d)	Notification Requirements	Yes.	
§ 63.9(e)	Notification of Performance Test	Yes	Applies only to capture system and add-on control device performance tests at sources using these to comply with the standards.
§ 63.9(f)	Notification of Visible Emissions/Opacity Test	No	Subpart PPPP does not have opacity or visible emission standards.
§ 63.9(g)(1)-(3)	Additional Notifications When Using CMS	No	Subpart PPPP does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§ 63.9(h)	Notification of Compliance Status	Yes	Section 63.4510 specifies the dates for submitting the notification of compliance status.
§ 63.9(i)	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines	Yes.	
§ 63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information	Yes.	
§ 63.10(a)	Recordkeeping/Reporting—Applicability and General Information	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(1)	General Recordkeeping Requirements	Yes	Additional requirements are specified in §§ 63.4530 and 63.4531.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(i)-(v)	Recordkeeping Relevant to Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Periods and CMS	Yes	Requirements for startup, shutdown, and malfunction records only apply to add-on control devices used to comply

			with the standards.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(xi)		Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Records	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiii)		No	Subpart PPPP does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiv)		Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(3)	Recordkeeping Requirements for Applicability Determinations	Yes.	
§ 63.10(c)(1)-(6)	Additional Recordkeeping Requirements for Sources with CMS	Yes	
§ 63.10(c)(7)-(8)		No	The same records are required in § 63.4520(a)(7).
§ 63.10(c)(9)-(15)		Yes.	
§ 63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements	Yes	Additional requirements are specified in § 63.4520.
§ 63.10(d)(2)	Report of Performance Test Results	Yes	Additional requirements are specified in § 63.4520(b).
§ 63.10(d)(3)	Reporting Opacity or Visible Emissions Observations	No	Subpart PPPP does not require opacity or visible emissions observations.
§ 63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports for Sources With Compliance Extensions	Yes.	
§ 63.10(d)(5)	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Reports	Yes	Applies only to add-on control devices at sources using these to comply with the standards.
§ 63.10(e)(1)-(2)	Additional CMS Reports	No	Subpart PPPP does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§ 63.10(e)(3)	Excess Emissions/CMS Performance Reports	No	Section 63.4520(b) specifies the contents of periodic compliance reports.
§ 63.10(e)(4)	COMS Data Reports	No	Subpart PPPP does not specify requirements for opacity or COMS.
§ 63.10(f)	Recordkeeping/Reporting Waiver	Yes.	
§ 63.11	Control Device Requirements/Flares	No	Subpart PPPP does not specify use of flares for compliance.
§ 63.12	State Authority and Delegations	Yes.	
§ 63.13	Addresses	Yes.	

§ 63.14	Incorporation by Reference	Yes.	
§ 63.15	Availability of Information/Confidentiality	Yes.	

Table 3 to Subpart PPPP of Part 63—Default Organic HAP Mass Fraction for Solvents and Solvent Blends

You may use the mass fraction values in the following table for solvent blends for which you do not have test data or manufacturer's formulation data and which match either the solvent blend name or the chemical abstract series (CAS) number. If a solvent blend matches both the name and CAS number for an entry, that entry's organic HAP mass fraction must be used for that solvent blend. Otherwise, use the organic HAP mass fraction for the entry matching either the solvent blend name or CAS number, or use the organic HAP mass fraction from table 4 to this subpart if neither the name or CAS number match.

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

Table 4 to Subpart PPPP of Part 63—Default Organic HAP Mass Fraction for Petroleum Solvent Groups a

You may use the mass fraction values in the following table for solvent blends for which you do not have test data or manufacturer's formulation data.

Solvent type	Average organic HAP mass fraction	Typical organic HAP, percent by mass
Aliphatic [b]	0.03	1% Xylene, 1% Toluene, and 1% Ethylbenzene.
Aromatic [c]	0.06	4% Xylene, 1% Toluene, and 1% Ethylbenzene.

[a] Use this table only if the solvent blend does not match any of the solvent blends in Table 3 to this subpart by either solvent blend name or CAS number and you only know whether the blend is aliphatic or aromatic.

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

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

Appendix A to Subpart PPPP of Part 63—Determination of Weight Volatile Matter Content and Weight Solids Content of Reactive Adhesives

1.0 APPLICABILITY AND PRINCIPLE

1.1 *Applicability:* This method applies to the determination of weight volatile matter content and weight solids content for most one-part or multiple-part reactive adhesives. Reactive adhesives are composed, in large part, of monomers that react during the adhesive curing reaction, and, as a result, do not volatilize. The monomers become integral parts of the cured adhesive through chemical reaction. At least 70 weight percent of the system, excluding water and non-volatile solids such as fillers, react during the process. This method is not appropriate for cyanoacrylates. For cyanoacrylates, South Coast Air Quality Management District Test Method 316B should be used. This method is not appropriate for one-part moisture cure urethane adhesives or for silicone adhesives. For one-part moisture cure urethane adhesives and for silicone adhesives, EPA Method 24 should be used.

1.2 Principle: One-part and multiple-part reactive adhesives undergo a reactive conversion from liquid to solid during the application and assembly process. Reactive adhesives are applied to a single surface, but then are usually quickly covered with another mating surface to achieve a bonded assembly. The monomers employed in such systems typically react and are converted to non-volatile solids. If left uncovered, as in a Method 24 (ASTM D2369) test, the reaction is inhibited by the presence of oxygen and volatile loss of the reactive components competes more heavily with the cure reaction. If this were to happen under normal use conditions, the adhesives would not provide adequate performance. This method minimizes this undesirable deterioration of the adhesive performance.

2.0 MATERIALS AND APPARATUS

2.1 Aluminum foil, aluminum sheet, non-leaching plastic film or non-leaching plastic sheet, approximately 3 inches by 3 inches. Precondition the foil, film, or sheet for 30 minutes in an oven at 110

±5 degrees Celsius and store in a desiccator prior to use. Use tongs or rubber gloves or both to handle the foil, film, or sheet.

2.2 Flat, rigid support panels slightly larger than the foil, film, or sheet. Polypropylene with a minimum thickness of ⅛ inch is recommended for the support panels. Precondition the support panels for 30 minutes in an oven at 110 ±5 degrees Celsius and store in a desiccator prior to use. Use tongs or rubber gloves or both to handle the support panels.

2.3 Aluminum spacers, ⅛ inch thick. Precondition the spacers for 30 minutes in an oven at 110 ±5 degrees Celsius and store in a desiccator prior to use. Use tongs or rubber gloves or both to handle the spacers.

2.4 Forced draft oven, type IIA or IIB as specified in ASTM E145-94 (Reapproved 2001), "Standard Specification for Gravity-Convection and Forced-Ventilation Ovens" (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14).

2.5 Electronic balance capable of weighing to ±0.0001 grams (0.1 mg).

2.6 Flat bottom weight (approximately 3 lbs) or clamps.

Material and Apparatus Notes

1—The foil, film, or sheet should be thick or rigid enough so that it can be easily handled in the test procedure.

3.0 PROCEDURE

3.1 Two procedures are provided. In Procedure A the initial specimen weight is determined by weighing the foil, film, or sheet before and after the specimen is dispensed onto the foil, film, or sheet. In Procedure B the initial specimen weight is determined by weighing the adhesive cartridge (kit) before and after the specimen is dispensed.

3.2 At least four test specimens should be run for each test material. Run the test at room temperature, 74 degrees Fahrenheit (23 degrees Celsius).

Procedure A

1. Zero electronic balance.

2. Place 2 pieces of aluminum foil (or aluminum sheet, plastic film, or plastic sheet) on scale.

3. Record weight of aluminum foils. (A).

4. Tare balance.

5. Remove top piece of aluminum foil.

6. Dispense a 10 to 15 gram specimen of premixed adhesive onto bottom piece of aluminum foil. Place second piece of aluminum foil on top of the adhesive specimen to make a sandwich.

7. Record weight of sandwich (specimen and aluminum foils). (B).

8. Remove sandwich from scale, place sandwich between two support panels with aluminum spacers at the edges of the support panels to make a supported sandwich. The spacers provide a standard gap. Take care to mate the edges.

9. Place the supported sandwich on a flat surface.

10. Place the weight on top of the supported sandwich to spread the adhesive specimen to a uniform thickness within the sandwich. Check that no adhesive squeezes out from between the pieces of aluminum foil or through tears in the aluminum foil.

11. Allow to cure 24 hours.

12. Remove the sandwich from between the support panels. Record the weight of the sandwich. This is referred to as the 24 hr weight. (C).

13. Bake sandwich at 110 degrees Celsius for 1 hour.

14. Remove sandwich from the oven, place immediately in a desiccator, and cool to room temperature. Record post bake sandwich weight. (D).

Procedure B

1. Zero electronic balance.

2. Place two pieces of aluminum foil (or aluminum sheet, plastic film, or plastic sheet) on scale.

3. Record weight of aluminum foils. (A).

4. Tare balance.

5. Place one support panel on flat surface. Place first piece of aluminum foil on top of this support panel.

6. Record the weight of a pre-mixed sample of adhesive in its container. If dispensing the adhesive from a cartridge (kit), record the weight of the cartridge (kit) plus any dispensing tips. (F).

7. Dispense a 10 to 15 gram specimen of mixed adhesive onto the first piece of aluminum foil. Place second piece of aluminum foil on top of the adhesive specimen to make a sandwich.

8. Record weight of the adhesive container. If dispensing the adhesive from a cartridge (kit), record the weight of the cartridge (kit) plus any dispensing tips. (G).

9. Place the aluminum spacers at the edges of the bottom support panel polypropylene sheet. The spacers provide a standard gap.

10. Place the second support panel on top of the assembly to make a supported sandwich. Take care to mate the edges.

11. Place the supported sandwich on a flat surface.

12. Place the weight on top of the supported sandwich to spread the adhesive specimen to a uniform thickness within the sandwich. Check that no adhesive squeezes out from between the pieces of aluminum foil or through tears in the aluminum foil.

13. Allow to cure 24 hours.

14. Remove the sandwich from between the support panels. Record the weight of the sandwich. This is referred to as the 24 hr weight. (C).

15. Bake sandwich at 110 degrees Celsius for 1 hour.

16. Remove sandwich from the oven, place immediately in a desiccator, and cool to room temperature.

17. Record post-bake sandwich weight. (D).

Procedural Notes

1—The support panels may be omitted if the aluminum foil (or aluminum sheet, plastic film, or plastic sheet) will not tear and the adhesive specimen will spread to a uniform thickness within the sandwich when the flat weight is placed directly on top of the sandwich.

2—Clamps may be used instead of a flat bottom weight to spread the adhesive specimen to a uniform thickness within the sandwich.

3—When dispensing from a static mixer, purging is necessary to ensure uniform, homogeneous specimens. The weighing in Procedure B, Step 6 must be performed after any purging.

4—Follow the adhesive manufacturer's directions for mixing and for dispensing from a cartridge (kit).

4.0 CALCULATIONS

4.1 The total weight loss from curing and baking of each specimen is used to determine the weight percent volatile matter content of that specimen

Procedure A

Weight of original specimen (S) = (B)−(A)

Weight of post-bake specimen (P) = (D)−(A)

Total Weight Loss (L) = (S)−(P)

Procedure B

Weight of original specimen (S) = (F)−(G)

Weight of post-bake specimen (P) = (D)−(A)

Total Weight Loss (L) = (S)−(P)

Procedure A and Procedure B

Weight Percent Volatile Matter Content

(V) = [(Total weight loss)/(Initial specimen weight)] × 100 = [(L)/(S)] × 100

4.2 The weight volatile matter content of a material is the average of the weight volatile matter content of each specimen of that material. For example, if four specimens of a material were tested, then the weight percent volatile matter content for that material is:

V = [V1 + V2 + V3 + V4]/4

Where:

Vi = the weight percent volatile matter content of specimen i of the material.

4.3 The weight percent solids content of the material is calculated from the weight percent volatile content of the material.

Weight Percent Solids Content (N) = 100−(V)

Calculation Notes

1—The weight loss during curing and the weight loss during baking may be calculated separately. These values may be useful for identifying sources of variation in the results obtained for different specimens of the same material.

2—For both Procedure A and Procedure B, the weight loss during curing is (S)−[(C)−(A)] and the weight loss during baking is (C)−(D).

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Addendum to the Technical Support Document (ATSD) for a Part 70 Significant Permit Modification

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	**Nishikawa Cooper, LLC**
Source Location:	**324 Morrow Street, Topeka, Indiana 46571**
County:	**LaGrange**
SIC Code:	**3061 (Molded, Extruded, and Lathe-Cut Mechanical Rubber Goods)**
Operation Permit No.:	**T 087-29472-00031**
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	**August 25, 2011**
Significant Permit Modification No.:	**087-33351-00031**
Permit Reviewer:	**Brian Williams**

On September 23, 2013, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in the LaGrange Standard LaGrange, Indiana, stating that Nishikawa Cooper, LLC had applied for a Part 70 Significant Permit Modification to construct and operate a new rubber extrusion and surface coating line. The notice also stated that the OAQ proposed to issue a Part 70 Significant Permit Modification 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.

Comments and Responses

No comments were received during the public notice period. However, during the 15-day EPA review, Nishikawa Cooper, LLC commented that NESHAP Subpart PPPP should be removed from the permit and its related documents, because this NESHAP does not apply to the coating of ethylene-propylene-diene-modified rubber (EPDM rubber). IDEM, OAQ is aware that the source does not agree with this determination and in response IDEM has asked the U.S. EPA for guidance in this matter. IDEM is awaiting a response from U.S. EPA, Region 5. If the U.S. EPA determines that the source is not subject to the requirements of Subpart PPPP, they will be removed from the permit in another permitting action, but at this time, the requirements of Subpart PPPP are being included in the permit for the existing surface coating operations. To remove these requirements based on a determination of non-applicability would require IDEM to provide the public with an additional 30-day public comment period.

IDEM Contact

(a) Questions regarding this proposed Part 70 Significant Permit Modification can be directed to Brian Williams 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) 234-5375 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 4-5375.

(b) A copy of the permit 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

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Part 70
Significant Permit Modification

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Nishikawa Cooper, LLC
Source Location:	324 Morrow Street, Topeka, Indiana 46571
County:	LaGrange
SIC Code:	3061 (Molded, Extruded, and Lathe-Cut Mechanical Rubber Goods)
Operation Permit No.:	T 087-29472-00031
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	August 25, 2011
Significant Permit Modification No.:	087-33351-00031
Permit Reviewer:	Brian Williams

Existing Approvals

The source was issued Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. 087-29472-00031 on August 25, 2011. The source has since received the following approvals:

(a) First Administrative Amendment No.: 087-30884-00031, issued on September 14, 2011;

(b) Second Administrative Amendment No.:087-31048-00031, issued on January 27, 2012;

(c) Third Administrative Amendment No.:087-31713-00031, issued on August 21, 2012;

(d) Fourth Administrative Amendment No.:087-32511-00031, issued on February 13, 2013; and

(e) Fifth Administrative Amendment No.:087-33069-00031, issued on May 30, 2013.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in LaGrange 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 ozone standard.[1]
PM_{10}	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
NO_2	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Not designated.

[1]Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005.
Unclassifiable or attainment effective April 5, 2005, for PM2.5.

(a) Ozone Standards

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NOx emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to ozone. LaGrange County has been designated as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NOx emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

(b) $PM_{2.5}$
LaGrange 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 $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, and NO_x 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
LaGrange County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all other criteria pollutants. 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.

Source Status

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

Pollutant	Emissions (ton/yr)
PM	8.07
PM10	8.98
PM2.5	8.98
SO2	0.10
VOC	270.05
CO	16.28
NOX	13.38
GHGs as CO2e	19,206
Single HAP	>10
Total HAPs	>25

(a) This existing source is a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because a regulated pollutant is emitted at a rate of 250 tons per year or more, and it is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ff)(1).

(b) This existing source is a major source of HAPs, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2, because HAP emissions are greater than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP and greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year for a combination of HAPs. Therefore, this source is a major source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

(c) These emissions are based upon Appendix A of Fifth Administrative Amendment No.:087-33069-00031, issued on May 30, 2013.

Description of Proposed Modification

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed a modification application, submitted by Nishikawa Cooper, LLC on June 25, 2013, requesting the following changes:

(1) To construct and operate a new rubber extrusion and surface coating line identified as SDM Line 2.

(2) The source requested that the descriptive information for the existing emission units at the source be revised to clarify that the capacities listed in the permit are nominal not maximum.

(3) The source requested to use the optional language in Section C - Asbestos Abatement Projects.

(4) The source requested Condition D.1.8(a) - Record Keeping Requirements be revised to remove unnecessary language.

The following is a list of the proposed emission units and pollution control devices

(a) SDM Line 2 (EB), identified as SDM-2, approved for construction in 2013, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) One (1) core metal heater, identified as SDM-2MH, with two (2) natural gas-fired burners with a combined nominal heat input rate of 0.375 MMBtu/hr.

(2) Four (4) extruders, identified as SDM-2Ex, with a combined nominal capacity of 1289 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(3) Two (2) natural gas-fired microwave curing ovens, identified as SDM-2C1 and SDM-2C2, with a nominal heat input rate 0.143 MMBtu/hr each, exhausting to stack SDM-2, S-1.

(4) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber curing oven, identified as SDM-2C3, with three (3) burners, with a nominal heat input rate of 0.850 MMBtu/hr each, exhausting to stack SDM-2, S-2.

(5) One (1) electric plasma arc generator identified as SDM-2Pl, exhausting to stack SDM-2, S-3.

(6) One (1) Coating Booth IR Electric Pre-Heater with one (1) burner.

(7) One (1) spray booth, identified as SDM-2SB, equipped with six (6) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, using dry filters to control PM overspray emissions, exhausting to stack SDM-2, S-4.

(8) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-2, C4, with two burners nominally rated at 0.340 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack SDM-2, S-5.

Enforcement Issues

There are no pending enforcement actions related to this modification.

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this Technical Support Document for detailed emission calculations.

Permit Level Determination – Part 70

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(16), Potential to Emit is defined as "the maximum capacity of a stationary source or emission unit to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the U. S. EPA, IDEM, or the appropriate local air pollution control agency."

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

Increase in PTE Before Controls of the Modification	
Pollutant	**Potential To Emit** (ton/yr)
PM	2.84
PM_{10}	2.93
$PM_{2.5}$	2.93
SO_2	0.01
VOC	18.92
CO	1.43
NO_X	1.70
Single HAPs	<10
Total HAPs	<25

Appendix A of this TSD reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the modification.

(a) Minor Source Modification – Approval to Construct

This source modification is subject to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(e)(3)(B) because the potential to emit VOC is greater than ten (10) tons per year but less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.

(b) Significant Permit Modification - Approval to Operate

This modification will be incorporated into the Part 70 Operating Permit through a significant permit modification issued pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-12(d)(1), because the modification involves significant changes in permit terms or conditions (such as a case by case determination of emission limitations, the addition of applicable NESHAP requirements (Title 1 Modification), and significant changes in existing monitoring Part 70 permit terms and conditions).

Permit Level Determination – PSD

The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this Part 70 source and permit modification, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

	Potential to Emit (ton/yr)							
Process / Emission Unit	**PM**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$***	**SO_2**	**VOC**	**CO**	**NO_X**	**GHGs**
SDM Line 2 EB Coating Booth	2.80	2.80	2.80	0	5.28	0	0	0
SDM Line 2 EB Extrusion	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	0	2.82	0	0	0
SDM Line 2 EB Curing	0	0	0	0	10.73	0	0	0
SDM Line 2 Natural Gas Combustion	0.03	0.13	0.13	0.01	0.09	1.43	1.70	2,058
Total for Modification	**2.84**	**2.93**	**2.93**	**0.01**	**18.92**	**1.43**	**1.70**	**2,058**
Significant Level	25	15	10	40	40	100	40	75,000 CO_2e

*$PM_{2.5}$ listed is direct $PM_{2.5}$.

This modification to an existing major stationary source is not major because the emissions increase is less than the PSD significant levels. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PSD requirements do not apply.

Previous Projects:

In 2013, IDEM has issued the following approvals:

(1) Fourth Administrative Amendment No.:087-32511-00031, issued on February 13, 2013

This Fourth AA consisted of the addition of one (1) rubber extrusion line and one (1) plastic extrusion line with a combined potential to emit 4.48 tons of VOC per year.

(2) Fifth Administrative Amendment No.:087-33069-00031, issued on May 30, 2013

This Fifth AA consisted of the addition of one (1) annealing line and one (1) hand wiping operation, which applied an anti-splitting mixture to rubber seals. The combined potential to emit VOC for this amendment was 0.21 tons per year.

Although the source is claiming that the lines permitted under the previous two AAs are not part of the rubber extrusion and surface coating line proposed in this modification, the following analysis was conducted because these three modifications are within one year of being proposed:

(a) The combined potential to emit VOC of the proposed minor source modification with the two previous administrative amendments is 23.61 tons per year. Therefore, these 3 modifications would not have required a significant source modification since the combined potential to emit VOC is less than 25 tons per year.

(b) In addition, this was not a circumvention of PSD since the combined potential to emit VOC of these modifications is less than the significant level of 40 tons per year.

Federal Rule Applicability Determination

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

NSPS:

(a) There are no New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) (326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR Part 60) applicable to this proposed modification.

NESHAP:

(b) Upon further evaluation, the existing surface coating operations at this source are subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP), which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-81.

Pursuant to 63.4481(a)(4), NESHAP PPPP applies to surface coating of any plastic parts or products located in a major HAP source for a subcategory of thermoplastic olefin (TPO). TPO means polyolefins (blends of polypropylene, polyethylene and its copolymers). As indicated in the technical support document of this NESHAP, Chapter 4.1 (Selection of the TPO Coating subcategory), olefinic substrates are non-polar plastics that include TPO, ethylene-propylene-diene-modified rubber (EPDM) and other ethylene-propylene copolymers. Nishikawa coats EPDM which falls under the TPO category. Therefore NESHAP PPPP applies to the coating of EPDM.

Note: This determination is consistent with IDEM's determination that 40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP applied to the rubber part surface coating operations at GDX Automotive North America, Inc. in Significant Source Modification No. 169-22326-0004, issued on February 14, 2006.

The emission units subject to this rule include the following:

(a) CV Line 5, identified as CV-5:

(4) One (1) Line 5 spray booth coating extruded rubber parts, identified as emission unit CV-5SB, constructed in 2000, equipped with six (6) airless high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) guns coating extruded rubber parts, using dry filters as control, and exhausting to one (1) stack identified as CV-5, S-4, nominal capacity: 7.93 pounds of waterborne urethane coating per hour.

(b) CV Line 6, identified as CV-6:

(5) One (1) Line 6 spray booth, identified as CV-6SB, constructed in 2000, equipped with six (6) airless high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) guns coating extruded rubber parts, using dry filters as control, and exhausting to one (1) stack identified as CV-6, S-3, nominal capacity: 7.93 pounds of waterborne urethane coating per hour.

(c) CV Line 7, identified as CV-7:

(4) One (1) Line 7 waterborne urethane coating booth coating extruded rubber parts, identified as CV-7SB, constructed in 2001, with a nominal capacity of 1.36 gallons of waterborne coating per hour, equipped with spray guns and dry filters, and exhausting to stack CV-7, S-2.

(d) CV Line 8, identified as CV-8:

(4) One (1) natural gas fired coating curing oven, identified as CV-8C2, with a nominal capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack CV-8, S-4.

(5) One (1) urethane application spray booth, identified as CV-8SB, constructed in 1997, equipped with six (6) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts and one (1) blown air dryer, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, and exhausting to stack CV-8, S-5.

(e) CV Line 9, identified as CV-9:

(3) One (1) urethane application line, identified as CV-9Ex, constructed in 1996, equipped with six (6) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts and one (1) blown

air dryer, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, and exhausting to stack CV-9, S-5.

(4) One (1) natural gas fired coating curing oven with two (2) heat exchangers, identified as CV-9C2, with a nominal capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks CV-9, S-2 and CV-9, S-3.

(f) CV Line 11, identified as CV-11:

(5) One (1) spray booth, identified as CV-11Ex, constructed in 2000 and modified in 2008, equipped with four (4) airless high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, with dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to stack CV-11 S-3.

(6) One (1) natural gas coating curing oven, identified as CV-11C3, with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks CV-11, S-1 and CV-11, S-2.

(g) SDM Line 1 (EA), identified as SDM-1:

(6) One (1) spray booth, identified as SDM-1SB, constructed in 2004, equipped with six (6) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, using dry filters to control PM overspray emissions, and exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-5.

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-1, C4, with two burners nominally rated at 0.340 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-4.

(h) SDM Line 3 (EC), identified as SDM-3:

(6) One (1) SDM EC urethane application spray booth, identified as SDM-3SB, constructed in 1996, equipped with three (3) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, exhausting to stack SDM-3, S-7.

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired curing oven, identified as SDM-3C2, with a nominal heat input capacity of 1.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack SDM-3, S-6.

(i) SDM Line 4 (ED), identified as SDM-4:

(6) One (1) spray booth, identified as SDM-4SB, constructed in 2002, equipped with six (6) High-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, using dry filters to control PM overspray emissions, exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-6.

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-4C3, with two burners each having a nominal heat input capacity of 0.34 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-5.

(j) SDM Line 5 (EE), identified as SDM-5:

(6) One (1) spray line, identified as SDM-5SB, constructed in 2002, equipped with six (6) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, using dry filters as controls, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams per minute of coating per gun, and exhausting to stack SDM-5, S-5.

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-5C3, with two (2) burners, each having a nominal heat input capacity of 0.340 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stacks SDM-5, S-4.

(k) L-Coat Extrusion Line, identified as LC-1:

(6) One (1) L-Coat Glassline Spray Booth, identified as LC-1SB1, constructed in 2006, utilizing seven (7) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns with a nominal capacity of 1.0 unit per hour and particulate emissions controlled by dry filters, and exhausting to stack LC, S-9.

(7) One (1) L-Coat Glassline Spray Booth, identified as LC-1SB2, constructed in 2007, utilizing seven (7) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns with a nominal capacity of 1.0 unit per hour and particulate emissions controlled by dry filters, and exhausting to one (1) stack LC, S-10.

(8) One (1) natural gas coating curing oven, identified as LC-1C2, consisting of six (6) natural gas-fired burners with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.086 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack LC, S-8.

(l) One (1) VN surface coating line, identified as VN-1SB, constructed in 2004:

(1) One (1) surface coating booth, equipped with one (1) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray gun coating extruded rubber parts, applying surface coatings to rubber parts at a nominal design rate of 0.15 gallons per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by a dry filter system, with emissions exhausted through Stack VN-1, S-1.

(2) One (1) electric curing oven, identified as VN-1C.

(m) One (1) surface coating line, identified as X12G, constructed in 2011, including:

(1) One (1) surface coating booth, equipped with two (2) high-volume low pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, applying surface coatings to rubber parts at a nominal design rate of 0.15 gallons per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by a dry filter system, with emissions exhausted through Stack X12G, S-2.

(2) One (1) electric curing oven, identified as X12G.

Applicable portions of the NESHAP are the following:

(1) 40 CFR 63.4480
(2) 40 CFR 63.4481(a)(1)(4) and (b)
(3) 40 CFR 63.4482(a), (b), and (e)
(4) 40 CFR 63.4483(b) and (d)
(5) 40 CFR 63.4490(b)(3)
(6) 40 CFR 63.4491(b)
(7) 40 CFR 63.4492(a)
(8) 40 CFR 63.4493(a)
(9) 40 CFR 63.4500(a)(1) and (b)
(10) 40 CFR 63.4501

(11) 40 CFR 63.4510(a), (b), and (c)(1-7)(8)(ii)
(12) 40 CFR 63.4520(a)(1-4)(6)
(13) 40 CFR 63.4530(a), (b), (c)(1 and 3), (d), (e), (f), and (h)
(14) 40 CFR 63.4531
(15) 40 CFR 63.4550
(16) 40 CFR 63.4551
(17) 40 CFR 63.4552
(21) 40 CFR 63.4580
(22) 40 CFR 63.4581
(23) Table 2
(24) Table 3
(25) Table 4
(26) Appendix A

The requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the source except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP.

Note: This is a newly applicable requirement due to this modification.

(c) The following surface coating operations are not subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP), which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-81, because each coating operation does not apply coatings that contain organic HAPs:

(a) CV Line 10, identified as CV-10:

(6) One (1) spray booth, identified as CV-10SB1, constructed in 2004, equipped with four (4) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, with dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to stack CV-10, S-5.

(7) One (1) spray booth, identified as CV-10SB2, constructed in 2004, equipped with four (4) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, with dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to stack CV-10, S-6.

(8) Three (3) infrared coating curing ovens, identified as CV-10C3, CV-10C4, and CV-10C5, the first two exhausting to general ventilation, the third exhausting to stack CV-10, S-4.

(b) SDM Line 2 (EB), identified as SDM-2, approved for construction in 2013, consisting of the following equipment:

(7) One (1) spray booth, identified as SDM-2SB, equipped with six (6) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, using dry filters to control PM overspray emissions, exhausting to stack SDM-2, S-4.

(8) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-2, C4, with two burners nominally rated at 0.340 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack SDM-2, S-5.

(c) One (1) spray coating booth coating extruded rubber parts, identified as emission unit L42C Nissan, constructed in 2008, equipped with one (1) spray gun, using dry filters as particulate control, with a nominal capacity of ten (10) grams per hour, and exhausting to stack LC-42C, S-1.

(d) One (1) off line finishing spray booth, identified as F-1, constructed in 2007 and modified in 2009, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute, exhausting at stack F-

1, S-1 with an associated primer station where primer is applied by hand.

(e) One (1) off line finishing spray booth, identified as F-2, constructed in 2007, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute, exhausting at stack F-2, S-1.

(f) One (1) off line finishing spray booth, identified as F-3, constructed in 2007, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute, exhausting at stack F-3, S-1.

(g) One (1) off line finishing spray booth, identified as F-4, approved for construction in 2009, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute, exhausting to stack F-4, S-1.

(h) One (1) off line finishing coating booth, using hand wipe and brush application, identified as F-5, approved in 2012 for construction , with a nominal capacity of 0.5 pounds of coating per day, equipped with an IR curing system, exhausting to general ventilation.

(i) One (1) hand wiping operation, approved for construction in 2013, with a nominal solvent usage of 58.65 gallons per year, applying an anti-splitting mixture to rubber seals by hand, uncontrolled, and exhausting to the indoors. This type of operation is performed in various locations throughout the facility.

(d) There are no other National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) (326 IAC 14, 326 IAC 20 and 40 CFR Part 63) applicable to this proposed modification.

(e) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is applicable to new or modified emission units that involve a pollutant-specific emission unit and meet the following criteria:

(1) has a potential to emit before controls equal to or greater than the Part 70 major source threshold for the pollutant involved;

(2) is subject to an emission limitation or standard for that pollutant; and

(3) uses a control device, as defined in 40 CFR 64.1, to comply with that emission limitation or standard.

The following table is used to identify the applicability of each of the criteria, under 40 CFR 64.1, to each new or modified emission unit involved:

CAM Applicability Analysis							
Emission Unit	**Control Device Used**	**Emission Limitation** (Y/N)	**Uncontrolled PTE** (ton/yr)	**Controlled PTE** (ton/yr)	**Part 70 Major Source Threshold** (ton/yr)	**CAM Applicable** (Y/N)	**Large Unit** (Y/N)
SDM Line 2 EB Coating Booth - PM	Y	Y (326 IAC 6-3)	<100	-	100	N	-
SDM Line 2 EB Extrusion - VOC	N	-	-	-	100	-	-
SDM Line 2 EB Curing - VOC	N	-	-	-	100	-	-

Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM are not applicable to any of the new units as part of this modification.

State Rule Applicability Determination

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

326 IAC 2-2 and 2-3 (PSD)
PSD and Emission Offset applicability is discussed under the Permit Level Determination – PSD and Emission Offset section.

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))
The new emission units will emit less than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year for a combination of HAPs. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply.

SDM Line 2 (EB) Coating Booth

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d)(1), particulate from the coating booth shall be controlled by particulate filters, waterwash, or an equivalent control device, and the Permittee shall operate each control device in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC Rules: General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities)
The coating booth, which was constructed after January 1, 1980 is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6, since the unlimited VOC potential emissions from this booth is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.

326 IAC 8-2-2 (Automobile and Light Duty Truck Coating Operations)
The coating booth is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-2, because this source is not an automobile and light duty truck coating operation. This source extrudes and coats rubber seals.

326 IAC 8-2-9 (Miscellaneous Metal Coating Operations)
The coating booth constructed in LaGrange County after July 1, 1990, has actual emissions of greater than fifteen (15) pounds of VOC per day before add-on controls, and coats rubber parts or products under the Standard Industrial Classification Code of major group #30. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-9 not are applicable to the coating booth because it does not coat metal parts or products under the Standard Industrial Classification Code of major groups #33, #34, #35, #36, #37, #38, and #39.

SDM Line 2 (EB) Extrusion and Curing

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(14), the extruders and rubber curing oven are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2, since the potential particulate emissions are less than 0.551 pounds per hour, each.

326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC Rules: General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities)
The extruders and rubber curing oven are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6, since the unlimited VOC potential emissions are is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.

SDM Line 2 (EB) Natural Gas Combustion

326 IAC 6-2-1 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)
The natural gas-fired units are not subject to 326 IAC 6-2-1, since they are not sources of indirect heating.

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
The natural gas-fired units are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2, because, pursuant to 326 IAC 1-2-59, liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air are not considered as part of the process weight.

Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with all applicable state and federal rules on a continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions; however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a continuous demonstration. When this occurs, IDEM, OAQ, in conjunction with the source, must develop specific conditions to satisfy 326 IAC 2-7-5. As a result, Compliance Determination Requirements are included in the permit. The Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action.

If the Compliance Determination Requirements are not sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance, they will be supplemented with Compliance Monitoring Requirements, also in Section D of the permit. Unlike Compliance Determination Requirements, failure to meet Compliance Monitoring conditions would serve as a trigger for corrective actions and not grounds for enforcement action. However, a violation in relation to a compliance monitoring condition will arise through a source's failure to take the appropriate corrective actions within a specific time period.

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

Emission Unit/Control	Operating Parameters	Frequency
SDM Line 2 (EB) Coating Booth/Dry Filters	Filter Check	Once per day
	Overspray Observations	Once per week
	Stack Exhaust Observations	Once per month

These monitoring conditions are necessary because the dry filters for the coating booth must operate properly to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes).

Proposed Changes

The changes listed below have been made to Part 70 Operating Permit No. 087-29472-00031. Deleted language appears as ~~strikethroughs~~ and new language appears in **bold**:

(1) The descriptive information in Sections A.2, and D.1 have been revised to include the proposed extrusion and coating line.

(2) The descriptive information in Sections A.2, A.3, D.1, D.2, D.3, and E.1 has been revised to clarify that the capacities listed are the nominal capacities.

(3) Section C - Asbestos Abatement Projects has been replaced with a shortened version as requested by the source.

(4) Condition D.1.3 - Particulate has been revised to include the new coating booth, which is subject to 326 IAC 6-2-3(d).

(5) Condition D.1.7 - Particulate Matter has been revised to include the applicable compliance monitoring requirements for the new coating booth.

(6) Condition D.1.8 - Record Keeping Requirements has been revised to remove unnecessary language.

(7) The emergency occurrence report form has been revised to make this form consistent with the permit condition and rule.

...

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

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

(a) CV Line 5, identified as CV-5, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) Two (2) extruders, identified as CV-5Ex, constructed in 1989, with a combined **nominal** capacity of 400 pounds of rubber per hour, equipped with strip feeders, and one (1) duster controlled by one (1) dust collector (DC-2) vented internally, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber and coating curing oven, identified as CV-5C, with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack CV-5, S-1.

...

(4) One (1) Line 5 spray booth coating extruded rubber parts, identified as emission unit CV-5SB, constructed in 2000, equipped with six (6) airless high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) guns coating extruded rubber parts, using dry filters as control, and exhausting to one (1) stack identified as CV-5, S-4, ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity: 7.93 pounds of waterborne urethane coating per hour. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(b) CV Line 6, identified as CV-6, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) One (1) extruder, identified as CV-6Ex, constructed in 1989, with a **nominal** capacity of 400 pounds of rubber per hour, equipped with strip feeders, and exhausting to general ventilation.

...

(3) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber and coating curing oven, identified as CV-6C1, with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack CV-6, S-1.

...

(5) One (1) Line 6 spray booth, identified as CV-6SB, constructed in 2000, equipped with six (6) airless high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) guns coating extruded rubber parts, using dry filters as control, and exhausting to one (1) stack identified as CV-6, S-3, ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity: 7.93 pounds of waterborne urethane coating per hour. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(c) CV Line 7, identified as CV-7, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) Three (3) extruders, identified as CV-7Ex, constructed in 1991, with a combined **nominal** capacity of 600 of rubber pounds per hour, equipped with one (1) duster, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber and coating curing oven, identified as CV-C, with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack CV-7, S-1.

...

(4) One (1) Line 7 waterborne urethane coating booth coating extruded rubber parts, identified as CV-7SB, constructed in 2001, with a **nominal** capacity of 1.36 gallons of waterborne coating per hour, equipped with spray guns and dry filters, and exhausting to stack CV-7, S-2. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(d) CV Line 8, identified as CV-8, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) Four (4) extruders, identified as CV-8Ex, constructed in 1995, with a combined **nominal** capacity of 400 pounds of rubber per hour, equipped with four (4) strip feeders, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber vulcanizing oven, identified as CV-8C1, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks CV-8, S-1, CV-8, S-2, CV-8, S-3.

...

(4) One (1) natural gas fired coating curing oven, identified as CV-8C2, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack CV-8, S-4.

(5) One (1) urethane application spray booth, identified as CV-8SB, constructed in 1997, equipped with six (6) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts and one (1) blown air dryer, with a **nominal** capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, and exhausting to stack CV-8, S-5. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(e) CV Line 9, identified as CV-9, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) Two (2) extruders, identified as CV-9Ex, constructed in 1995, with a combined **nominal** capacity of 400 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) natural gas fired rubber curing oven, identified as CV-9C1, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack CV-9, S-1.

(3) One (1) urethane application line, identified as CV-9Ex, constructed in 1996, equipped with six (6) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts and one (1) blown air dryer, with a **nominal** capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, and exhausting to stack CV-9, S-5. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(4) One (1) natural gas fired coating curing oven with two (2) heat exchangers, identified as CV-9C2, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 1.59 MMBt/hr, and exhausting to stacks CV-9, S-2 and CV-9, S-3. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

...

(f) CV Line 10, identified as CV-10, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) Three (3) extruders, identified as CV-10Ex, with a combined **nominal** capacity of 750 pounds of rubber per hour, constructed in 2004, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) Two (2) natural gas-fired microwave curing ovens, identified as CV-10C1, with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.15 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack CV-10, S-1.

(3) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber curing oven, identified as CV-10C2, consisting of four (4) burners each with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.102 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack CV-10, S-2.

(4) Six (6) electric heaters, with a **nominal** capacity of 3 kilowatt hours, each.

...

(6) One (1) spray booth, identified as CV-10SB1, constructed in 2004, equipped with four (4) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a **nominal** capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, with dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to stack CV-10, S-5.

(7) One (1) spray booth, identified as CV-10SB2, constructed in 2004, equipped with four (4) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a **nominal** capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, with dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to stack CV-10, S-6.

...

(9) One (1) plasma arc generator, consisting of one (1) electric generator, with a **nominal** capacity of 1.2 kilowatt hours, exhausting to stack CV-10, S-1.

(g) CV Line 11, identified as CV-11, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) Four (4) extruders, identified as CV-11Ex, constructed in 1987 and modified in 2008, with a combined **nominal** capacity of 200 pounds of rubber per hour, equipped with, four (4) strip feeders and (1) duster, and exhausting to general ventilation.

...

(3) One (1) natural gas rubber curing oven, identified as CV-11C2, with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks CV-11, S-1 and CV-11, S-2.

...

(5) One (1) spray booth, identified as CV-11Ex, constructed in 2000 and modified in 2008, equipped with four (4) airless high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a **nominal** capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, with dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to stack CV-11 S-3. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(6) One (1) natural gas coating curing oven, identified as CV-11C3, with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks CV-11, S-1 and CV-11, S-2. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(h) SDM Line 1 (EA), identified as SDM-1, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) One (1) core metal heater, identified as SDM-1MH, with two (2) natural gas-fired burners with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** heat input rate of 0.375 MMBtu/hr.

(2) Four (4) extruders, identified as SDM-1Ex, constructed in 2004, with a combined **nominal** capacity of 1289 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(3) Two (2) natural gas-fired microwave curing ovens, identified as SDM-1C1 and SDM-1C2, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** heat input rate 0.143 MMBtu/hr each, exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-1.

(4) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber curing oven, identified as SDM-C3, with two (2) burners with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** heat input rate of 0.850 MMBtu/hr each, exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-2.

...

(6) One (1) spray booth, identified as SDM-1SB, constructed in 2004, equipped with six (6) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, **with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun,** using dry filters to control PM overspray emissions, and exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-5. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-1, C4, with two burners **nominally** rated at 0.340 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-4. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(i) SDM Line 2 (EB), identified as SDM-2, approved for construction in 2013, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) One (1) core metal heater, identified as SDM-2MH, with two (2) natural gas-fired burners with a combined nominal heat input rate of 0.375 MMBtu/hr.

(2) Four (4) extruders, identified as SDM-2Ex, with a combined nominal capacity of 1289 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(3) Two (2) natural gas-fired microwave curing ovens, identified as SDM-2C1 and SDM-2C2, with a nominal heat input rate 0.143 MMBtu/hr each, exhausting to stack SDM-2, S-1.

(4) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber curing oven, identified as SDM-2C3, with three (3) burners, with a nominal heat input rate of 0.850 MMBtu/hr each, exhausting to stack SDM-2, S-2.

(5) One (1) electric plasma arc generator, identified as SDM-2Pl, exhausting to stack SDM-2, S-3.

(6) One (1) Coating Booth IR Electric Pre-Heater with one (1) burner.

(7) One (1) spray booth, identified as SDM-2SB, equipped with six (6) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, using dry filters to control PM overspray emissions, exhausting to stack SDM-2, S-4.

(8) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-2, C4, with two burners nominally rated at 0.340 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack SDM-2, S-5.

(~~i~~**j**) SDM Line 3 (EC), identified as SDM-3, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) One (1) natural gas-fired core metal heater, identified as SDM-3MH, with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 1.19 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) Three (3) extruders, identified as SDM-3Ex, constructed in 1994, with a combined **nominal** capacity of 400 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(3) One (1) natural gas-fired bead type rubber curing over and deodorizing furnace, identified as SDM-3C1, with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 1.99 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks SDM, S-2, SDM-3, S-3 and SDM-3, S-4.

...

(6) One (1) SDM EC urethane application spray booth, identified as SDM-3SB, constructed in 1996, equipped with three (3) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a **nominal** capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, exhausting to stack SDM-3, S-7. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired curing oven, identified as SDM-3C2, with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 1.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack SDM-3, S-6. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(~~j~~**k**) SDM Line 4 (ED), identified as SDM-4, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) One (1) core metal heater, identified as SDM-4MH, with two (2) natural gas-fired burners, each has a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.375 million British thermal unit per hour, and exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-1.

(2) Four (4) extruders, identified as SDM-4Ex, constructed in 2002, with a ~~maximum~~ **combined nominal** capacity of 1289 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(3) Two (2) natural gas-fired microwave rubber curing ovens, identified as SDM-4C1, each with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.143 MMBtu/hr, and both exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-2.

(4) One (1) natural gas-fired curing oven, identified as SDM-4C2, with two (2) burners, each with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.850 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-3.

...

(6) One (1) spray booth, identified as SDM-4SB, constructed in 2002, equipped with six (6) High-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, **with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun,** using dry filters to control PM overspray emissions, exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-6. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-4C3, with two burners each having a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.34 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-5. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(~~k~~**l**) SDM Line 5 (EE), identified as SDM-5, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) One (1) core metal heater, identified as SDM-5MH, with (2) natural gas-fired burners with **a nominal** heat input capacity of 0.375 MMBtu/hr each.

(2) Four (4) extruders, identified as SDM-5Ex, constructed in 2002, with a combined **nominal** capacity of 1289 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(3) Two (2) natural gas-fired microwave curing ovens, identified as SDM-5C1, with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.143 MMBtu/hr each, exhausting to stack SDM-5, S-1.

(4) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber curing ovens, identified as SDM-5C2, with two (2) burners, each having a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.850 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack SDM-5, S-2.

...

(6) One (1) spray line, identified as SDM-5SB, constructed in 2002, equipped with six (6) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, using dry filters as controls, with a **nominal** capacity of 10 grams per minute of coating per gun, and exhausting to stack SDM-5, S-5. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-5C3, with two (2) ~~0.340 MMBtu/hr~~ burners, **each having a nominal heat input capacity of 0.340 MMBtu/hr,** exhausting to stacks SDM-5, S-4. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(~~l~~**m**) L-Coat Extrusion Line, identified as LC-1, consisting of the following equipment:

(1) Two (2) plastic extruders identified as LC-1Ex, constructed in 2006, with a **nominal** capacity of 19.0 pounds per hour each, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) Two (2) rubber extruders, identified as LC-1Ex, constructed in 2006, with a **nominal** capacity of 447.0 pounds per hour each, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(3) One (1) natural gas curing oven, identified as LC-1C1, exhausting to stacks LC, S-1, LC, S-2, and LC, S-3, consisting of the following burners:

(A) Four (4) natural gas-fired burners, constructed in 2006, with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.782 MMBtu/hr each.

(B) Four (4) natural gas-fired burners, constructed in 2007, with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.782 MMBtu/hr each.

...

(6) One (1) L-Coat Glassline Spray Booth, identified as LC-1SB1, constructed in 2006, utilizing seven (7) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 1.0 unit per hour and particulate emissions controlled by dry filters, and exhausting to stack LC, S-9. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(7) One (1) L-Coat Glassline Spray Booth, identified as LC-1SB2, constructed in 2007, utilizing seven (7) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 1.0 unit per hour and particulate emissions controlled by dry filters, and exhausting to one (1) stack LC, S-10. **This is an**

affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(8) One (1) natural gas coating curing oven, identified as LC-1C2, consisting of six (6) natural gas-fired burners with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.086 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack LC, S-8. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(~~m~~**n**) One (1) mixing department, identified as Mix-1, constructed in 1987, equipped with one (1) carbon black weigh station and one (1) raw chemical weigh station, both exhausting to a small baghouse identified as Mix-1, S-1, with a **nominal** capacity of 416.7 pounds of rubber per hour, 3.2 pounds of talc per hour, and 83.3 pounds of carbon black per hour.

(~~n~~**o**) One (1) spray coating booth coating extruded rubber parts, identified as emission unit L42C Nissan, constructed in 2008, equipped with one (1) spray gun, using dry filters as particulate control, with a **nominal** capacity of ten (10) grams per hour, and exhausting to stack LC-42C, S-1.

(~~o~~**p**) One (1) VN surface coating line, identified as VN-1SB, constructed in 2004, including:

(1) One (1) surface coating booth, equipped with one (1) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray gun coating extruded rubber parts, applying surface coatings to rubber parts at a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** design rate of 0.15 gallons per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by a dry filter system, with emissions exhausted through Stack VN-1, S-1. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(2) One (1) electric curing oven, identified as VN-1C. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(~~p~~**q**) One (1) surface coating line, identified as X12G, approved for construction in 2011, including:

(1) One (1) surface coating booth, equipped with two (2) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray gun coating extruded rubber parts, applying surface coatings to rubber parts at a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** design rate of 0.15 gallons per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by a dry filter system, with emissions exhausted through Stack X12G, S-2. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(2) One (1) electric curing oven, identified as X12G. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(~~q~~**r**) One (1) off line finishing spray booth, identified as F-1, constructed in 2007 and modified in 2009, with a **nominal** capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute, exhausting at stack F-1, S-1 with an associated primer station where primer is applied by hand.

(~~r~~**s**) One (1) off line finishing spray booth, identified as F-2, constructed in 2007, with a **nominal** capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute, exhausting at stack F-2, S-1.

(~~s~~**t**) One (1) off line finishing spray booth, identified as F-3, constructed in 2007, with a **nominal** capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute, exhausting at stack F-3, S-1.

(~~t~~**u**) One (1) off line finishing spray booth, identified as F-4, approved for construction in 2009, with a **nominal** capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute, exhausting to stack F-4, S-1.

(~~u~~**v**) One (1) off line finishing coating booth, using hand wipe and brush application, identified as F-5, approved in 2012 for construction , with a **nominal** capacity of 0.5 pounds of coating per day, equipped with an IR curing system, exhausting to general ventilation.

(~~v~~**w**) One (1) rubber extrusion line, identified as DHS, approved for construction in 2013, and consisting of the following equipment:

(1) Two (2) rubber extruders with a combined ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 352 pounds of rubber per hour; no control, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) natural gas-fired cure oven, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** heat input capacity of 1.188 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to one (1) stack;

...

A.3 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, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21):

...

(m) One (1) emergency generator **nominally** rated at 54 HP, burning natural gas, installed in December 2008 and manufactured in 2008. This emergency generator is a new affected source under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

(n) Four (4) Rubber Extruders, identified as LC-1Ex, constructed in 2012, with a combined **nominal** capacity of 1289 pounds per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(o) Two (2) natural gas-fired microwaves, identified as LC-1MW1 and LC-1MW2, constructed in 2012, exhausting to stack LC-S-1, each consisting of two burners with a **nominal** heat input of 0.205 MMBtu/Hour each.

(p) One (1) off line finishing coating booth, using hand wipe and brush application, identified as F-5, approved for in 2012 for construction, with a **nominal** capacity of 0.5 pounds of coating per day, equipped with an IR curing system, exhausting to general ventilation.

(q) Two (2) plastic extrusion lines, approved for construction in 2013, with a combined ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 342 pounds of plastic per hour, no control, exhausting to general ventilation, and consisting of the following equipment:

...

(r) One (1) annealing line, approved for construction in 2013, consisting of two (2) natural gas-fired ovens, each with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to the outdoors.

(s) One (1) hand wiping operation, approved for construction in 2013, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** solvent usage of 58.65 gallons per year, applying an anti-splitting mixture to rubber seals by hand, uncontrolled, and exhausting to the indoors. This type of operation is performed in various locations throughout the facility.

...

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

The Permittee shall comply with the applicable requirements of 326 IAC 14-10, 326 IAC 18, and 40 CFR 61.140 when conducting any asbestos abatement project covered by those rules.

~~(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(35).~~

~~(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.~~

...

SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

(a) CV Line 5, identified as CV-5, consisting of the following equipment:

(4) One (1) Line 5 spray booth coating extruded rubber parts, identified as emission unit CV-5SB, constructed in 2000, equipped with six (6) airless high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) guns coating extruded rubber parts, using dry filters as control, and exhausting to one (1) stack identified as CV-5, S-4, ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity: 7.93 pounds of waterborne urethane coating per hour. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(b) CV Line 6, identified as CV-6, consisting of the following equipment:

(5) One (1) Line 6 spray booth, identified as CV-6SB, constructed in 2000, equipped with six (6) airless high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) guns coating extruded rubber parts, using dry filters as control, and exhausting to one (1) stack identified as CV-6, S-3, ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity: 7.93 pounds of waterborne urethane coating per hour. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(c) CV Line 7, identified as CV-7, consisting of the following equipment:

(4) One (1) Line 7 waterborne urethane coating booth coating extruded rubber parts, identified as CV-7SB, constructed in 2001, with a **nominal** capacity of 1.36 gallons of waterborne coating per hour, equipped with spray guns and dry filters, and exhausting to stack CV-7, S-2. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(d) CV Line 8, identified as CV-8, consisting of the following equipment:

(4) One (1) natural gas fired coating curing oven, identified as CV-8C2, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack CV-8, S-4. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(5) One (1) urethane application spray booth, identified as CV-8SB, constructed in 1997, equipped with six (6) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts and one (1) blown air dryer, with a **nominal** capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, and exhausting to stack CV-8, S-5. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(e) CV Line 9, identified as CV-9, consisting of the following equipment:

(3) One (1) urethane application line, identified as CV-9Ex, constructed in 1996, equipped with six (6) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts and one (1) blown air dryer, with a **nominal** capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, and exhausting to stack CV-9, S-5. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(4) One (1) natural gas fired coating curing oven with two (2) heat exchangers, identified as

CV-9C2, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 1.59 MMBt/hr, and exhausting to stacks CV-9, S-2 and CV-9, S-3. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(f) CV Line 10, identified as CV-10:

(6) One (1) spray booth, identified as CV-10SB1, constructed in 2004, equipped with four (4) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a **nominal** capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, with dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to stack CV-10, S-5.

(7) One (1) spray booth, identified as CV-10SB2, constructed in 2004, equipped with four (4) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a **nominal** capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, with dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to stack CV-10, S-6.

(8) Three (3) infrared coating curing ovens, identified as CV-10C3, CV-10C4, and CV-10C5, the first two exhausting to general ventilation, the third exhausting to stack CV-10, S-4.

(g) CV Line 11, identified as CV-11, consisting of the following equipment:

(5) One (1) spray booth, identified as CV-11Ex, constructed in 2000 and modified in 2008, equipped with four (4) airless high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a **nominal** capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, with dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to stack CV-11 S-3. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(6) One (1) natural gas coating curing oven, identified as CV-11C3, with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks CV-11, S-1 and CV-11, S-2. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(~~i~~**h**) SDM Line 1 (EA), identified as SDM-1, consisting of the following equipment:

(6) One (1) spray booth, identified as SDM-1SB, constructed in 2004, equipped with six (6) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, **with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun,** using dry filters to control PM overspray emissions, and exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-5. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-1, C4, with two burners **nominally** rated at 0.340 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-4. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(i) SDM Line 2 (EB), identified as SDM-2, approved for construction in 2013, consisting of the following equipment:

(7) One (1) spray booth, identified as SDM-2SB, equipped with six (6) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, using dry filters to control PM

overspray emissions, exhausting to stack SDM-2, S-4.

(8) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-2, C4, with two burners nominally rated at 0.340 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack SDM-2, S-5.

(j) SDM Line 3 (EC), identified as SDM-3, consisting of the following equipment:

(6) One (1) SDM EC urethane application spray booth, identified as SDM-3SB, constructed in 1996, equipped with three (3) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a **nominal** capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, exhausting to stack SDM-3, S-7. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired curing oven, identified as SDM-3C2, with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 1.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack SDM-3, S-6. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(k) SDM Line 4 (ED), identified as SDM-4, consisting of the following equipment:

(6) One (1) spray booth, identified as SDM-4SB, constructed in 2002, equipped with six (6) High-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, **with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun,** using dry filters to control PM overspray emissions, exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-6. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-4C3, with two burners each having a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.34 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-5. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(l) SDM Line 5 (EE), identified as SDM-5, consisting of the following equipment:

(6) One (1) spray line, identified as SDM-5SB, constructed in 2002, equipped with six (6) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, using dry filters as controls, with a **nominal** capacity of 10 grams per minute of coating per gun, and exhausting to stack SDM-5, S-5. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-5C3, with two (2) ~~0.340 MMBtu/hr~~ burners, **each having a nominal heat input capacity of 0.340 MMBtu/hr,** exhausting to stacks SDM-5, S-4. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(m) L-Coat Extrusion Line, identified as LC-1, consisting of the following equipment:

(6) One (1) L-Coat Glassline Spray Booth, identified as LC-1SB1, constructed in 2006, utilizing seven (7) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 1.0 unit per hour and particulate emissions controlled by dry filters,

and exhausting to stack LC, S-9. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(7) One (1) L-Coat Glassline Spray Booth, identified as LC-1SB2, constructed in 2007, utilizing seven (7) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 1.0 unit per hour and particulate emissions controlled by dry filters, and exhausting to one (1) stack LC, S-10. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(8) One (1) natural gas coating curing oven, identified as LC-1C2, consisting of six (6) natural gas-fired burners with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.086 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack LC, S-8. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(n) One (1) spray coating booth coating extruded rubber parts, identified as emission unit L42C Nissan, constructed in 2008, equipped with one (1) spray gun, using dry filters as particulate control, with a **nominal** capacity of ten (10) grams per hour, and exhausting to stack LC-42C, S-1.

(o) One (1) VN surface coating line, identified as VN-1SB, constructed in 2004, including:

(1) One (1) surface coating booth, equipped with one (1) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray gun coating extruded rubber parts, applying surface coatings to rubber parts at a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** design rate of 0.15 gallons per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by a dry filter system, with emissions exhausted through Stack VN-1, S-1. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(2) One (1) electric curing oven, identified as VN-1C. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(p) One (1) surface coating line, identified as X12G, approved for construction in 2011, including:

(1) One (1) surface coating booth, equipped with two (2) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray gun coating extruded rubber parts, applying surface coatings to rubber parts at a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** design rate of 0.15 gallons per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by a dry filter system, with emissions exhausted through Stack X12G, S-2. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(2) One (1) electric curing oven, identified as X12G. **This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).**

(q) One (1) off line finishing spray booth, identified as F-1, constructed in 2007 and modified in 2009, with a **nominal** capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute, exhausting at stack F-1, S-1 with an associated primer station where primer is applied by hand.

(r) One (1) off line finishing spray booth, identified as F-2, constructed in 2007, with a **nominal** capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute, exhausting at stack F-2, S-1.

(s) One (1) off line finishing spray booth, identified as F-3, constructed in 2007, with a **nominal** capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute, exhausting at stack F-3, S-1.

(t) One (1) off line finishing spray booth, identified as F-4, approved for construction in 2009, with a **nominal** capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute, exhausting to stack F-4, S-1.

...

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

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

Particulate from the surface coating manufacturing processes CV-5SB, CV-6SB**,** ~~and~~ CV-7SB**, and SDM-2SB** shall be controlled by a dry particulate filter, waterwash, or an equivalent control device, and the Permittee shall operate the control device in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

...

Compliance Monitoring Requirements

D.1.7 Particulate Matter

(a) Weekly inspections shall be performed to verify the placement, integrity and particle loading of the filters controlling the surface coating operations CV-5SB, CV-6SB**,** ~~and~~ CV-7SB**, and SDM-2SB** at this source. To monitor the performance of the dry filters, weekly observations shall be made of the overspray from the surface coating booth stacks, while the associated booths are in operation. If a condition exists which should result in a response step the Permittee shall take reasonable response. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take reasonable response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(b) Monthly inspections shall be performed of the coating emissions from the stack and the presence of overspray on the rooftops and the nearby ground. ~~The Response to Excursions or Exceedances for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for w~~**W**hen **there is** a noticeable change in overspray emission**s**, or evidence of overspray emission is observed**,**~~. If a condition exists which should result in a response step~~ the Permittee shall take reasonable response. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take reasonable response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.1.8 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 (4) below. ~~Records maintained for (1) through (4) shall be taken monthly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limits and the VOC emission limits established in Conditions D.1.1 and D.1.2.~~

...

SECTION D.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(a) CV Line 5, identified as CV-5:

(1) Two (2) extruders, identified as CV-5Ex, constructed in 1989, with a combined **nominal** capacity of 400 pounds of rubber per hour, equipped with strip feeders, and one (1) duster controlled by one (1) dust collector (DC-2) vented internally, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber and coating curing oven, identified as CV-5C, with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack CV-5, S-1.

...

(b) CV Line 6, identified as CV-6:

(1) One (1) extruder, identified as CV-6Ex, constructed in 1989, with a **nominal** capacity of 400 pounds of rubber per hour, equipped with strip feeders, and exhausting to general ventilation.

...

(3) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber and coating curing oven, identified as CV-6C1, with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack CV-6, S-1.

...

(c) CV Line 7, identified as CV-7:

(1) Three (3) extruders, identified as CV-7Ex, constructed in 1991, with a combined **nominal** capacity of 600 of rubber pounds per hour, equipped with one (1) duster, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber and coating curing oven, identified as CV-C, with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack CV-7, S-1.

...

(d) CV Line 8, identified as CV-8:

(1) Four (4) extruders, identified as CV-8Ex, constructed in 1995, with a combined **nominal** capacity of 400 pounds of rubber per hour, equipped with four (4) strip feeders, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber vulcanizing oven, identified as CV-8C1, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks CV-8, S-1, CV-8, S-2, CV-8, S-3.

...

(e) CV Line 9, identified as CV-9:

(1) Two (2) extruders, identified as CV-9Ex, constructed in 1995, with a combined capacity of 400 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) natural gas fired rubber curing oven, identified as CV-9C1, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack CV-9, S-1.

...

(f) CV Line 10, identified as CV-10:

(1) Three (3) extruders, identified as CV-10Ex, with a combined **nominal** capacity of 750 pounds of rubber per hour, constructed in 2004, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) Two (2) natural gas-fired microwave curing ovens, identified as CV-10C1, with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.15 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack CV-10, S-1.

(3) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber curing oven, identified as CV-10C2, consisting of four (4) burners each with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.102 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack CV-10, S-2.

(4) Six (6) electric heaters, with a **nominal** capacity of 3 kilowatt hours, each.

...

(9) One (1) plasma arc generator, consisting of one (1) electric generator, with a **nominal** capacity of 1.2 kilowatt hours, exhausting to stack CV-10, S-1.

(g) CV Line 11, identified as CV-11:

(1) Four (4) extruders, identified as CV-11Ex, constructed in 1987 and modified in 2008, with a combined **nominal** capacity of 200 pounds of rubber per hour, equipped with, four (4) strip feeders and (1) duster, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) One (1) electric microwave rubber curing oven, identified as CV-11C1, and exhausting to stack CV-11, S-1.

(3) One (1) natural gas rubber curing oven, identified as CV-11C2, with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks CV-11, S-1 and CV-11, S-2.

...

(h) SDM Line 1 (EA), identified as SDM-1:

(1) One (1) core metal heater, identified as SDM-1MH, with two (2) natural gas-fired burners with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** heat input rate of 0.375 MMBtu/hr.

(2) Four (4) extruders, identified as SDM-1Ex, constructed in 2004, with a combined **nominal** capacity of 1289 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(3) Two (2) natural gas-fired microwave curing ovens, identified as SDM-1C1 and SDM-1C2, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** heat input rate 0.143 MMBtu/hr each, exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-1.

(4) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber curing oven, identified as SDM-C3, with two (2) burners with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** heat input rate of 0.850 MMBtu/hr each, exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-2.

...

(~~i~~**j**) SDM Line 3 (EC), identified as SDM-3:

(1) One (1) natural gas-fired core metal heater, identified as SDM-3MH, with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 1.19 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(2) Three (3) extruders, identified as SDM-3Ex, constructed in 1994, with a combined **nominal** capacity of 400 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(3) One (1) natural gas-fired bead type rubber curing over and deodorizing furnace, identified as SDM-3C1, with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 1.99 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks SDM, S-2, SDM-3, S-3 and SDM-3, S-4.

...

(~~j~~**k**) SDM Line 4 (ED), identified as SDM-4:

(1) One (1) core metal heater, identified as SDM-4MH, with two (2) natural gas-fired burners, each has a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.375 million British thermal unit per hour, and exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-1.

(2) Four (4) extruders, identified as SDM-4Ex, constructed in 2002, with a ~~maximum~~ **combined nominal** capacity of 1289 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(3) Two (2) natural gas-fired microwave rubber curing ovens, identified as SDM-4C1, each with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.143 MMBtu/hr, and both exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-2.

(4) One (1) natural gas-fired curing oven, identified as SDM-4C2, with two (2) burners, each with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.850 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-3.

...

(~~k~~**l**) SDM Line 5 (EE), identified as SDM-5:

(1) One (1) core metal heater, identified as SDM-5MH, with (2) natural gas-fired burners with **a nominal** heat input capacity of 0.375 MMBtu/hr each.

(2) Four (4) extruders, identified as SDM-5Ex, constructed in 2002, with a combined **nominal** capacity of 1289 pounds of rubber per hour, and exhausting to general ventilation.

(3) Two (2) natural gas-fired microwave curing ovens, identified as SDM-5C1, with a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.143 MMBtu/hr each, exhausting to stack SDM-5, S-1.

(4) One (1) natural gas-fired rubber curing ovens, identified as SDM-5C2, with two (2) burners, each having a **nominal** heat input capacity of 0.850 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack SDM-5, S-2.

...

...

SECTION D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(~~o~~**n**) One (1) mixing department, identified as Mix-1, constructed in 1987, equipped with one (1) carbon black weigh station and one (1) raw chemical weigh station, both exhausting to a small baghouse identified as Mix-1, S-1, with a **nominal** capacity of 416.7 pounds of rubber per hour, 3.2 pounds of talc per hour, and 83.3 pounds of carbon black per hour.

...

SECTION E.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(~~a~~**m**) One (1) emergency generator **nominal**ly rated at 54 HP, burning natural gas, installed in December 2008 and manufactured in 2008.

...

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
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 four (4) **daytime** business hours (1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-0178, ask for Compliance and Enforcement Branch); and

...

Upon further review, IDEM, OAQ has decided to make the following changes to the permit. Deleted language appears as ~~strikethrough~~ text and new language appears as **bold** text:

(1) IDEM has revised the descriptive information in Sections A.2 and D.1 to identify the affected sources subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP (see above for changes).

(2) IDEM is changing the Section C Compliance Monitoring Condition to clearly describe when new monitoring for new and existing units must begin.

(3) IDEM clarified the Section C - Instrument Specifications to indicate that the analog instrument must be capable of measuring the parameters outside the normal range.

(4) IDEM added "where applicable" to the lists in Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements to more closely match the underlying rule.

(5) IDEM has determined this existing source is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP. Therefore, the permit has been revised to include the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP. The applicable requirements will be included in a new Section E.2.

...

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

(a) For new units:

Unless otherwise specified in the approval for the new emission unit(s), compliance monitoring for new emission units shall be implemented on and after the date of initial start-up.

(b) For existing units:

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:

...

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

...

C.11 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. **The analog instrument shall be capable of measuring values outside of the normal range.**

...

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

(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**, where applicable**:

...

Records of required monitoring information include the following**, where applicable**:

...

SECTION E.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

(a) CV Line 5, identified as CV-5, consisting of the following equipment:

(4) One (1) Line 5 spray booth coating extruded rubber parts, identified as emission unit CV-5SB, constructed in 2000, equipped with six (6) airless high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) guns coating extruded rubber parts, using dry filters as control, and exhausting to one (1) stack identified as CV-5, S-4, nominal capacity: 7.93 pounds of waterborne urethane coating per hour. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(b) CV Line 6, identified as CV-6, consisting of the following equipment:

(5) One (1) Line 6 spray booth, identified as CV-6SB, constructed in 2000, equipped with six (6) airless high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) guns coating extruded rubber parts, using dry filters as control, and exhausting to one (1) stack identified as CV-6,

S-3, nominal capacity: 7.93 pounds of waterborne urethane coating per hour. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(c) CV Line 7, identified as CV-7, consisting of the following equipment:

(4) One (1) Line 7 waterborne urethane coating booth coating extruded rubber parts, identified as CV-7SB, constructed in 2001, with a nominal capacity of 1.36 gallons of waterborne coating per hour, equipped with spray guns and dry filters, and exhausting to stack CV-7, S-2. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(d) CV Line 8, identified as CV-8, consisting of the following equipment:

(4) One (1) natural gas fired coating curing oven, identified as CV-8C2, with a nominal capacity of 1.59 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack CV-8, S-4. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(5) One (1) urethane application spray booth, identified as CV-8SB, constructed in 1997, equipped with six (6) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts and one (1) blown air dryer, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, and exhausting to stack CV-8, S-5. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(e) CV Line 9, identified as CV-9, consisting of the following equipment:

(3) One (1) urethane application line, identified as CV-9Ex, constructed in 1996, equipped with six (6) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts and one (1) blown air dryer, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, and exhausting to stack CV-9, S-5. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(4) One (1) natural gas fired coating curing oven with two (2) heat exchangers, identified as CV-9C2, with a nominal capacity of 1.59 MMBt/hr, and exhausting to stacks CV-9, S-2 and CV-9, S-3. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(g) CV Line 11, identified as CV-11, consisting of the following equipment:

(5) One (1) spray booth, identified as CV-11Ex, constructed in 2000 and modified in 2008, equipped with four (4) airless high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, with dry filters for particulate control, exhausting to stack CV-11 S-3. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(6) One (1) natural gas coating curing oven, identified as CV-11C3, with a heat input capacity of 0.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks CV-11, S-1 and CV-11, S-2. This

is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(h) SDM Line 1 (EA), identified as SDM-1, consisting of the following equipment:

(6) One (1) spray booth, identified as SDM-1SB, constructed in 2004, equipped with six (6) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, using dry filters to control PM overspray emissions, and exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-5. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-1, C4, with two burners nominally rated at 0.340 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack SDM-1, S-4. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(j) SDM Line 3 (EC), identified as SDM-3, consisting of the following equipment:

(6) One (1) SDM EC urethane application spray booth, identified as SDM-3SB, constructed in 1996, equipped with three (3) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, exhausting to stack SDM-3, S-7. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired curing oven, identified as SDM-3C2, with a nominal heat input capacity of 1.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack SDM-3, S-6. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(k) SDM Line 4 (ED), identified as SDM-4, consisting of the following equipment:

(6) One (1) spray booth, identified as SDM-4SB, constructed in 2002, equipped with six (6) High-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams of coating per minute per gun, using dry filters to control PM overspray emissions, exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-6. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-4C3, with two burners each having a nominal heat input capacity of 0.34 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack SDM-4, S-5. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(l) SDM Line 5 (EE), identified as SDM-5, consisting of the following equipment:

(6) One (1) spray line, identified as SDM-5SB, constructed in 2002, equipped with six (6) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns coating extruded rubber parts, using dry filters as controls, with a nominal capacity of 10 grams per minute of coating

per gun, and exhausting to stack SDM-5, S-5. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired coating cure oven, identified as SDM-5C3, with two (2) burners, each having a nominal heat input capacity of 0.340 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stacks SDM-5, S-4. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(m) L-Coat Extrusion Line, identified as LC-1, consisting of the following equipment:

(6) One (1) L-Coat Glassline Spray Booth, identified as LC-1SB1, constructed in 2006, utilizing seven (7) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns with a nominal capacity of 1.0 unit per hour and particulate emissions controlled by dry filters, and exhausting to stack LC, S-9. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(7) One (1) L-Coat Glassline Spray Booth, identified as LC-1SB2, constructed in 2007, utilizing seven (7) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns with a nominal capacity of 1.0 unit per hour and particulate emissions controlled by dry filters, and exhausting to one (1) stack LC, S-10. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(8) One (1) natural gas coating curing oven, identified as LC-1C2, consisting of six (6) natural gas-fired burners with a nominal heat input capacity of 0.086 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to stack LC, S-8. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(o) One (1) VN surface coating line, identified as VN-1SB, constructed in 2004, including:

(1) One (1) surface coating booth, equipped with one (1) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray gun coating extruded rubber parts, applying surface coatings to rubber parts at a nominal design rate of 0.15 gallons per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by a dry filter system, with emissions exhausted through Stack VN-1, S-1. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(2) One (1) electric curing oven, identified as VN-1C. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(p) One (1) surface coating line, identified as X12G, approved for construction in 2011, including:

(1) One (1) surface coating booth, equipped with two (2) high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray gun coating extruded rubber parts, applying surface coatings to rubber parts at a nominal design rate of 0.15 gallons per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by a dry filter system, with emissions exhausted through Stack X12G, S-2. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

(2) One (1) electric curing oven, identified as X12G. This is an affected source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP).

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

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.4541, 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, in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart PPPP.

E.2.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Plastics Parts and Products [326 IAC 20-81-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PPPP]

The Permittee which engages in the surface coating of plastic parts and products shall comply with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PPPP which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-81-1, as follows. The full text of Subpart PPPP may be found in Attachment B to this permit.

(1) 40 CFR 63.4480
(2) 40 CFR 63.4481(a)(1)(4) and (b)
(3) 40 CFR 63.4482(a), (b), and (e)
(4) 40 CFR 63.4483(b) and (d)
(5) 40 CFR 63.4490(b)(3)
(6) 40 CFR 63.4491(b)
(7) 40 CFR 63.4492(a)
(8) 40 CFR 63.4493(a)
(9) 40 CFR 63.4500(a)(1) and (b)
(10) 40 CFR 63.4501
(11) 40 CFR 63.4510(a), (b), and (c)(1-7)(8)(ii)
(12) 40 CFR 63.4520(a)(1-4)(6)
(13) 40 CFR 63.4530(a), (b), (c)(1 and 3), (d), (e), (f), and (h)
(14) 40 CFR 63.4531
(15) 40 CFR 63.4550
(16) 40 CFR 63.4551
(17) 40 CFR 63.4552
(21) 40 CFR 63.4580
(22) 40 CFR 63.4581
(23) Table 2
(24) Table 3
(25) Table 4
(26) Appendix A

...

Conclusion and Recommendation

The construction of this proposed modification shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed Part 70 Minor Source Modification No. 087-33346-00031 and Significant Permit Modification No. 087-33351-000031. The staff recommends to the Commissioner that this Part 70 Minor Source and Significant Permit Modification be approved.

IDEM Contact

(a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Brian Williams 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) 234-5375 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 4-5375.

(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

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Summary of Modification

Company Name: Nishikawa Cooper, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 324 Morrow Street, Topeka, IN 46571
Minor Source Modification Number: 087-33346-00031
Significant Permit Modification Number: 087-33351-00031
Reviewer: Brian Williams
Date: 6/25/2013

Modification under MSM 087-33346-00031

Unlimited Potential to Emit of Modification (tons/year)											
Process	**PM**	**PM10**	**PM2.5**	**SO2**	**NOx**	**VOC**	**CO**	**GHGs as CO2e**	**Total HAPs**	**Worst Single HAP**	
SDM Line 2 EB Coating Booth	2.80	2.80	2.80	0	0	5.28	0	0	0	0	
SDM Line 2 EB Extrusion	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	0	0	2.82	0	0	0.11	0.046	Acetophenone
SDM Line 2 EB Curing	0	0	0	0	0	10.73	0	0	5.51	3.63	Carbon Disulfide
SDM Line 2 Natural Gas Combustion	0.03	0.13	0.13	0.01	1.70	0.09	1.43	2,058	0.03	0.031	Hexane
Total	**2.84**	**2.93**	**2.93**	**0.01**	**1.70**	**18.92**	**1.43**	**2,058**	**5.65**	**3.63**	**Carbon Disulfide**

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Unlimited Summary of Emissions

Company Name: Nishikawa Cooper, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 324 Morrow Street, Topeka, IN 46571
Minor Source Modification Number: 087-33346-00031
Significant Permit Modification Number: 087-33351-00031
Reviewer: Brian Williams
Date: 6/25/2013

Uncontrolled Potential to Emit (tons/year)											
Process	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO	GHGs as CO2e	Total HAPs	Single HAP	
CV Line 5 (CV-5SB) Spray Booth	3.46	3.46	3.46	0	0	3.61	0	0	1.74	1.60	Glycol Ethers
CV Line 6 (CV-6SB) Spray Booth	3.46	3.46	3.46	0	0	3.61	0	0	1.74	1.60	Glycol Ethers
CV Line 7 (CV-7SB) Spray Booth	5.04	5.04	5.04	0	0	5.27	0	0	2.53	2.33	Glycol Ethers
CV Line 8 (CV-8SB) Spray Booth	1.74	1.74	1.74	0	0	12.85	0	0	0.69	0.69	Glycol Ethers
CV Line 9 (CV-9Ex) Spray Booth	1.74	1.74	1.74	0	0	12.85	0	0	0.69	0.69	Glycol Ethers
CV Line 10 (CV-10SB1) Spray Booth	2.36	2.36	2.36	0	0	0.24	0	0	0	0	
CV Line 10 (CV-10SB2) Spray Booth	2.36	2.36	2.36	0	0	0.24	0	0	0	0	
CV Line (CV-11Ex) Spray Booth	2.30	2.30	2.30	0	0	2.41	0	0	1.16	1.07	Glycol Ethers
SDM Line 1 (SDM-1SB) Spray Booth	1.87	1.87	1.87	0	0	3.26	0	0	0.21	0.21	Ethylene Glycol
SDM Line 2 EB (SDM-2SB) Coating Booth (MSM 33346)	2.80	2.80	2.80	0	0	5.28	0	0	0	0	
SDM Line 3 (SDM-3SB) Spray Booth	0.87	0.87	0.87	0	0	6.43	0	0	0.35	0.35	Glycol Ethers
SDM Line 4 (SDM-4SB) Spray Booth	1.87	1.87	1.87	0	0	3.26	0	0	0.21	0.21	Ethylene Glycol
SDM Line 5 (SDM-5SB) Spray Booth	1.87	1.87	1.87	0	0	3.26	0	0	0.21	0.21	Ethylene Glycol
L-Coat Extursion Line (LC-1SB1 and LC-1SB2) Spray Booth	15.83	15.83	15.83	0	0	17.86	0	0	4.06	4.06	Ethylene Glycol
Spray Coating Booth (L42C Nissan)	0.42	0.42	0.42	0	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	
VN Surface Coating Line (VN-1SB)	0.13	0.13	0.13	0	0	3.80	0	0	0.57	0.57	Xylene
Surface Coating Line (X12G) (AA 31048)	0.90	0.90	0.90	0	0	1.00	0	0	0.58	0.53	Glycol Ethers
Off Line Finishing Spray Booth (F-1)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0	0	0.38	0	0	0	0	
Off Line Finishing Spray Booth (F-2)	0.42	0.42	0.42	0	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	
Off Line Finishing Spray Booth (F-3)	0.42	0.42	0.42	0	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	
Off Line Finishing Spray Booth (F-4)	0.42	0.42	0.42	0	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	
Spray Booth (F-5) (AA 31713)	0	0	0	0	0	0.008	0	0	0	0	
Hand Wiping Operation (AA 33069)	0	0	0	0	0	0.19	0	0	0	0	
Rubber Extrusion Line (DHS) Ink Jet Printer (AA 32511)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0	0.003	0	0	0	0	
Cleaning Agent	11.66	11.66	11.66	0	0	1.42	0	0	0	0	
Dusters/Extruding (CV-5Ex)	2.19	2.19	2.19	0	0	0.88	0	0	0.03		
Extruding (CV-6Ex)	2.65E-05	2.65E-05	2.65E-05	0	0	0.88	0	0	0.03		
Dusters/Extruding (CV-7Ex)	2.19	2.19	2.19	0	0	1.31	0	0	0.05		
Extruding (CV-8Ex)	2.65E-05	2.65E-05	2.65E-05	0	0	0.88	0	0	0.03		
Extruding (CV-9Ex)	2.65E-05	2.65E-05	2.65E-05	0	0	0.88	0	0	0.03		
Extruding (CV-10Ex)	4.96E-05	4.96E-05	4.96E-05	0	0	1.64	0	0	0.06		
Dusters/Extruding (CV-11Ex)	2.19	2.19	2.19	0	0	0.44	0	0	0.02		
Extruding (SDM-1Ex)	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	0	0	2.82	0	0	0.11		
Extruding (SDM-3Ex)	2.65E-05	2.65E-05	2.65E-05	0	0	0.88	0	0	0.03	0.004	Carbon Disulfide
Extruding (SDM-4Ex)	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	0	0	2.82	0	0	0.11		
Extruding (SDM-5Ex)	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	0	0	2.82	0	0	0.11		
Plastic Extruding (LC-1Ex)	2.51E-06	2.51E-06	2.51E-06	0	0	0.08	0	0	0.003		
Rubber Extruding (LC-1Ex)	5.91E-05	5.91E-05	5.91E-05	0	0	1.96	0	0	0.074		
Rubber Extruding (LC-1Ex) (AA 31713)	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	0	0	2.82	0	0	0.107		
Plastic Extruding (New) (AA 32511)	2.26E-05	2.26E-05	2.26E-05	0	0	0.75	0	0	0.03		
(DHS) (New) (AA 32511)	2.33E-05	2.33E-05	2.33E-05	0	0	0.77	0	0	0.03		
Rubber Extruding (SDM-2Ex) (MSM 33346)	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	0	0	2.82	0	0	0.11		
Hot Air Curing (CV-5C)	0	0	0	0	0	3.33	0	0	1.71		
Hot Air Curing (CV-6C1 and CV-6C2)	0	0	0	0	0	3.33	0	0	1.71		
Hot Air Curing (CV-7C)	0	0	0	0	0	4.99	0	0	2.56		
Hot Air Curing (CV-10C1 and CV-10C2)	0	0	0	0	0	6.24	0	0	3.21		
Hot Air Curing (CV-11C1 and CV-11C2)	0	0	0	0	0	1.66	0	0	0.85		
1C1, SDM-1C2 and SDM-1C3)	0	0	0	0	0	10.73	0	0	5.51		
Hot Air Curing (SDM-3C1)	0	0	0	0	0	3.33	0	0	1.71	29.43	Carbon Disulfide
Hot Air Curing (SDM-4C1 and SDM-4C2)	0	0	0	0	0	10.73	0	0	5.51		
Hot Air Curing (SDM-5C1 and SDM-5C2)	0	0	0	0	0	10.73	0	0	5.51		
Hot Air Curing (LC-1C1)	0	0	0	0	0	7.44	0	0	3.82		
Hot Air Curing (LC-1C1) (AA 31713)	0	0	0	0	0	10.73	0	0	5.51		
Hot Air Curing (DHS) (New) (AA 32511)	0	0	0	0	0	2.93	0	0	1.50		
Hot Air Curing (SDM-2C1) (MSM 33346)	0	0	0	0	0	10.73	0	0	5.51		
Autoclave Curing (CV-8C1 and CV-8C2)	0	0	0	0	0	10.77	0	0	10.58	20.8	Carbon Disulfide
Autoclave Curing (CV-9C1)	0	0	0	0	0	10.77	0	0	10.58		
Mixing and Milling (Mix-1)	0	0.41	0.41	0	0	0.13	0	0	0.10	0.05	Carbon Disulfide
Natural Gas Combustion	0.30	1.21	1.21	0.10	15.90	0.87	13.35	19,193	0.30	0.29	Hexane
Natural Gas Combustion SDM-2 (SDM-2MH, SDM-2C1, SDM-2C2, SDM-2C3, SDM-2C4) (33346 MSM)	0.03	0.13	0.13	0.01	1.70	0.09	1.43	2,058	0.03	0.03	Hexane
Natural Gas-Fired Emergency Generator	negl.	negl.	negl.	negl.	0.38	0.01	0.03	12.84	negl.	negl.	
Insignificant Activities	negl.	negl.	negl.	0	0	2.00	0	0	negl.	negl.	
Total	**69.51**	**70.52**	**70.52**	**0.11**	**17.98**	**224.49**	**14.82**	**21,264**	**81.93**	**50.26**	**Carbon Disulfide**

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Limited Summary of Emissions

Company Name: Nishikawa Cooper, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 324 Morrow Street, Topeka, IN 46571
Minor Source Modification Number: 087-33346-00031
Significant Permit Modification Number: 087-33351-00031
Reviewer: Brian Williams
Date: 6/25/2013

Limited Potential to Emit (tons/year)											
Process	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO	GHGs as CO2e	Total HAPs	Single HAP	
CV Line 5 (CV-5SB)	0.17	0.17	0.17	0	0		0	0	1.74	1.60	Glycol Ethers
CV Line 6 (CV-6SB)	0.17	0.17	0.17	0	0		0	0	1.74	1.60	Glycol Ethers
CV Line 7 (CV-7SB)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0	0		0	0	2.53	2.33	Glycol Ethers
CV Line 8 (CV-8SB)	0.09	0.09	0.09	0	0		0	0	0.69	0.69	Glycol Ethers
CV Line 9 (CV-9Ex)	0.09	0.09	0.09	0	0		0	0	0.69	0.69	Glycol Ethers
CV Line 10 (CV-10SB1)	0.12	0.12	0.12	0	0		0	0	0	0	
CV Line 10 (CV-10SB2)	0.12	0.12	0.12	0	0		0	0	0	0	
CV Line (CV-11Ex)	0.12	0.12	0.12	0	0		0	0	1.16	1.07	Glycol Ethers
SDM Line 1 (SDM-1SB)	0.09	0.09	0.09	0	0		0	0	0.21	0.21	Ethylene Glycol
SDM Line 3 (SDM-3SB)	0.04	0.04	0.04	0	0		0	0	0.35	0.35	Glycol Ethers
SDM Line 4 (SDM-4SB)	0.09	0.09	0.09	0	0		0	0	0.21	0.21	Ethylene Glycol
SDM Line 5 (SDM-5SB)	0.09	0.09	0.09	0	0		0	0	0.21	0.21	Ethylene Glycol
L-Coat Extursion Line (LC-1SB1 and LC-1SB2)	0.79	0.79	0.79	0	0	148.00	0	0	4.06	4.06	Ethylene Glycol
Spray Coating Boot (L42C Nissan)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0	0		0	0	0	0	
VN Surface Coating Line (VN-1SB)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0		0	0	0.57	0.57	Xylene
Surface Coating Line (X12G) (AA 31048)**	0.04	0.04	0.04	0	0		0	0	0.58	0.53	Glycol Ethers
Cleaning Agent	0.58	0.58	0.58	0	0		0	0	0	0	
Plastic Extruding (LC-1Ex)	2.51E-06	2.51E-06	2.51E-06	0	0		0	0	0.003		
Rubber Extruding (LC-1Ex)	5.91E-05	5.91E-05	5.91E-05	0	0		0	0	0.074		
Dusters/Extruding (CV-5Ex)	2.19	2.19	2.19	0	0		0	0	0.03		
Extruding (CV-6Ex)	2.65E-05	2.65E-05	2.65E-05	0	0		0	0	0.03		
Dusters/Extruding (CV-7Ex)	2.19	2.19	2.19	0	0		0	0	0.05	0.004	Carbon Disulfide
Extruding (CV-8Ex)	2.65E-05	2.65E-05	2.65E-05	0	0		0	0	0.03		
Extruding (CV-9Ex)	2.65E-05	2.65E-05	2.65E-05	0	0		0	0	0.03		
Extruding (CV-10Ex)	4.96E-05	4.96E-05	4.96E-05	0	0		0	0	0.06		
Extruding (CV-11Ex)	1.32E-05	1.32E-05	1.32E-05	0	0		0	0	0.02		
Extruding (SDM-1Ex)	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	0	0		0	0	0.11		
Extruding (SDM-3Ex)	2.65E-05	2.65E-05	2.65E-05	0	0		0	0	0.03		
Extruding (SDM-4Ex)	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	0	0		0	0	0.11		
Extruding (SDM-5Ex)	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	0	0		0	0	0.11		
Hot Air Curing (CV-5C)	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1.71		
Hot Air Curing (CV-6C1 and CV-6C2)	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1.71		
Hot Air Curing (CV-7C)	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	2.56		
Hot Air Curing (CV-10C1 and CV-10C2)	0	0	0	0	0	97.63	0	0	3.21		
Hot Air Curing (CV-11C1 and CV-11C2)	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0.85		
Hot Air Curing (SDM-1C1, SDM-1C2 and SDM-1C3)	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	5.51	29.43	Carbon Disulfide
Hot Air Curing (SDM-3C1)	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1.71		
Hot Air Curing (SDM-4C1 and SDM-4C2)	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	5.51		
Hot Air Curing (SDM-5C1 and SDM-5C2)	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	5.51		
Hot Air Curing (LC-1C1)*	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3.82		
Autoclave Curing (CV-8C1 and CV-8C2)	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	10.58	20.8	Carbon Disulfide
Autoclave Curing (CV-9C1)	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	10.58		
Mixing and Milling (Mix-1)	0.41	0.41	0.41	0	0	1.90	0	0	0.10	0.05	Carbon Disulfide
Off Line Finishing Spray Booth (F-1)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0		0	0	0	0	
Off Line Finishing Spray Booth (F-2)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0	0	0.892	0	0	0	0	
Off Line Finishing Spray Booth (F-3)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0	0		0	0	0	0	
Off Line Finishing Spray Booth (F-4)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	
Off Line Finishing Spray Booth (F-5)	0	0	0	0	0	0.008	0	0	0	0	
Rubber Extrusion Line (DHS) Ink Jet Printer	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0	0.003	0	0	0	0	
Rubber Extruding (LC-1Ex)	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	0	0	2.82	0	0	0.107		
Plastic Extruding	2.26E-05	2.26E-05	2.26E-05	0	0	0.75	0	0	0.03	See Note***	
(DHS)	2.33E-05	2.33E-05	2.33E-05	0	0	0.77	0	0	0.03		
Hot Air Curing (LC-1C1)	0	0	0	0	0	10.73	0	0	5.51		
Hot Air Curing (DHS)	0	0	0	0	0	2.93	0	0	1.50		
Hand Wiping Operation	0	0	0	0	0	0.19	0	0	0	0	
SDM Line 2 EB (SDM-2SB) Coating Booth (MSM 33346)	0.14	0.14	0.14	0	0	5.28	0	0	0	0	
Rubber Extruding (SDM-2Ex) (MSM 33346)	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	8.53E-05	0	0	2.82	0	0	0.11	See Note***	
Hot Air Curing (SDM-2C1) (MSM 33346)	0	0	0	0	0	10.73	0	0	5.51		
Natural Gas Combustion	0.33	1.34	1.34	0.11	17.60	0.97	14.79	21,251	0.33	0.32	Hexane
Natural Gas-Fired Emergency Generator	negl.	negl.	negl.	negl.	0.38	0.01	0.03	12.84	negl.	negl.	
Insignificant Activities	negl.	negl.	negl.	0	0	2.00	0	0	negl.	negl.	
Source Total	**8.24**	**9.25**	**9.25**	**0.11**	**17.98**	**288.49**	**14.82**	**21,264**	**81.93**	**50.26**	**Carbon Disulfide**

* The source has included the two (2) plastic extruders (LC-1EX) and two (2) rubber extruders (LC-1Ex), which are part of the L-Coat Extrusion Line (LC-1) in the 148 ton per year VOC limit.
** X12G (formerly VN-2SB) was added to the existing VOC limit under AA 087-31048-00031.
*** The combined worst case single HAP for all extrusion and hot air curing units is 0.004 and 29.42 tons of carbon disulfide per year, respectively.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
VOC and Particulate
From Surface Coating Operations

Company Name: Nishikawa Cooper, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 324 Morrow Street, Topeka, IN 46571
Minor Source Modification Number: 087-33346-00031
Significant Permit Modification Number: 087-33351-00031
Reviewer: Brian Williams
Date: 6/25/2013

Process	Material	Density (Lb/Gal)	Weight % Volatile (H20 & Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Volatiles (solids)	Gal of Mat. (gal/hr)	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating	Potential VOC pounds per hour	Potential VOC pounds per day	Potential VOC tons per year	Particulate Potential (ton/yr)	lb VOC/gal solids	Transfer Efficiency	Controlled Particulate (ton/yr)
CV Line 5 Spray Booth (CV-5SB)	SP-217	8.51	60.20%	49.8%	10.4%	52.2%	34.70%	0.93	1.85	0.89	0.82	19.79	3.61	3.46	2.55	75%	0.17
CV Line 6 Spray Booth (CV-6SB)	SP-217	8.51	60.20%	49.8%	10.4%	52.2%	34.70%	0.93	1.85	0.89	0.82	19.79	3.61	3.46	2.55	75%	0.17
Line 7 Waterborne Urethane Coating Booth (CV-7SB)	SP-217	8.51	60.20%	49.8%	10.4%	52.2%	34.70%	1.36	1.85	0.89	1.20	28.89	5.27	5.04	2.55	75%	0.25
L-Coat Glassline Spray Booths (LC-1SB1 & LC-1SB2)	HS/EMRALON 8370APA-HS (worst case coating)	9.20	22.00%	0.0%	22.0%	0.0%	78.00%	2.01	2.02	2.02	4.08	97.86	17.86	15.83	2.59	75%	0.79
VN Surface Coating Line (VN-1SB)	FKJF Recipe	6.58	88.00%	0.0%	88.0%	0.0%	12.00%	0.15	5.79	5.79	0.87	20.85	3.80	0.13	48.25	75%	0.01
Off Line Finishing Booth (F-5)* (AA 31713)	FUWT	8.65	7.62%	0.0%	7.6%	0.0%	0.00%	0.003	0.66	0.66	0.002	0.042	0.008	0.00	N/A	100%	0.00
Rubber Extrusion Line (DHS) Ink Jet Printer (AA 32511)	Videojet Ink	8.51	80.00%	79.0%	1.0%	79.0%	20.00%	0.008	0.41	0.09	0.001	0.016	0.003	0.01	N/A	75%	0.01
Hand Wiping Operation	Anti-Splitting Mixture**	6.50	100.00%	0.5%	99.54%	0.0%	0.00%	0.007	6.47	6.47	0.043	1.040	0.19	0.00	N/A	100%	0.00
	Potential Emissions										**7.84**	**188.28**	**34.36**	**27.93**			**1.41**

METHODOLOGY
*Hand wipe and brush application
Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating less Water = (Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics) / (1-Volume % water)
Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating = (Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics)
Potential VOC Pounds per Hour = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/hr)
Potential VOC Pounds per Day = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/hr) * (24 hr/day)
Potential VOC Tons per Year = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/hr) * (8760 hr/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)
Particulate Potential Tons per Year = (gal/hr) * (lbs/gal) * (1- Weight % Volatiles) * (1-Transfer efficiency) *(8760 hrs/yr) *(1 ton/2000 lbs)
Pounds VOC per Gallon of Solids = (Density (lbs/gal) * Weight % organics) / (Volume % solids)
** Anti-Splitting Mixture is a 50/50 mix of methylcyclohexane and isopropal alcohol.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
VOC and Particulate Continued

Process	Material	Density (Lb/Gal)	Weight % Volatile (H20 & Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Volatiles (solids)	Material Usage (g/min/gun)	Number of Guns	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating less	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating	Potential VOC pounds per hour	Potential VOC pounds per day	Potential VOC tons per year	Particulate Potential (ton/yr)	lb VOC/gal solids	Transfer Efficiency	Controlled Particulate (ton/yr)
Urethane Application Spray Booth (CV-8SB)	BB 35062	8.51	80.00%	43.0%	37.00%	43.0%	19.00%	10.00	6.00	5.52	3.15	2.93	70.41	12.85	1.74	16.57	75%	0.09
Urethane Application Line (CV-9Ex)	BB 35062	8.50	80.00%	43.0%	37.00%	43.0%	19.00%	10.00	6.00	5.52	3.15	2.93	70.41	12.85	1.74	16.55	75%	0.09
CV Line 10 Spray Booth (CV-10SB1)	F-KWD	8.35	70.83%	69.8%	1.03%	0.0%	0.00%	10.00	4.00	0.09	0.09	0.05	1.31	0.24	2.36	N/A	65%	0.12
CV Line 10 Spray Booth (CV-10SB2)	F-KWD	8.35	70.83%	69.8%	1.03%	0.0%	0.00%	10.00	4.00	0.09	0.09	0.05	1.31	0.24	2.36	N/A	65%	0.12
CV Line 11 Spray Booth (CV-11Ex)	SP-217	8.51	60.20%	49.8%	10.40%	52.2%	34.70%	10.00	4.00	1.85	0.89	0.55	13.19	2.41	2.30	2.55	75%	0.12
SDM Line 1 (EA) Spray Booth (SDM-1SB)	TW-017B	8.51	78.50%	69.1%	9.40%	71.0%	19.80%	10.00	6.00	2.76	0.80	0.75	17.89	3.26	1.87	4.04	75%	0.09
SDM Line 2 (EB) Spray Booth (SDM-2SB) (MSM 33346)	FUWT	8.53	67.72%	52.5%	15.20%	52.2%	15.79%	10.00	6.00	2.71	1.30	1.21	28.93	5.28	2.80	8.21	75%	0.14
SDM Line 3 (EC) Urethane Application Spray Booth (SDM-3SB)	BB 35062	8.51	80.00%	43.0%	37.00%	43.0%	19.00%	10.00	3.00	5.52	3.15	1.47	35.21	6.43	0.87	16.57	75%	0.04
SDM Line 4 (ED) Spray Booth (SDM-4SB)	TW-017B	8.51	78.50%	69.1%	9.40%	71.0%	19.80%	10.00	6.00	2.76	0.80	0.75	17.89	3.26	1.87	4.04	75%	0.09
SDM Line 5 (EE) Spray Booth (SDM-5SB)	TW-017B	8.51	78.50%	69.1%	9.40%	71.0%	19.80%	10.00	6.00	2.76	0.80	0.75	17.89	3.26	1.87	4.04	75%	0.09
Spray Coating Booth (L42C Nissan)	F-KWD	8.35	70.83%	69.8%	1.03%	0.0%	29.17%	10.00	1.00	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.33	0.06	0.42	0.29	75%	0.02
Surface Coating Line 2 (X12G) (AA	SP-217	8.51	69.00%	60.4%	8.60%	0.0%	0.00%	10.00	2.00	0.73	0.73	0.23	5.46	1.00	0.90	N/A	75%	0.04
Off Line Finishing Booth (F-1)	FUWHD	N/A	82.50%	80.8%	1.70%	0.0%	17.50%	10.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.54	0.10	0.25	N/A	75%	0.01
Off Line Finishing Booth (F-2)	F-KWD	8.35	70.83%	69.8%	1.03%	0.0%	0.00%	10.00	1.00	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.33	0.06	0.42	N/A	75%	0.02
Off Line Finishing Booth (F-3)	F-KWD	8.35	70.83%	69.8%	1.03%	0.0%	0.00%	10.00	1.00	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.33	0.06	0.42	N/A	75%	0.02
Off Line Finishing Booth (F-4)	F-KWD	8.35	70.83%	69.8%	1.03%	0.0%	0.00%	10.00	1.00	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.33	0.06	0.42	N/A	75%	0.02
Cleaning Agent	Mean Green	8.51	4.10%	0.0%	4.10%	0.0%	0.00%	10.00	6.00	0.35	0.35	0.33	7.80	1.42	11.66	N/A	65%	0.58
	Potential Emissions											**12.06**	**289.54**	**52.84**	**34.27**			**1.71**

METHODOLOGY
Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating less Water = (Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics) / (1-Volume % water)
Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating = (Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics)
Potential VOC Pounds per Hour = Weight % Organics * Material Usage (g/min/gun) * Number of Guns * (60 min/hr) * (1 lb/454 g)
Potential VOC Pounds per Day = Weight % Organics * Material Usage (g/min/gun) * Number of Guns * (60 min/hr) * (1 lb/454g) * (24 hr/day)
Potential VOC Tons per Year = Weight % Organics * Material Usage (g/min/gun) * Number of Guns * (60 min/hr) * (1 lb/454 g) * (8,760 hr/yr) * (1 ton/2,000 lbs)
Particulate Potential Tons per Year = Material Usage (g/min/gun) * Number of Guns * (1- Weight % Volatiles) * (1-Transfer efficiency) * (60 min/hr) * (1 lb/454 g) * (8760 hrs/yr) *(1 ton/2000 lbs)
Pounds VOC per Gallon of Solids = (Density (lbs/gal) * Weight % organics) / (Volume % solids)
* Formerly VN surface coating line (VN-2SB)

Process	Material	Density (Lb/Gal)	Weight % Volatile (H20 & Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Volatiles (solids)	Material Usage (lb/hr)	Potential VOC pounds per hour	Potential VOC pounds per day	Potential VOC tons per year	Particulate Potential (ton/yr)	lb VOC/gal solids	Transfer Efficiency	Controlled Particulate (ton/yr)
Off Line Finishing Booth (F-1)	K-540/Heptane Mixture (Wipe on	N/A	97.75%	0.00%	97.75%	0.00%	3.00%	0.066	0.06	1.55	0.28	0	N/A	100.00%	0

	VOC	**Particulate**
Unlimited Potential to Emit (tons/yr) =	**87.48**	**62.20**
Controlled Potential to Emit (tons/yr) =	**87.48**	**3.12**

METHODOLOGY
Emission calculations based on information provided in AA No. 087-28586-00031, issued on October 26, 2009.
Potential VOC Pounds per Hour = Weight % Organics * Material Usage (lb/hr)
Potential VOC Pounds per Day = Weight % Organics * Material Usage (lb/hr) * (24 hr/day)
Potential VOC Tons per Year = Weight % Organics * Material Usage (lb/hr) * (8,760 hr/yr) * (1 ton/2,000 lbs)
Particulate Potential Tons per Year = Material Usage (lb/hr) * (1- Weight % Volatiles) * (1-Transfer efficiency) * (8760 hrs/yr) *(1 ton/2000 lbs)

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
HAPs
From Surface Coating Operations

Company Name: Nishikawa Cooper, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 324 Morrow Street, Topeka, IN 46571
Minor Source Modification Number: 087-33346-00031
Significant Permit Modification Number: 087-33351-00031
Reviewer: Brian Williams
Date: 6/25/2013

Process	Material	Density (Lb/Gal)	Gal of Mat. (gal/hr)	Weight % Glycol Ethers	Weight % Ethylene Glycol	Weight % Xylene	Glycol Ethers Emissions (ton/yr)	Ethylene Glycol Emissions (ton/yr)	Xylene Emissions (ton/yr)	Total HAPs (ton/yr)
CV Line 5 Spray Booth (CV-5SB)	SP-217	8.51	0.93	4.60%	0.00%	0.40%	1.60	0.00	0.14	1.74
CV Line 6 Spray Booth (CV-6SB)	SP-217	8.51	0.93	4.60%	0.00%	0.40%	1.60	0.00	0.14	1.74
Line 7 Waterborne Urethane Coating Booth (CV-7SB)	SP-217	8.51	1.36	4.60%	0.00%	0.40%	2.33	0.00	0.20	2.53
L-Coat Glassline Spray Booths (LC-1SB1 & LC-1SB2)	F-UWG-HS/EMRALON 8370APA-HS (worst case coating)	9.20	2.01	0.00%	5.00%	0.00%	0.00	4.06	0.00	4.06
VN Surface Coating Line (VN-1SB)	FKJF Recipe	6.58	0.15	0.00%	0.00%	13.15%	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.57
	Potential Emissions						**5.53**	**4.06**	**1.05**	**10.64**

METHODOLOGY
Potential HAPs Tons per Year = Density (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/hr) * Weight % HAP * (8760 hr/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Process	Material	Density (Lb/Gal)	Material Usage (g/min/gun)	Number of Guns	Weight % Glycol Ethers	Weight % Ethylene Glycol	Weight % Xylene	Glycol Ethers Emissions (ton/yr)	Ethylene Glycol Emissions (ton/yr)	Xylene Emissions (ton/yr)	Total HAPs (ton/yr)
Urethane Application Spray Booth (CV-8SB)	BB 35062	8.51	10.00	6.00	2.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.69
Urethane Application Line (CV-9Ex)	BB 35062	8.50	10.00	6.00	2.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.69
CV Line 11 Spray Booth (CV-11Ex)	SP-217	8.51	10.00	4.00	4.60%	0.00%	0.40%	1.07	0.00	0.09	1.16
SDM Line 1 (EA) Spray Booth (SDM-1SB)	TW-017B	8.51	10.00	6.00	0.00%	0.60%	0.00%	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.21
SDM Line 3 (EC) Urethane Application Spray Booth (SDM-3SB)	BB 35062	8.51	10.00	3.00	2.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.35
SDM Line 4 (ED) Spray Booth (SDM-4SB)	TW-017B	8.51	10.00	6.00	0.00%	0.60%	0.00%	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.21
SDM Line 5 (EE) Spray Booth (SDM-5SB)	TW-017B	8.51	10.00	6.00	0.00%	0.60%	0.00%	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.21
Surface Coating Line 2 (X12G) (AA 31048)	F-KWD	8.51	10.00	2.00	4.60%	0.00%	0.40%	0.53	0.00	0.05	0.58
								8.86	**4.68**	**1.19**	**14.73**
					Unlimited Potential to Emit (tons/yr) =			**14.39**	**8.74**	**2.24**	**25.37**

METHODOLOGY
Potential HAPs Tons per Year = Weight % HAP * Material Usage (g/min/gun) * Number of Guns * (60 min/hr) * (1 lb/454 g) * (8,760 hr/yr) * (1 ton/2,000 lbs)

The coatings used in the CV Line 10 Spray Booths (CV-10SB1 and CV-10SB2), L42C Nissan Spray Booth, Off Line Finishing Spray Booths (F-1 through F-5), Cleaning Agent, Rubber Extrusion Line (DHS) Ink Jet Printer, Annealing Line Coating Booth, Annealing Line Hand Wiping Operation, and SDM Line 2 (EB) Spray Booth do not contain HAPs.

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Extrusion Lines

Company Name: Nishikawa Cooper, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 324 Morrow Street, Topeka, IN 46571
Minor Source Modification Number: 087-33346-00031
Significant Permit Modification Number: 087-33351-00031
Reviewer: Brian Williams
Date: 6/25/2013

Emission Unit	Potential Talc Throughput (lbs/hr)	Talc Transfer Efficiency	Control Efficiency	Uncontrolled		Controlled	
				Potential PM/PM10 Emissions (lbs/hr)	Potential PM/PM10 Emissions (tons/yr)	Potential PM/PM10 Emissions (lbs/hr)	Potential PM/PM10 Emissions (tons/yr)
CV Line 5 Dusters	2	75%	99%	0.50	2.2	0.01	0.02
CV Line 7 Duster	2	75%	0%	0.50	2.2	0.50	2.19
CV Line 11 Duster	2	75%	0%	0.50	2.2	0.50	2.19
Total				**1.50**	**6.57**	**1.01**	**4.40**

Note:
Talc is applied to extruded rubber in the dusters by dragging the hot, tacky rubber through a trough of talc. The talc adheres to the rubber and there are minimal emissions generated during the transfer of the talc to the rubber.

Potential Uncontrolled Emissions (lbs/hr) = Talc Throughput (lbs/hr) x (1 - Transfer Efficiency)
Potential Uncontrolled Emissions (tons/yr) = Potential Uncontrolled Emissions (lbs/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 ton/2,000 lbs
Potential Controlled Emissions (lbs/hr) = Talc Throughput (lbs/hr) x (1 - Transfer Efficiency) x (1 - Control Efficiency)
Potential Controlled Emissions (tons/yr) = Potential Controlled Emissions (lbs/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 ton/2,000 lbs

Emission Unit	Dust Collector Unit ID	Process Weight Rate (tons/hr)	326 IAC 6-3-2 allowable emission rate (lb/hr)	Able to Comply?	Control Device Required to Comply?
CV Line 5 Dusters	DC-1	0.201	1.40	Yes	No
CV Line 7 Duster	NA	0.301	1.83	Yes	No
CV Line 11 Duster	NA	0.101	0.88	Yes	No

The allowable PM emission rate pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(c), Process Operations, for weight rates up to 60,000 lb/hr is determined using the following formula:
E = 4.1 * P^0.67 where: E = allowable PM emission rate (lb/hr)
P = process weight rate (tons/hr)

Other Emissions from Rubber Parts Manufacturing

	Rubber Throughput (lbs/hr)	VOC Emission Factor (lbs/lb rubber)	VOC (lbs/hr)	VOC (tons/yr)	Total HAPs Emission Factor (lbs/lb rubber)	HAPs (lbs/hr)	HAPs (tons/yr)	PM/PM10 Emission Factor (lbs/lb rubber)	PM/PM10 (lbs/hr)	PM/PM10 (tons/yr)	PM/PM10 Control Efficiency	PM/PM10 after controls (lbs/hr)	PM/PM10 after controls (tons/yr)
Extruding (CV-5Ex)	400	5.00E-04	0.2	0.876	1.89E-05	0.008	0.033	1.51E-08	6.04E-06	2.65E-05	0%	6.04E-06	2.65E-05
Extruding (CV-6Ex)	400	5.00E-04	0.2	0.876	1.89E-05	0.008	0.033	1.51E-08	6.04E-06	2.65E-05	0%	6.04E-06	2.65E-05
Extruding (CV-7Ex)	600	5.00E-04	0.3	1.314	1.89E-05	0.011	0.050	1.51E-08	9.06E-06	3.97E-05	0%	9.06E-06	3.97E-05
Extruding (CV-8Ex)	400	5.00E-04	0.2	0.876	1.89E-05	0.008	0.033	1.51E-08	6.04E-06	2.65E-05	0%	6.04E-06	2.65E-05
Extruding (CV-9Ex)	400	5.00E-04	0.2	0.876	1.89E-05	0.008	0.033	1.51E-08	6.04E-06	2.65E-05	0%	6.04E-06	2.65E-05
Extruding (CV-10Ex)	750	5.00E-04	0.375	1.643	1.89E-05	0.014	0.062	1.51E-08	1.13E-05	4.96E-05	0%	1.13E-05	4.96E-05
Extruding (CV-11Ex)	200	5.00E-04	0.1	0.438	1.89E-05	0.004	0.017	1.51E-08	3.02E-06	1.32E-05	0%	3.02E-06	1.32E-05
Extruding (SDM-1Ex)	1289	5.00E-04	0.645	2.823	1.89E-05	0.024	0.107	1.51E-08	1.95E-05	8.53E-05	0%	1.95E-05	8.53E-05
Extruding (SDM-3Ex)	400	5.00E-04	0.2	0.876	1.89E-05	0.008	0.033	1.51E-08	6.04E-06	2.65E-05	0%	6.04E-06	2.65E-05
Extruding (SDM-4Ex)	1289	5.00E-04	0.6445	2.823	1.89E-05	0.024	0.107	1.51E-08	1.95E-05	8.53E-05	0%	1.95E-05	8.53E-05
Extruding (SDM-5Ex)	1289	5.00E-04	0.6445	2.823	1.89E-05	0.024	0.107	1.51E-08	1.95E-05	8.53E-05	0%	1.95E-05	8.53E-05
Plastic Extruding (LC-1Ex)*	38	5.00E-04	0.0190	0.083	1.89E-05	0.001	0.003	1.51E-08	5.74E-07	2.51E-06	0%	5.74E-07	2.51E-06
Rubber Extruding (LC-1Ex)	894	5.00E-04	0.4470	1.958	1.89E-05	0.017	0.074	1.51E-08	1.35E-05	5.91E-05	0%	1.35E-05	5.91E-05
Rubber Extruding (LC-1Ex) (AA 31713)	1289	5.00E-04	0.6445	2.823	1.89E-05	0.024	0.107	1.51E-08	1.95E-05	8.53E-05	0%	1.95E-05	8.53E-05
Plastic Extruding* (AA 32511)	342	5.00E-04	0.171	0.749	1.89E-05	0.006	0.028	1.51E-08	5.16E-06	2.26E-05	0%	5.16E-06	2.26E-05
Rubber Extruding (DHS) (AA 32511)	352	5.00E-04	0.176	0.771	1.89E-05	0.007	0.029	1.51E-08	5.32E-06	2.33E-05	0%	5.32E-06	2.33E-05
Rubber Extruding (SDM-2Ex) (MSM 33346)	1289	5.00E-04	0.6445	2.823	1.89E-05	0.024	0.107	1.51E-08	1.95E-05	8.53E-05	0%	1.95E-05	8.53E-05
Hot Air Curing (CV-5C)	400	1.90E-03	0.760	3.33	9.76E-04	0.39	1.71	0	0	0	0%	0	0
Hot Air Curing (CV-6C1 and CV-6C2)	400	1.90E-03	0.760	3.33	9.76E-04	0.39	1.71	0	0	0	0%	0	0
Hot Air Curing (CV-7C)	600	1.90E-03	1.140	4.99	9.76E-04	0.59	2.56	0	0	0	0%	0	0
Autoclave Curing (CV-8C1 and CV-8C2)	400	6.15E-03	2.460	10.8	6.04E-03	2.42	10.6	0	0	0	0%	0	0
Autoclave Curing (CV-9C1)	400	6.15E-03	2.460	10.8	6.04E-03	2.42	10.6	0	0	0	0%	0	0
Hot Air Curing (CV-10C1 and CV-10C2)	750	1.90E-03	1.425	6.24	9.76E-04	0.73	3.21	0	0	0	0%	0	0
Hot Air Curing (CV-11C1 and CV-11C2)	200	1.90E-03	0.380	1.66	9.76E-04	0.20	0.85	0	0	0	0%	0	0
Hot Air Curing (SDM-1C1, SDM-1C2 and SDM-1C3)	1289	1.90E-03	2.449	10.73	9.76E-04	1.26	5.51	0	0	0	0%	0	0
Hot Air Curing (SDM-3C1)	400	1.90E-03	0.760	3.33	9.76E-04	0.39	1.71	0	0	0	0%	0	0
Hot Air Curing (SDM-4C1 and SDM-4C2	1289	1.90E-03	2.449	10.73	9.76E-04	1.26	5.51	0	0	0	0%	0	0
Hot Air Curing (SDM-5C1 and SDM-5C2	1289	1.90E-03	2.449	10.73	9.76E-04	1.26	5.51	0	0	0	0%	0	0
Hot Air Curing (LC-1C1)*	894	1.90E-03	1.699	7.44	9.76E-04	0.87	3.82	0	0	0	0%	0	0
Hot Air Curing (LC-1C1) (AA 31713)	1289	1.90E-03	2.449	10.73	9.76E-04	1.26	5.51	0	0	0	0%	0	0
Hot Air Curing (DHS) (AA 32511)	352	1.90E-03	0.669	2.93	9.76E-04	0.34	1.50	0	0	0	0%	0	0
Hot Air Curing (SDM-2C1) (MSM 33346	1289	1.90E-03	2.449	10.73	9.76E-04	1.26	5.51	0	0	0	0%	0	0
Mixing and Milling (Mix-1)	417	7.38E-05	0.031	0.135	5.58E-05	0.023	0.102	2.22E-04	0.093	0.41	98.00%	0.002	0.008
		Totals:	**30.6**	**134.0**		**15.3**	**66.9**		**0.093**	**0.41**		**0.002**	**0.009**

Emission Factors from AP-42 draft Section 4.12, 2008. Emission factors for Compound #8 (EPDM 1) were used for hot air curing, autoclave curing, and mixing and milling. Emission factors for Compound #9 (EPDM 2) were used for extruding, because here is no emission factor for extruding Compound #8.
VOC emission factor for extruding is derived from stack test results obtained by Wisconsin DNR for polyethylene plastic processing facilities.
* The plastic extruded in the new plastic extrusion lines does not undergo curing. In addition, the plastic extruded in the two existing plastic extruders (LC-1Ex) does not undergo curing.

The total speciated organic emission factors were used to calculate the potential VOC emissions from the hot air curing, autoclave curing, and mixing and milling processes. Per AP-42 Chapter 4.12 the total VOC emission factors were determined using Method 25A and are reported as methane. Therefore, the total speciated organic emission factors are more representative of the potential VOC emissions since theses processes use materials that contain compounds that are heavier than methane.

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
HAP Emission Calculations

Company Name: Nishikawa Cooper, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 324 Morrow Street, Topeka, IN 46571
Minor Source Modification Number: 087-33346-00031
Significant Permit Modification Number: 087-33351-00031
Reviewer: Brian Williams
Date: 6/25/2013

Hot Air Curing

HAP	Worst Case Emission Factor	Potential Rubber Throughput	Potential Emissions	Potential Emissions
	(lb/lb rubber)	(lbs/hr)	(lbs/hr)	(tons/yr)
1,3-Butadiene	1.24E-06	10,441	0.013	0.057
Acetophenone	2.13E-04	10,441	2.225	9.744
Aniline	1.48E-07	10,441	0.002	0.007
Benzene	4.88E-05	10,441	0.509	2.231
Biphenyl	3.92E-07	10,441	0.004	0.018
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	2.74E-07	10,441	0.003	0.013
Carbon Disulfide	6.43E-04	10,441	6.718	29.427
Cumene	8.08E-08	10,441	0.001	0.004
Dibenzofuran	2.10E-06	10,441	0.022	0.096
Dimethylphthalate	3.19E-08	10,441	0.000	0.001
Hexane	3.13E-06	10,441	0.033	0.143
Xylenes	5.35E-05	10,441	0.558	2.446
Methylene Chloride	3.61E-06	10,441	0.038	0.165
Naphthalene	1.07E-06	10,441	0.011	0.049
Phenol	3.41E-07	10,441	0.004	0.016
Styrene	4.25E-07	10,441	0.004	0.019
Toluene	4.37E-06	10,441	0.046	0.200

Emission factors for Compound #8 were used for hot air curing

Autoclave Curing

HAP	Worst Case Emission Factor	Potential Rubber Throughput	Potential Emissions	Potential Emissions
	(lb/lb rubber)	(lbs/hr)	(lbs/hr)	(tons/yr)
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	2.53E-08	800	0.00002	0.0001
2-Methylphenol	6.93E-09	800	0.00001	0.00002
Acetylaldehyde	3.22E-07	800	0.000	0.001
Acetophenone	9.76E-08	800	0.0001	0.0003
Benzene	2.07E-05	800	0.017	0.073
Biphenyl	3.14E-08	800	0.00003	0.0001
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	2.73E-07	800	0.0002	0.001
Carbon Disulfide	5.93E-03	800	4.74	20.8
Carbonyl Sulfide	4.17E-05	800	0.033	0.146
Cumene	1.46E-06	800	0.001	0.005
Dibenzofuran	2.81E-09	800	0.000002	0.00001
Dimethylphthalate	3.02E-09	800	0.000002	0.00001
Epichlorohydrin	1.85E-06	800	0.001	0.006
Ethylbenzene	2.55E-06	800	0.002	0.009
Hexane	3.22E-06	800	0.003	0.011
Isooctane	5.23E-07	800	0.000	0.002
Xylenes	1.68E-05	800	0.013	0.059
Naphthalene	1.64E-07	800	0.0001	0.001
Phenol	4.75E-08	800	0.00004	0.0002
Styrene	1.86E-07	800	0.0001	0.001
t-Butyl Methyl Ether	7.31E-09	800	0.00001	0.00003
Toluene	1.59E-05	800	0.013	0.056

Emission factors for Compound #8 were used for autoclave curing

Mixing and Milling

HAP	Worst Case Emission Factor	Potential Rubber Throughput	Potential Emissions	Potential Emissions
	(lb/lb rubber)	(lbs/hr)	(lbs/hr)	(tons/yr)
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2.67E-08	417	0.00001	0.00005
1,1-Dichloroethene	1.00E-07	417	0.00004	0.00018
1,3-Butadiene	1.13E-07	417	0.00005	0.00021
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	4.48E-09	417	0.00000	0.00001
2-Butanone	5.08E-07	417	0.00021	0.00093
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	1.27E-07	417	0.00005	0.00023
Acetophenone	1.29E-08	417	0.00001	0.00002
Acrylonitrile	6.81E-08	417	0.00003	0.00012
Aniline	7.70E-09	417	0.00000	0.00001
Cadmium (Cd) Compounds	9.09E-10	417	0.00000	0.00000
Carbon Disulfide	2.81E-05	417	0.01169	0.05120
Carbonyl Sulfide	2.24E-05	417	0.00935	0.04096
Chloromethane	3.74E-08	417	0.00002	0.00007
Chromium (Cr) Compounds	4.41E-09	417	0.00000	0.00001
Cumene	9.65E-08	417	0.00004	0.00018
Di-n-butylphthalate	7.47E-09	417	0.00000	0.00001
Ethylbenzene	1.11E-07	417	0.00005	0.00020
Hexane	1.28E-06	417	0.00053	0.00233
Isooctane	2.46E-07	417	0.00010	0.00045
m-Xylene + p-Xylene	4.35E-07	417	0.00018	0.00079
Methylene Chloride	4.81E-07	417	0.00020	0.00088
Naphthalene	2.72E-08	417	0.00001	0.00005
Nickel (Ni) Compounds	3.38E-08	417	0.00001	0.00006
o-Xylene	1.55E-07	417	0.00006	0.00028
Phenol	3.19E-08	417	0.00001	0.00006
Styrene	4.12E-08	417	0.00002	0.00008
Tetrachloroethene	7.75E-08	417	0.00003	0.00014
Toluene	1.32E-06	417	0.00055	0.00240

Emission factors for Compound #8 were used for mixing and milling

Methodology

Emission Factors from AP-42 draft Section 4.12, 2008.

These calculations are for the maximum potential emissions of each individual HAP considering the compounds used at this source.
Potential Emissions (lb/hr) = Rubber (lb/hr) x EF (lb/lb rubber)
Potential Emissions (ton/yr) = Potential Emissions (lb/hr) x 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (lb/ton)

Extruding

HAP	Worst Case Emission Factor	Potential Rubber Throughput	Potential Emissions	Potential Emissions
	(lb/lb rubber)	(lbs/hr)	(lbs/hr)	(tons/yr)
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	6.58E-08	10,889	0.0007	0.003
1,1-Dichloroethene	7.04E-08	10,889	0.0008	0.0034
1,3-Butadiene	6.01E-08	10,889	0.001	0.003
1,4-Dioxane	1.67E-07	10,889	0.00182	0.00798
2-Butanone	1.15E-07	10,889	0.001	0.005
2-Chloroacetophenone	3.83E-09	10,889	0.000	0.000
2-Methylphenol	9.28E-09	10,889	0.00010	0.00044
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	2.85E-07	10,889	0.00310	0.0136
Acetophenone	8.18E-06	10,889	0.089	0.390
Acrolein	9.10E-08	10,889	0.001	0.00
Aniline	5.52E-09	10,889	0.000	0.000
Benzene	7.51E-08	10,889	0.001	0.004
Benzidine	1.26E-08	10,889	0.00014	0.0006
Biphenyl	3.27E-09	10,889	0.00004	0.00016
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	6.70E-08	10,889	0.001	0.003
Carbon Disulfide	9.06E-08	10,889	0.001	0.004
Chloromethane	5.16E-08	10,889	0.001	0.002
Chromium (Cr) Compounds	7.82E-08	10,889	0.001	0.004
Cobalt (Co) Compounds	1.51E-08	10,889	0.000	0.001
Cumene	1.82E-06	10,889	0.020	0.087
Di-n-butylphthalate	3.65E-07	10,889	0.004	0.017
Dibenzofuran	2.51E-09	10,889	0.000	0.000
Dimethylphthalate	3.32E-09	10,889	0.000	0.000
Ethylbenzene	3.03E-08	10,889	0.000	0.001
Hexachlorobutadiene	1.72E-07	10,889	0.002	0.008
Hexane	8.38E-07	10,889	0.009	0.040
Isooctane	2.36E-08	10,889	0.000	0.001
Isophorone	4.65E-09	10,889	0.000	0.000
m-Xylene + p-Xylene	1.53E-07	10,889	0.002	0.007
Methylene Chloride	2.69E-06	10,889	0.029	0.128
Naphthalene	1.96E-06	10,889	0.021	0.094
Nickel (Ni) Compounds	1.02E-07	10,889	0.001	0.005
o-Xylene	7.55E-08	10,889	0.001	0.004
Phenol	1.73E-07	10,889	0.002	0.008
Styrene	2.38E-08	10,889	0.000	0.001
Tetrachloroethene	7.39E-08	10,889	0.001	0.004
Toluene	8.95E-07	10,889	0.010	0.043

Emission factors for Compound #9 were used for extruding. There is no emission factor for extruding Compound #8.

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
MM BTU/HR <100

Company Name: Nishikawa Cooper, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 324 Morrow Street, Topeka, IN 46571
Minor Source Modification Number: 087-33346-00031
Significant Permit Modification Number: 087-33351-00031
Reviewer: Brian Williams
Date: 6/25/2013

1. Process Description

Emission Unit ID	Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)
CV-5C, CV-6C1, CV-C, CV-8C1, CV-8C2, CV-9C1, and CV-9C2 (7 ovens each rated at 1.59 MMBtu/hr)	11.130
CV-10C1 (2 cure ovens each at 0.15 MMBtu/hr)	0.300
CV-10C2 (4 burners each at 0.102 MMBtu/hr)	0.408
CV-11C2 and CV-11C3 (2 ovens each rated at 0.5 MMBtu/hr)	1.000
5C1 (6 cure ovens each rated at 0.143 MMBtu/hr)	0.858
SDM-C3, SDM-4C2, and SDM-5C2 (6 burners each rated at 0.85 MMBtu/hr)	5.100
SDM-1,C4, SDM-4C3, and SDM-5C3 (6 burners each rated at 0.34 MMBtu/hr)	2.040
SDM-3MH	1.190
SDM-3C1	1.990
SDM-3C2	1.000
SDM-4MH and SDM-5MH (4 burners each rated at 0.375 MMBtu/hr)	1.500
LC-1C1 (8 burners each rated at 0.782 MMBtu/hr)	6.256
LC-1C2 (6 burners each rated at 0.086 MMBtu/hr)	0.516
LC-1MW1 and LC1MW2 (4 burners each rated at 0.205 MMBtu/hr) (AA 31713)	0.820
DHS (AA 32511)	1.188
Two (2) Annealing Line Ovens (each rated at 0.5 MMBtu/hr) (33069 AA)	1.0
SDM-2 (SDM-2MH, SDM-2C1, SDM-2C2, SDM-2C3, SDM-2C4) (33346 MSM)	3.89
Total	**36.30**

2. Combustion Emissions - Criteria Pollutants

		Emission Factor (lbs/MMCF)						
NOx Burner Type	Fuel Heat Value (MMBtu/MMCF)	PM*	PM10*	direct PM2.5	SO_2	NOx**	VOC	CO
Ordinary Burners	1,000	1.9	7.6	7.6	0.6	100	5.5	84.0

* PM emission factor is for filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is for condensable PM10 and filterable PM combined.
** Emission factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100 lbs/MMCF, Low NOx Burners = 50 lbs/MMCF
Emission factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, and 1.4-2, SCC 1-01-006-02, 1-02-006-02, 1-03-006-02, 1-03-006-03. (7/98)

		Potential To Emit (tons/yr)						
Emission Unit ID	Potential Throughput (MMCF/yr)	PM	PM10	direct PM2.5	SO_2	NOx	VOC	CO
CV-5C, CV-6C1, CV-C, CV-8C1, CV-8C2, CV-9C1, and CV-9C2 (7 ovens each rated at 1.59 MMBtu/hr)	97.50	0.09	0.37	0.37	0.03	4.87	0.27	4.09
CV-10C1 (2 cure ovens each at 0.15 MMBtu/hr)	2.63	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.13	0.01	0.11
CV-10C2 (4 burners each at 0.102 MMBtu/hr)	3.57	0.003	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.18	0.01	0.15
CV-11C2 and CV-11C3 (2 ovens each rated at 0.5 MMBtu/hr)	8.76	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.44	0.02	0.37
5C1 (6 cure ovens each rated at 0.143 MMBtu/hr)	7.52	0.007	0.029	0.029	0.0023	0.38	0.021	0.32
SDM-C3, SDM-4C2, and SDM-5C2 (6 burners each rated at 0.85 MMBtu/hr)	44.68	0.042	0.17	0.17	0.013	2.23	0.12	1.88
SDM-1,C4, SDM-4C3, and SDM-5C3 (6 burners each rated at 0.34 MMBtu/hr)	17.87	0.017	0.07	0.07	0.005	0.89	0.05	0.75
SDM-3MH	10.42	0.010	0.04	0.04	0.003	0.52	0.03	0.44
SDM-3C1	17.43	0.017	0.07	0.07	0.005	0.87	0.05	0.73
SDM-3C2	8.76	0.008	0.03	0.03	0.003	0.44	0.02	0.37
SDM-4MH and SDM-5MH (4 burners each rated at 0.375 MMBtu/hr)	13.14	0.012	0.05	0.05	0.004	0.66	0.04	0.55
LC-1C1 (8 burners each rated at 0.782 MMBtu/hr)	54.80	0.052	0.21	0.21	0.016	2.74	0.15	2.30
LC-1C2 (6 burners each rated at 0.086 MMBtu/hr)	4.52	0.004	0.02	0.02	0.001	0.23	0.01	0.19
LC-1MW1 and LC1MW2 (4 burners each rated at 0.205 MMBtu/hr) (AA 31713)	7.18	0.007	0.03	0.03	0.002	0.36	0.02	0.30
DHS (AA 32511)	10.41	0.010	0.04	0.04	0.003	0.52	0.03	0.44
Two (2) Annealing Line Ovens (each rated at 0.5 MMBtu/hr) (33069 AA)	8.76	0.008	0.03	0.03	0.003	0.44	0.02	0.37
SDM-2 (SDM-2MH, SDM-2C1, SDM-2C2, SDM-2C3, SDM-2C4) (33346 MSM)	34.09	0.032	0.13	0.13	0.010	1.70	0.09	1.43
Total	**352.04**	**0.33**	**1.34**	**1.34**	**0.11**	**17.60**	**0.97**	**14.79**

Methodology
Maximum Potential Throughput (MMCF/yr) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 (hrs/yr) x 1 MMCF/1,020 MMBtu
Potential To Emit (tons/year) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lbs/MMCF) x 1 ton/2,000 lbs

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
Continued

3. Combustion Emissions - HAP Pollutants

	Emission Factor (lbs/MMCF)									
	Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene	Cadmium	Chromium	Manganese	Mercury	Nickel
	2.1E-03	1.2E-03	7.5E-02	1.8E+00	3.4E-03	1.1E-03	1.4E-03	3.8E-04	2.6E-04	2.1E-03

	Potential To Emit (tons/yr)									
Emission Unit ID	Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene	Cadmium	Chromium	Manganese	Mercury	Nickel
CV-5C, CV-6C1, CV-C, CV-8C1, CV-8C2, CV-9C1, and CV-9C2 (7 ovens each rated at 1.59 MMBtu/hr)	1.02E-04	5.85E-05	3.66E-03	8.77E-02	1.66E-04	5.36E-05	6.82E-05	1.85E-05	1.27E-05	1.02E-04
CV-10C1 (2 cure ovens each at 0.15 MMBtu/hr)	2.76E-06	1.58E-06	9.86E-05	2.37E-03	4.47E-06	1.45E-06	1.84E-06	4.99E-07	3.42E-07	2.76E-06
CV-10C2 (4 burners each at 0.102 MMBtu/hr)	3.75E-06	2.14E-06	1.34E-04	3.22E-03	6.08E-06	1.97E-06	2.50E-06	6.79E-07	4.65E-07	3.75E-06
CV-11C2 and CV-11C3 (2 ovens each rated at 0.5 MMBtu/hr)	9.20E-06	5.26E-06	3.29E-04	7.88E-03	1.49E-05	4.82E-06	6.13E-06	1.66E-06	1.14E-06	9.20E-06
5C1 (6 cure ovens each rated at 0.143 MMBtu/hr)	7.89E-06	4.51E-06	2.82E-04	6.76E-03	1.28E-05	4.13E-06	5.26E-06	1.43E-06	9.77E-07	7.89E-06
SDM-C3, SDM-4C2, and SDM-5C2 (6 burners each rated at 0.85 MMBtu/hr)	4.69E-05	2.68E-05	1.68E-03	4.02E-02	7.59E-05	2.46E-05	3.13E-05	8.49E-06	5.81E-06	4.69E-05
SDM-1,C4, SDM-4C3, and SDM-5C3 (6 burners each rated at 0.34 MMBtu/hr)	1.88E-05	1.07E-05	6.70E-04	1.61E-02	3.04E-05	9.83E-06	1.25E-05	3.40E-06	2.32E-06	1.88E-05
SDM-3MH	1.09E-05	6.25E-06	3.91E-04	9.38E-03	1.77E-05	5.73E-06	7.30E-06	1.98E-06	1.36E-06	1.09E-05
SDM-3C1	1.83E-05	1.05E-05	6.54E-04	1.57E-02	2.96E-05	9.59E-06	1.22E-05	3.31E-06	2.27E-06	1.83E-05
SDM-3C2	9.20E-06	5.26E-06	3.29E-04	7.88E-03	1.49E-05	4.82E-06	6.13E-06	1.66E-06	1.14E-06	9.20E-06
SDM-4MH and SDM-5MH (4 burners each rated at 0.375 MMBtu/hr)	1.38E-05	7.88E-06	4.93E-04	1.18E-02	2.23E-05	7.23E-06	9.20E-06	2.50E-06	1.71E-06	1.38E-05
LC-1C1 (8 burners each rated at 0.782 MMBtu/hr)	5.75E-05	3.29E-05	2.06E-03	4.93E-02	9.32E-05	3.01E-05	3.84E-05	1.04E-05	7.12E-06	5.75E-05
LC-1C2 (6 burners each rated at 0.086 MMBtu/hr)	4.75E-06	2.71E-06	1.70E-04	4.07E-03	7.68E-06	2.49E-06	3.16E-06	8.59E-07	5.88E-07	4.75E-06
LC-1MW1 and LC1MW2 (4 burners each rated at 0.205 MMBtu/hr) (AA 31713)	7.54E-06	4.31E-06	2.69E-04	6.46E-03	1.22E-05	3.95E-06	5.03E-06	1.36E-06	9.34E-07	7.54E-06
DHS (AA 32511)	1.09E-05	6.24E-06	3.90E-04	9.37E-03	1.77E-05	5.72E-06	7.28E-06	1.98E-06	1.35E-06	1.09E-05
Two (2) Annealing Line Ovens (each rated at 0.5 MMBtu/hr) (33069 AA)	9.20E-06	5.26E-06	3.29E-04	7.88E-03	1.49E-05	4.82E-06	6.13E-06	1.66E-06	1.14E-06	9.20E-06
SDM-2 (SDM-2MH, SDM-2C1, SDM-2C2, SDM-2C3, SDM-2C4) (33346 MSM)	3.58E-05	2.05E-05	1.28E-03	3.07E-02	5.79E-05	1.87E-05	2.39E-05	6.48E-06	4.43E-06	3.58E-05
Total	**3.70E-04**	**2.11E-04**	**1.32E-02**	**3.17E-01**	**5.98E-04**	**1.94E-04**	**2.46E-04**	**6.69E-05**	**4.58E-05**	**3.70E-04**

HAP emission factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-3 and 1.4-4. (7/98)

Total HAP =	**0.33**
Highest Single HAP =	**0.32**
	Hexane

Methodology
Potential To Emit (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lbs/MMCF) x 1 ton/2,000 lbs

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
Continued

4. Combustion Emissions - Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Emission Factor (lbs/MMCF)		
CO2	**CH4**	**N20**
120,000	2.3	2.2

	Potential To Emit (tons/yr)			
Emission Unit ID	**CO2**	**CH4**	**N20**	**CO2e**
CV-5C, CV-6C1, CV-C, CV-8C1, CV-8C2, CV-9C1, and CV-9C2 (7 ovens each rated at 1.59 MMBtu/hr)	5,849.93	0.11	0.11	5,885.53
CV-10C1 (2 cure ovens each at 0.15 MMBtu/hr)	157.68	0.00	0.00	158.64
CV-10C2 (4 burners each at 0.102 MMBtu/hr)	214.44	0.004	0.004	215.75
CV-11C2 and CV-11C3 (2 ovens each rated at 0.5 MMBtu/hr)	525.60	0.01	0.01	528.80
5C1 (6 cure ovens each rated at 0.143 MMBtu/hr)	450.96	0.009	0.008	453.71
SDM-C3, SDM-4C2, and SDM-5C2 (6 burners each rated at 0.85 MMBtu/hr)	2,680.56	0.051	0.049	2,696.87
SDM-1,C4, SDM-4C3, and SDM-5C3 (6 burners each rated at 0.34 MMBtu/hr)	1,072.22	0.021	0.020	1,078.75
SDM-3MH	625.46	0.012	0.011	629.27
SDM-3C1	1,045.94	0.020	0.019	1,052.31
SDM-3C2	525.60	0.010	0.010	528.80
SDM-4MH and SDM-5MH (4 burners each rated at 0.375 MMBtu/hr)	788.40	0.015	0.014	793.20
LC-1C1 (8 burners each rated at 0.782 MMBtu/hr)	3,288.15	0.063	0.060	3,308.16
LC-1C2 (6 burners each rated at 0.086 MMBtu/hr)	271.21	0.005	0.005	272.86
LC-1MW1 and LC1MW2 (4 burners each rated at 0.205 MMBtu/hr) (AA 31713)	430.99	0.008	0.008	433.61
DHS (AA 32511)	624.41	0.012	0.011	628.21
Two (2) Annealing Line Ovens (each rated at 0.5 MMBtu/hr) (33069 AA)	525.60	0.010	0.010	528.80
SDM-2 (SDM-2MH, SDM-2C1, SDM-2C2, SDM-2C3, SDM-2C4) (33346 MSM)	2,045.11	0.039	0.037	2,057.56
Total	**21,122.29**	**0.40**	**0.39**	**21,250.83**

Methodology

The N2O Emission Factor for uncontrolled is 2.2. The N2O Emission Factor for low Nox burner is 0.64.

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Table 1.4-2 SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03.

Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.

Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton

CO2e (tons/yr) = CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr x CO2 GWP (1) + CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr x CH4 GWP (21) + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr x N2O GWP (310).

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Natural Gas
4-Stroke Lean-Burn (4SLB) Engines

Company Name: **Nishikawa Cooper, LLC**
Address City IN Zip: **324 Morrow Street, Topeka, IN 46571**
Minor Source Modification Number: **087-33346-00031**
Significant Permit Modification Number: **087-33351-00031**
Reviewer: **Brian Williams**
Date: **6/25/2013**

Maximum Output Horsepower Rating (hp)	50
Brake Specific Fuel Consumption (BSFC) (Btu/hp-hr)	7500
Maximum Hours Operated per Year (hr/yr)	500
Potential Fuel Usage (MMBtu/yr)	188
High Heat Value (MMBtu/MMscf)	1020
Potential Fuel Usage (MMcf/yr)	0.18

	Pollutant						
Criteria Pollutants	PM*	PM10*	PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)	7.71E-05	9.99E-03	9.99E-03	5.88E-04	4.08E+00	1.18E-01	3.17E-01
Potential Emissions (tons/yr)	7.23E-06	9.36E-04	9.36E-04	5.51E-05	0.38	0.01	0.03

*PM emission factor is for filterable PM-10. PM10 emission factor is filterable PM10 + condensable PM.
PM2.5 emission factor is filterable PM2.5 + condensable PM.

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

Pollutant	Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)	Potential Emissions (tons/yr)
Acetaldehyde	8.36E-03	7.84E-04
Acrolein	5.14E-03	4.82E-04
Benzene	4.40E-04	4.13E-05
Biphenyl	2.12E-04	1.99E-05
1,3-Butadiene	2.67E-04	2.50E-05
Formaldehyde	5.28E-02	4.95E-03
Methanol	2.50E-03	2.34E-04
Hexane	1.10E-03	1.03E-04
Toluene	4.08E-04	3.83E-05
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	2.50E-04	2.34E-05
Xylene	1.84E-04	1.73E-05
	Total	**6.72E-03**

HAP pollutants consist of the eleven highest HAPs included in AP-42 Table 3.2-2.

Methodology
Emission Factors are from AP-42 (Supplement F, July 2000), Table 3.2-2
Potential Fuel Usage (MMBtu/yr) = [Maximum Output Horsepower Rating (hp)] * [Brake Specific Fuel Consumption (Btu/hp-hr)] * [Maximum Hours Operated per Year (hr/yr)] / [1000000 Btu/MMBtu]
Potential Emissions (tons/yr) = [Potential Fuel Usage (MMBtu/yr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)] / [2000 lb/ton]

	Greenhouse Gas (GHG)		
Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)	CO2	CH4	N2O
Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu*	110	1.25	
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf**			2.2
Potential Emission in tons/yr	10.31	0.12	0.00
Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr	10.43		
CO2e Total in tons/yr	12.84		

Methodology
*The CO2 and CH4 emission factors are from Emission Factors are from AP-42 (Supplement F, July 2000), Table 3.2-2
**The N2O emission factor is from AP 42, Table 1.4-2. The N2O Emission Factor for uncontrolled is 2.2. The N2O Emission Factor for low Nox burner is 0.64.
Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.
For CO2 and CH4: Emission (tons/yr) = [Potential Fuel Usage (MMBtu/yr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)] / [2,000 lb/ton]
For N2O: Emission (tons/yr) = [Potential Fuel Usage (MMCF/yr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)] / [2,000 lb/ton]
CO2e (tons/yr) = CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr x CO2 GWP (1) + CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr x CH4 GWP (21) + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr x N20 GWP (310).

Abbreviations
PM = Particulate Matter
PM10 = Particulate Matter (<10 um)
SO2 = Sulfur Dioxide
NOx = Nitrous Oxides
VOC - Volatile Organic Compounds
CO = Carbon Monoxide
CO2 = Cabon Dioxide
CH4 = Methane
N2O = Nitrous Oxide
CO2e = CO2 equivalent emissions

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.
100 N. Senate Avenue • Indianapolis, IN 46204
(800) 451-6027 • (317) 232-8603 • www.idem.IN.gov

Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

SENT VIA U.S. MAIL: CONFIRMED DELIVERY AND SIGNATURE REQUESTED

TO: Michael Hough
Nishikawa Cooper, LLC
324 Morrow Street
Topeka, IN 46571

DATE: November 26, 2013

FROM: Matt Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

SUBJECT: Final Decision
Significant Permit Modification to a Part 70 Operating Permit
087-33351-00031

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:
Steve Folden, Plant Manager
Mrs. Kathy Moore, 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.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.
100 N. Senate Avenue • Indianapolis, IN 46204
(800) 451-6027 • (317) 232-8603 • www.idem.IN.gov

Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

November 26, 2013

TO: LaGrange 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: **Nishikawa Cooper, LLC**
Permit Number: **087-33351-00031**

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 6/13/2013

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	VHAUN 11/26/2013 Nishikawa Cooper LLC 087-33351-00031 FINAL		AFFIX 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**

Line	Article Number	Name, Address, Street and Post Office Address	Postage	Handing Charges	Act. Value (If Registered)	Insured Value	Due Send if COD	R.R. Fee	S.D. Fee	S.H. Fee	Rest. Del. Fee / Remarks
1		Michael Hough Nishikawa Cooper LLC 324 Morrow St Topeka IN 46571 (Source CAATS) Confirmed Delivery									
2		Steve Folden Plant Mgr Nishikawa Cooper LLC 324 Morrow St Topeka IN 46571 *(RO CAATS)*									
3		Mr. Steve Christman NISWMD 2320 W 800 S, P.O. Box 370 Ashley IN 46705 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Topeka Town Council P.O. Box 127 Topeka IN 46571 *(Local Official)*									
5		LaGrange County Health Dept. 304 B Townline Road Lagrange IN 46761 *(Health Department)*									
6		LaGrange County Commissioners 114 W. Michigan St. LaGrange IN 46761 *(Local Official)*									
7		Mrs. Kathy Moore KERAMIDA Environmental, Inc. 401 North College Indianapolis IN 46202 *(Consultant)*									
8		LaGrange County Public Library - Topeka Branch 133 North Main St. Topeka IN 46571 *(Library)*									
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											

Total number of pieces Listed by Sender	Total number of Pieces Received at Post Office	Postmaster, Per (Name of Receiving employee)	The full declaration of value is required on all domestic and international registered mail. The maximum indemnity payable for the reconstruction of nonnegotiable documents under Express Mail document reconstructing insurance is $50,000 per piece subject to a limit of $50, 000 per occurrence. The maximum indemnity payable on Express mil merchandise insurance is $500. The maximum indemnity payable is $25,000 for registered mail, sent with optional postal insurance. See ***Domestic Mail Manual*** **R900, S913**, and **S921** for limitations of coverage on inured and COD mail. See ***International Mail Manual*** for limitations o coverage on international mail. Special handling charges apply only to Standard Mail (A) and Standard Mail (B) parcels.
7			

FACSIMILIE OF PS Form 3877