



# 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](http://www.idem.IN.gov)

**Michael R. Pence**  
Governor

**Carol S. Comer**  
Commissioner

## **NOTICE OF 30-DAY PERIOD FOR PUBLIC COMMENT**

Preliminary Findings Regarding the Renewal of a  
Part 70 Operating Permit

for Kountry Wood Products, LLC in Elkhart County

Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No.: T039-36799-00714

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) has received an application from Kountry Wood Products, LLC located at 352 Shawnee Street, Nappanee, Indiana 46550 for a renewal of its Part 70 Operating Permit issued on December 8, 2011. If approved by IDEM's Office of Air Quality (OAQ), this proposed renewal would allow Kountry Wood Products to continue to operate its existing source.

The applicant intends to construct and operate new equipment that will emit air pollutants; therefore, the permit contains new or different permit conditions. In addition, some conditions from previously issued permits/approvals have been corrected, changed, or removed. These corrections, changes, and removals may include Title I changes. IDEM has reviewed this application and has developed preliminary findings, consisting of a draft permit and several supporting documents, which would allow the applicant to make this change.

A copy of the permit application and IDEM's preliminary findings are available at:

Nappanee Public Library  
157 North Main St.  
Nappanee, IN 46550

and

IDEM Northern Regional Office  
300 N. Michigan Street, Suite 450  
South Bend, IN 46601-1295

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

### **How can you participate in this process?**

The date that this notice is published in a newspaper marks the beginning of a 30-day public comment period. If the 30<sup>th</sup> day of the comment period falls on a day when IDEM offices are closed for business, all comments must be postmarked or delivered in person on the next business day that IDEM is open.

You may request that IDEM hold a public hearing about this draft permit. If adverse comments concerning the **air pollution impact** of this draft permit are received, with a request for a public hearing, IDEM will decide whether or not to hold a public hearing. IDEM could also decide to hold a public meeting instead of, or in addition to, a public hearing. If a public hearing or meeting is held, IDEM will make a separate announcement of the date, time, and location of that hearing or meeting. At a hearing, you would have an opportunity to submit written comments and make verbal comments. At a meeting, you would have an opportunity to submit written comments, ask questions, and discuss any air pollution concerns with IDEM staff.

Comments and supporting documentation, or a request for a public hearing should be sent in writing to IDEM at the address below. If you comment via e-mail, please include your full U.S. mailing address so that you can be added to IDEM's mailing list to receive notice of future action related to this permit. If you do not want to comment at this time, but would like to receive notice of future action related to this permit application, please contact IDEM at the address below. Please refer to permit number T039-36799-00714 in all correspondence.

**Comments should be sent to:**

Allen Reimer  
IDEM, Office of Air Quality  
100 North Senate Avenue  
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251  
(800) 451-6027, ask for extension 3-0863  
Or dial directly: (317) 233-0863  
Fax: (317) 232-6749 attn: Allen Reimer  
E-mail: acreimer@idem.IN.gov

All comments will be considered by IDEM when we make a decision to issue or deny the permit. Comments that are most likely to affect final permit decisions are those based on the rules and laws governing this permitting process (326 IAC 2), air quality issues, and technical issues. IDEM does not have legal authority to regulate zoning, odor, or noise. For such issues, please contact your local officials.

For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM Permit Guide on the Internet at: <http://www.in.gov/idem/5881.htm>; and the Citizens' Guide to IDEM on the Internet at: <http://www.in.gov/idem/6900.htm>.

**What will happen after IDEM makes a decision?**

Following the end of the public comment period, IDEM will issue a Notice of Decision stating whether the permit has been issued or denied. If the permit is issued, it may be different than the draft permit because of comments that were received during the public comment period. If comments are received during the public notice period, the final decision will include a document that summarizes the comments and IDEM's response to those comments. If you have submitted comments or have asked to be added to the mailing list, you will receive a Notice of the Decision. The notice will provide details on how you may appeal IDEM's decision, if you disagree with that decision. The final decision will also be available on the Internet at the address indicated above, at the local library indicated above, at the IDEM Regional Office indicated above, and the IDEM public file room on the 12<sup>th</sup> floor of the Indiana Government Center North, 100 N. Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251.

If you have any questions, please contact your name of my staff at the above address.



Nathan C. Bell, Section Chief  
Permits Branch  
Office of Air Quality



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Michael R. Pence  
Governor

DRAFT

Carol S. Comer  
Commissioner

## Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

**Kountry Wood Products, LLC  
352 Shawnee Street  
Nappanee, Indiana 46550**

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

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

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

Operation Permit No. T039-36799-00714	
Issued by:  Nathan C. Bell, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date:  Expiration Date:

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## SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

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

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

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The Permittee owns and operates a stationary wood processing and finishing plant (kitchen cabinet manufacturing).

Source Address:	352 Shawnee Street, Nappanee, Indiana 46550
General Source Phone Number:	574-773-5673
SIC Code:	2434, 2499
County Location:	Elkhart
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(14)]

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

- (a) One (1) automated cabinet finishing line, constructed in 2011 and modified in 2016, including the following equipment:
  - (1) one (1) stain line, constructed in 2011 and modified in 2016, identified as STL1, with a maximum capacity of 500 cabinets per hour, utilizing computer controlled air-assisted airless spray method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack ACL1.
  - (2) one (1) sealer line, constructed in 2011 and modified in 2016, identified as SL1, with a maximum capacity of 500 cabinets per hour, utilizing computer controlled air-assisted airless spray method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack ACL5.
  - (3) one (1) topcoat line, constructed in 2011 and modified in 2016, identified as TL1, with a maximum capacity of 500 cabinets per hour, utilizing computer controlled air-assisted airless spray method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack ACL11.
  - (4) one (1) touchup booth, constructed in 2011 and modified in 2016, identified as TB1, with a maximum capacity of 50 cabinets per hour, utilizing handheld HVLP method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack TBS1.
  - (5) one (1) topcoat line, approved in 2016 for construction, identified as TL2, with a maximum capacity of 500 cabinets per hour, utilizing computer controlled air-assisted airless spray method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack TL2S.

- (6) one (1) touchup booth, approved in 2016 for construction, identified as TB2, with a maximum capacity of 50 cabinets per hour, utilizing handheld HVLP method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack TB2S.

Acetone is used as a cleanup solvent, with the spent acetone recycled in the solvent recycling collection unit (SR1).

Under the Wood Furniture Manufacturing NESHAP (40 CFR 63 Subpart JJ), the automated cabinet finishing line, is considered part of the existing affected source.

- (b) Woodworking operations, identified as WW1, constructed in 2011 and approved in 2016 for modification, consisting of various woodworking equipment, with a combined maximum process weight rate of 2500 pounds of wood per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by one (1) cyclone in series with a baghouse, identified as DC1, one (1) cyclone in series with a baghouse, identified as DC2, and baghouses DC3, DC4, and DC5, and each exhausting indoors or through stacks DC1S through DC5S, respectively.

#### A.3 Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)][326 IAC 2-7-4(c)][326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

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

- (a) One (1) cold cleaner degreaser parts washing tank, approved in 2016 for construction, identified as PW1, not utilizing a remote solvent reservoir, using a maximum of no more than 145 gallons of degreasing solvent per year, uncontrolled, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-3]
- (b) One (1) spent acetone solvent recycling collection unit, approved in 2016 for construction, identified as SR1, with a maximum rated capacity of 58,035 gallons per year, uncontrolled, and exhausting to the atmosphere. The waste from the unit is shipped offsite for waste processing with the clean solvent returning to the process. [326 IAC 2-2]
- (c) Ten (10) natural gas-fired hot water heaters, constructed in 2011, identified as HW1 through HW10, with a combined total heat input capacity of 4.062 MMBtu/hr. [326 IAC 6-2]
- (d) One (1) natural gas-fired hot water heater, approved for construction in 2016, identified as HW11, with a total heat input capacity of 1.75 MMBtu/hr. [326 IAC 6-2]
- (e) One (1) panel brush cleaner (scuffer/denibber), constructed in 2011, associated with the stain line, with a maximum capacity of 500 parts/hr, controlled by a cyclone in series with a baghouse (DC1), and exhausting through stack DCS1. [326 IAC 2-2]
- (f) One (1) panel brush cleaner (scuffer/denibber), constructed in 2011, associated with the sealer line, with a maximum capacity of 500 parts/hr, controlled by a cyclone in series with a baghouse (DC1), and exhausting through stack DCS1. [326 IAC 2-2]
- (g) One (1) panel brush cleaner (scuffer/denibber), approved in 2016 for construction, identified as PBC1, with a maximum capacity of 500 parts/hr, controlled by a cyclone in series with a baghouse (DC1), and exhausting through stack DCS1. [326 IAC 2-2]

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

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This stationary source also includes the following other insignificant activities which are not specifically regulated, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21):

- (a) One (1) natural gas-fired air make-up unit, constructed in 2011, identified as AM1, with total heat input capacity of 5.775 MMBtu/hr.

- (b) One (1) natural gas-fired air make-up unit, approved in 2016 for construction, identified as AM2, with a total heat input capacity of 1.925 MMBtu/hr.
- (c) Three (3) natural gas-fired radiant space heaters, constructed in 2011, identified as RH1 through RH3, with a combined total heat input capacity of 0.455 MMBtu/hr.
- (d) Three (3) natural gas-fired thermocycler space heaters, approved in 2016 for construction, identified as TC1 through TC3, with a combined total heat input capacity of 1.6 MMBtu/hr.
- (e) One (1) aqueous adhesive application operation, approved in 2016 for construction, identified as AA1, using flow coating for application, with a maximum capacity to coat 500 wood panels/cabinets per hour, uncontrolled, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (f) One (1) panel brush cleaner (scuffer/denibber), approved in 2016 for construction, identified as PBC2, with a maximum capacity of 500 parts/hr, using dry fabric filters as control, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (g) One (1) natural gas-fired emergency generator, manufactured in 1987, approved for installation in 2014, identified as EG1, with a maximum capacity of 160 hp, using no controls, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

Under 40 CFR 63, NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ, this is an existing affected unit.

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

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

- (a) It is a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22);
- (b) It is a source in a source category designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) under 40 CFR 70.3 (Part 70 - Applicability).
- (c) It is an affected source under Title IV (Acid Deposition Control) of the Clean Air Act, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(3);

## SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

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

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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)]

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- (a) This permit, T039-36799-00714, 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 or of permits issued pursuant to Title IV of the Clean Air Act and 326 IAC 21 (Acid Deposition Control).
- (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]

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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]

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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)]

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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)]

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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)]

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- (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 April 15 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 or Northern Regional Office within four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the emergency, or after the emergency was discovered or reasonably should have been discovered;

Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch), or  
Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch)  
Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865  
Northern Regional Office phone: (574) 245-4870; fax: (574) 245-4877.

- (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]**

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- (a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to T039-36799-00714 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, except for permits issued pursuant to Title IV of the Clean Air Act and 326 IAC 21 (Acid Deposition Control)

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

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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]**

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- (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(42). 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] [40 CFR 72]**

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- (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) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-11(b) and 326 IAC 2-7-12(a), administrative Part 70 operating permit amendments and permit modifications for purposes of the acid rain portion of a Part 70 permit shall be governed by regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Clean Air Act. [40 CFR 72]

- (c) 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).

- (d) 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)]**

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- (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]**

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- (a) The Permittee may make any change or changes at the source that are described in 326 IAC 2-7-20(b) or (c) without a prior permit revision, if each of the following conditions is met:
  - (1) The changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act;
  - (2) Any preconstruction approval required by 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 has been obtained;
  - (3) The changes do not result in emissions which exceed the limitations provided in this permit (whether expressed herein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions);
  - (4) The Permittee notifies the:

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

and

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

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

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

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

- (b) The Permittee may make Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes (this term is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(37)) 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.

- (f) This condition does not apply to emission trades of SO<sub>2</sub> or NO<sub>x</sub> under 326 IAC 21 or 326 IAC 10-4.

**B.20 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]**

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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]**

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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]**

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- (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 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]**

- (a) Notification requirements apply to each owner or operator. If the combined amount of regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) to be stripped, removed or disturbed is at least 260 linear feet on pipes or 160 square feet on other facility components, or at least thirty-five (35) cubic feet on all facility components, then the notification requirements of 326 IAC 14-10-3 are mandatory. All demolition projects require notification whether or not asbestos is present.
- (b) The Permittee shall ensure that a written notification is sent on a form provided by the Commissioner at least ten (10) working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or before demolition begins, per 326 IAC 14-10-3, and shall update such notice as necessary, including, but not limited to the following:

- (1) When the amount of affected asbestos containing material increases or decreases by at least twenty percent (20%); or
- (2) If there is a change in the following:
  - (A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;
  - (B) Removal or demolition contractor; or
  - (C) Waste disposal site.
- (c) The Permittee shall ensure that the notice is postmarked or delivered according to the guidelines set forth in 326 IAC 14-10-3(2).
- (d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 14-10-3(3).

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

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

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

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

### C.7 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]

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

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

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

### C.9 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

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

- (a) When required by any condition of this permit, an analog instrument used to measure a parameter related to the operation of an air pollution control device shall have a scale such that the expected maximum reading for the normal range shall be no less than twenty percent (20%) of full scale. 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.11 Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]

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

- (a) The Permittee shall maintain the most recently submitted written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures.
- (b) Upon direct notification by IDEM, OAQ that a specific air pollution episode level is in effect, the Permittee shall immediately put into effect the actions stipulated in the approved ERP for the appropriate episode level. [326 IAC 1-5-3]

C.12 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(11)] [40 CFR 68]

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

C.13 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [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.14 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5][326 IAC 2-7-6]**

- (a) When the results of a stack test performed in conformance with Section C - Performance Testing, of this permit exceed the level specified in any condition of this permit, the Permittee shall submit a description of its response actions to IDEM, OAQ no later than seventy-five (75) days after the date of the test.
- (b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of the test. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one hundred eighty (180) days is not practicable, IDEM, OAQ may extend the retesting deadline.
- (c) IDEM, OAQ reserves the authority to take any actions allowed under law in response to noncompliant stack tests.

The response action documents submitted pursuant to this condition do require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

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

**C.15 Emission Statement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(iii)][326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-7-19(c)][326 IAC 2-6]**  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(1), the Permittee shall submit by July 1 of each year an emission statement covering the previous calendar year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4(c) and shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) Indicate estimated actual emissions of all pollutants listed in 326 IAC 2-6-4(a);
- (2) Indicate estimated actual emissions of regulated pollutants as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(33) ("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.16 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6]  
[326 IAC 2-2][326 IAC 2-3]

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

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- (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.18 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1**

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

**SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS**

**Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Automated Cabinet Finishing Line**

- (a) One (1) automated cabinet finishing line, constructed in 2011 and modified in 2016, including the following equipment:
- (1) one (1) stain line, constructed in 2011 and modified in 2016, identified as STL1, with a maximum capacity of 500 cabinets per hour, utilizing computer controlled air-assisted airless spray method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack ACL1.
  - (2) one (1) sealer line, constructed in 2011 and modified in 2016, identified as SL1, with a maximum capacity of 500 cabinets per hour, utilizing computer controlled air-assisted airless spray method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack ACL5.
  - (3) one (1) topcoat line, constructed in 2011 and modified in 2016, identified as TL1, with a maximum capacity of 500 cabinets per hour, utilizing computer controlled air-assisted airless spray method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack ACL11.
  - (4) one (1) touchup booth, constructed in 2011 and modified in 2016, identified as TB1, with a maximum capacity of 50 cabinets per hour, utilizing handheld HVLP method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack TBS1.
  - (5) one (1) topcoat line, approved in 2016 for construction, identified as TL2, with a maximum capacity of 500 cabinets per hour, utilizing computer controlled air-assisted airless spray method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack TL2S.
  - (6) one (1) touchup booth, approved in 2016 for construction, identified as TB2, with a maximum capacity of 50 cabinets per hour, utilizing handheld HVLP method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack TB2S.

Acetone is used as a cleanup solvent, with the spent acetone recycled in the solvent recycling collection unit (SR1).

Under the Wood Furniture Manufacturing NESHAP (40 CFR 63 Subpart JJ), the automated cabinet finishing line, is considered part of the existing affected source.

The following specifically regulated insignificant activities, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21):

- (b) One (1) spent acetone solvent recycling collection unit, approved in 2016 for construction, identified as SR1, with a maximum rated capacity of 58,035 gallons per year, uncontrolled, and exhausting to the atmosphere. The waste from the unit is shipped offsite for waste processing with the clean solvent returning to the process. [326 IAC 2-2]

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

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

**D.1.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-2-12]**

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-12 (Wood Furniture and Cabinet Coating), when applying surface coatings to wood furniture or wood cabinets in the automated cabinet finishing line, the Permittee

shall apply all coating material, with the exception of no more than ten (10) gallons of coating per day used for touch-up and repair operations, using one (1) or more of the following application systems:

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

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

D.1.2 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Minor Limit for Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) [326 IAC 2-2]

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(a) In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable, the total input of volatile organic compounds (VOC), including coatings, dilution solvents, and cleaning solvents, at the stain line (STL1), sealer line (SL1), topcoat line (TL1), touchup booth (TB1), and the solvent recycling collection unit (SR1) shall not exceed 249 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month. The amount of VOC in waste shipped offsite may be deducted from the reported monthly VOC input.

Compliance with this emission limit shall limit VOC emissions from the stain line (STL1), sealer line (SL1), topcoat line (TL1), touchup booth (TB1), and the solvent recycling collection unit (SR1) to less than 250 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable to the stain line (STL1), sealer line (SL1), topcoat line (TL1), touchup booth (TB1), and the solvent recycling collection unit (SR1).

(b) In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable, the total input of volatile organic compounds (VOC), including coatings, dilution solvents, and cleaning solvents, at the topcoat line (TL2) and the touchup booth (TB2) shall not exceed 248 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month. The amount of VOC in waste shipped offsite may be deducted from the reported monthly VOC input.

Compliance with this emission limit shall limit VOC emissions from the topcoat line (TL2) and touchup booth (TB2) to less than 250 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable to the topcoat line (TL2) and the touchup booth (TB2).

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

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Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), particulate from the automated cabinet finishing line shall be controlled by dry particulate filters, 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)]

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A Preventative Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their 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 [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

### D.1.5 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-2][326 IAC 8-1-4]

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- (a) Compliance with the VOC limitation contained in Conditions D.1.2(a) and (b) shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3) and 326 IAC 8-1-2(a) by preparing or obtaining from the manufacturer the copies of the "as supplied" and "as applied" VOC data sheets or Certified Product Data Sheets. IDEM, OAQ, reserves the authority to determine compliance using Method 24 in conjunction with the analytical procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4.
- (b) If the amount of VOC in the waste collected by the spent acetone solvent recycling collection unit or other waste material that is shipped offsite for recycling or disposal is deducted from the monthly VOC input reported, the Permittee shall determine the VOC content of the waste shipped offsite using one or a combination of the following methods:
  - (1) On-Site Sampling
    - (A) VOC content shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3) by EPA Reference Method 24 and the sampling procedures in 326 IAC 8-1-4 or other methods as approved by the Commissioner.
    - (B) An initial representative sample of the VOC containing waste to be shipped offsite shall be collected just prior to being shipped offsite, and the sample shall be analyzed for VOC content within 30 days of collection.
    - (C) If multiple cleanup solvent waste streams are collected and drummed separately, a sample shall be collected and analyzed from each solvent waste stream.
    - (D) A new representative sample shall be collected and analyzed whenever a change or changes occur(s) that could result in a cumulative 10% or more decrease in the VOC content of the VOC containing waste. Such change could include, but is not limited to, the following:
      - (i) A change in coating selection or formulation, as supplied or as applied, or a change in solvent selection or formulation, or
      - (ii) An operational change in the coating application or cleanup operations.
  - (2) Certified Waste Report: The VOC reported by analysis of an offsite waste processor may be used, provided the report certifies the amount of VOC in the waste.
  - (3) Minimum Assumed VOC content: The VOC content of the waste shipped offsite may be assumed to be equal to the VOC content of the material with the lowest VOC content that could be present in the waste, as determined using the "as supplied" and "as applied" VOC data sheets, for each month.
- (c) IDEM reserves the right to request a representative sample of the VOC containing waste stream and conduct an analysis for VOC content.
- (d) Compliance with the VOC input limitations contained in Condition D.1.2(a) and (b) shall be demonstrated within 30 days of the end of each month. This shall be based on the total volatile organic compound input for the previous month, minus the amount VOC in

the waste shipped out for recycling or disposal, and adding it to previous 11 months total VOC input, minus the amount VOC in the waste shipped out for recycling or disposal, so as to arrive at VOC input for the most recent twelve (12) consecutive month period.

- (e) The VOC input for a month shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC input} = \text{SCL} - \text{SR}$$

Where:

SCL = The total amount of VOC, in tons, delivered to the coating applicators, including coatings, dilution solvents, and cleaning solvents, at the coating booths; and

SR = The total amount of VOC, in tons, shipped out for either recycling or disposal, including coatings, dilution solvents, and cleaning solvents, from the coating booths.

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

#### **D.1.6 Monitoring**

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- (a) Daily inspections shall be performed to verify the placement, integrity and particle loading of the filters. To monitor the performance of the dry filters, weekly observations shall be made of the overspray from the automated cabinet finishing line stacks (ACL1, ACL5, ACL11, TBS1, TL2S, and TB2S) while one or more of the facilities are in operation. If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. 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 response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.
- (b) Monthly inspections shall be performed of the coating emissions from the stacks and the presence of overspray on the rooftops and the nearby ground. When there is a noticeable change in particulate matter emissions, or when evidence of particulate matter emission is observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. 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 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.1.7 Record Keeping Requirements**

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- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.2(a) and (b), the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (5) below. Records maintained for (1) through (5) shall be taken monthly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC limitations established in Condition D.1.2(a) and (b), and to document the quantity of any VOC shipped offsite and deducted from total reported VOC usage. Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within 30 days of the end of each compliance period.
- (1) The VOC content of each coating material and solvent used.
- (2) The amount of coating material and solvent less water used on monthly basis.
- (A) Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used.

- (B) Solvent usage records shall differentiate between those added to coatings and those used as cleanup solvents;
- (3) The cleanup solvent usage for each month;
- (4) The total VOC input for each month and each compliance period; and
- (5) If the amount of VOC in waste material is being deducted from the VOC input as allowed in paragraph (b) of Condition D.1.5, then the following records shall be maintained:
  - (A) The amount of VOC containing waste shipped out to be recycled or disposed each month. If multiple cleanup solvent waste streams are collected and drummed separately, the amount shipped out shall be recorded separately for each used solvent stream.
  - (B) The VOC content of the waste and all records necessary to verify the amount and VOC content of the VOC containing waste shipped out for recycling or disposal.
  - (C) The weight of VOC input, minus the weight of VOC shipped out to be recycled or disposed, for each compliance period.
- (b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.6, the Permittee shall maintain a log of weekly overspray observations, and daily and monthly inspections.
- (c) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

#### D.1.8 Reporting Requirements

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Quarterly summaries of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.1.2(a) and (b) shall be submitted using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, no later than (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 reports submitted by the Permittee 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).

**SECTION D.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS**

**Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]:**

- (b) Woodworking operations, identified as WW1, constructed in 2011 and approved in 2016 for modification, consisting of various woodworking equipment, with a combined maximum process weight rate of 2500 pounds of wood per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by one (1) cyclone in series with a baghouse, identified as DC1, one (1) cyclone in series with a baghouse, identified as DC2, and baghouses DC3, DC4, and DC5, and each exhausting indoors or through stacks DC1S through DC5S, respectively.

The following specifically regulated insignificant activities, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21):

- (e) One (1) panel brush cleaner (scuffer/denibber), constructed in 2011, associated with the stain line, with a maximum capacity of 500 parts/hr, controlled by a cyclone in series with a baghouse (DC1), and exhausting through stack DCS1. [326 IAC 2-2]
- (f) One (1) panel brush cleaner (scuffer/denibber), constructed in 2011, associated with the sealer line, with a maximum capacity of 500 parts/hr, controlled by a cyclone in series with a baghouse (DC1), and exhausting through stack DCS1. [326 IAC 2-2]
- (g) One (1) panel brush cleaner (scuffer/denibber), approved in 2016 for construction, identified as PBC1, with a maximum capacity of 500 parts/hr, controlled by a cyclone in series with a baghouse (DC1), and exhausting through stack DCS1. [326 IAC 2-2]

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

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

**D.2.1 PSD Minor Limitations [326 IAC 2-2]**

- (a) In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable, the PM, PM10, and PM2.5 emissions after control from the woodworking operations and three (3) panel brush cleaners shall be less than the following emission limitations:

Emission Unit	Control Device	PM Limit (lbs/hr)	PM10 Limit (lbs/hr)	PM2.5 Limit (lbs/hr)
WW1 and 3 Panel Brush Cleaners	DC1	5.87	5.87	5.87
WW1	DC2	5.87	5.87	5.87
WW1	DC3	5.87	5.87	5.87

Compliance with these limits shall limit the potential to emit of PM, PM10, and PM2.5 from woodworking operations and three (3) panel brush cleaners controlled by DC1 through DC3 to less than 250 tons per year and shall render 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable to the woodworking units and three (3) panel brush cleaners controlled by DC1 through DC3.

- (b) In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable, the PM, PM10, and PM2.5 emissions after control from the woodworking operations shall be less than the following emission limitations:

Emission Unit	Control Device	PM Limit (lbs/hr)	PM10 Limit (lbs/hr)	PM2.5 Limit (lbs/hr)
---------------	----------------	-------------------	---------------------	----------------------

WW1	DC4	16.15	16.15	16.15
	DC5	2.35	2.35	2.35

Compliance with these limits shall limit the potential to emit of PM, PM10, and PM2.5 from woodworking operations controlled by DC4 and DC5 to less than 250 tons per year and shall render 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable to the woodworking units controlled by DC4 and DC5.

**D.2.2 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]**

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(2), the particulate emissions from the woodworking operations shall not exceed 4.76 pounds per hour based on a process weight rate equal to 1.25 tons of wood per hour (2500 pounds of wood per hour).

The pounds per hour limitation was calculated using the following equation:

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

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

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

A Preventative Maintenance Plan is required for these woodworking operations and their 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 [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]**

**D.2.4 Particulate Control**

- (a) In order to comply with conditions D.2.1(a) and (b) and D.2.2, the baghouses for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the woodworking operations and three (3) panel brush cleaners at all times the woodworking operations and three (3) panel brush cleaners are in operation.
- (b) In the event that bag failure is observed in a multi-compartment baghouse, if operations will continue for ten (10) days or more after the failure is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.

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

**D.2.5 Visible Emissions Notations**

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

- (d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.
- (e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. 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 response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

#### D.2.6 Baghouse Inspections

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Semi-annual inspections shall be performed on all bags controlling the woodworking operations when venting indoors. All defective bags shall be replaced.

#### D.2.7 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

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

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

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

#### D.2.8 Record Keeping Requirements

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- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.5, the Permittee shall maintain records of daily visible emission notations of the baghouse stack exhausts associated with the woodworking operations when venting to the atmosphere. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g., the process did not operate that day).
- (b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.6, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections required under Condition D.2.6 when venting indoors.
- (c) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

**SECTION D.3 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS**

**Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Insignificant Activities**

- (c) Ten (10) natural gas-fired hot water heaters, constructed in 2011, identified as HW1 through HW10, with a combined total heat input capacity of 4.062 MMBtu/hr. [326 IAC 6-2]
- (d) One (1) natural gas-fired hot water heater, approved for construction in 2016, identified as HW11, with a total heat input capacity of 1.75 MMBtu/hr. [326 IAC 6-2]

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

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

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

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Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4(a), the particulate emissions from the natural gas-fired hot water heaters (HW1 through HW11) shall not exceed 0.6 lb/MMBtu.

## SECTION D.4 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

### Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Insignificant Activities

- (a) One (1) cold cleaner degreaser parts washing tank, approved in 2016 for construction, identified as PW1, not utilizing a remote solvent reservoir, using a maximum of no more than 145 gallons of degreasing solvent per year, uncontrolled, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-3]

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

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

#### D.4.1 Cold Cleaner Degreaser Control Equipment and Operating Requirements [326 IAC 8-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Control Equipment and Operating Requirements), for the cold cleaner degreaser parts washing tank (PW1), the Permittee shall:

- (a) Ensure the following control equipment and operating requirements are met:
- (1) Equip the degreaser with a cover.
  - (2) Equip the degreaser with a device for draining cleaned parts.
  - (3) Close the degreaser cover whenever parts are not being handled in the degreaser.
  - (4) Drain cleaned parts for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases;
  - (5) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label that lists the operating requirements in subdivisions (3), (4), (6), and (7).
  - (6) Store waste solvent only in closed containers.
  - (7) Prohibit the disposal or transfer of waste solvent in such a manner that could allow greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent (by weight) to evaporate into the atmosphere.
- (b) Ensure the following additional control equipment and operating requirements are met:
- (1) Equip the degreaser with one (1) of the following control devices if the solvent is heated to a temperature of greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths (48.9) degrees Celsius (one hundred twenty (120) degrees Fahrenheit):
    - (A) A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.
    - (B) A water cover when solvent used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.
    - (C) A refrigerated chiller.
    - (D) Carbon adsorption.
    - (E) An alternative system of demonstrated equivalent or better control as those outlined in clauses (A) through (D) that is approved by the department. An alternative system shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.
  - (2) Ensure the degreaser cover is designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if the solvent is agitated or heated.

- (3) If used, solvent spray:
  - (A) must be a solid, fluid stream; and
  - (B) shall be applied at a pressure that does not cause excessive splashing.

**D.4.2 Material Requirements for Cold Cleaner Degreasers [326 IAC 8-3-8]**

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Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-8 (Material Requirements for Cold Cleaner Degreasers), the Permittee shall not operate a cold cleaning degreaser with a solvent that has a VOC composite partial vapor pressure that exceeds one (1) millimeter of mercury (nineteen-thousandths (0.019) pound per square inch) measured at twenty (20) degrees Celsius (sixty-eight (68) degrees Fahrenheit).

**D.4.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4(9)]**

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

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

**D.4.4 Record Keeping Requirements**

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- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.4.1, the Permittee shall maintain the following records for each purchase of solvent used in the cold cleaner degreasing operations. These records shall be retained on-site or accessible electronically for the most recent three (3) year period and shall be reasonably accessible for an additional two (2) year period.
  - (1) The name and address of the solvent supplier.
  - (2) The date of purchase (or invoice/bill dates of contract servicer indicating service date).
  - (3) The type of solvent purchased.
  - (4) The total volume of the solvent purchased.
  - (5) The true vapor pressure of the solvent measured in millimeters of mercury at twenty (20) degrees Celsius (sixty-eight (68) degrees Fahrenheit).
- (b) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

**SECTION E.1**

**NESHAP**

**Emissions Unit Description: Automated Cabinet Finishing Line**

- (a) One (1) automated cabinet finishing line, constructed in 2011 and modified in 2016, including the following equipment:
- (1) one (1) stain line, constructed in 2011 and modified in 2016, identified as STL1, with a maximum capacity of 500 cabinets per hour, utilizing computer controlled air-assisted airless spray method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack ACL1.
  - (2) one (1) sealer line, constructed in 2011 and modified in 2016, identified as SL1, with a maximum capacity of 500 cabinets per hour, utilizing computer controlled air-assisted airless spray method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack ACL5.
  - (3) one (1) topcoat line, constructed in 2011 and modified in 2016, identified as TL1, with a maximum capacity of 500 cabinets per hour, utilizing computer controlled air-assisted airless spray method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack ACL11.
  - (4) one (1) touchup booth, constructed in 2011 and modified in 2016, identified as TB1, with a maximum capacity of 50 cabinets per hour, utilizing handheld HVLP method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack TBS1.
  - (5) one (1) topcoat line, approved in 2016 for construction, identified as TL2, with a maximum capacity of 500 cabinets per hour, utilizing computer controlled air-assisted airless spray method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack TL2S.
  - (6) one (1) touchup booth, approved in 2016 for construction, identified as TB2, with a maximum capacity of 50 cabinets per hour, utilizing handheld HVLP method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack TB2S.

Acetone is used as a cleanup solvent, with the spent acetone recycled in the solvent recycling collection unit (SR1).

Under the Wood Furniture Manufacturing NESHAP (40 CFR 63 Subpart JJ), the automated cabinet finishing line, is considered part of the existing affected source.

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

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

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

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.1 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, for the emission unit(s) listed above, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJ.

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

E.1.2 National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Requirements [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJ][326 IAC 20-14]

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The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJ (included as Attachment A to the operating permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-14, for the emission unit(s) listed above:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.800(a) through (f)
- (2) 40 CFR 63.801
- (3) 40 CFR 63.802(a) and (b)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.803
- (5) 40 CFR 63.804(a)(1), (2), and (4), (b), (c)(1), (d)(1), (2), and (4), (e)(1), (f)(1), (2), (3), (5), (7), and (8), (f)(1), (2), (3), (5), (7), and (8), and (g)(1), (2), (3), (5), (7), and (8)
- (6) 40 CFR 63.805(a)
- (7) 40 CFR 63.806(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (h), (i), and (j)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.807(a), (b), (c) and (e)
- (9) 40 CFR 63.808
- (10) Tables 1 through 6

**SECTION E.2**

**NESHAP**

**Emissions Unit Description: Emergency Generator**

- (g) One (1) natural gas-fired emergency generator, manufactured in 1987, approved for installation in 2014, identified as EG1, with a maximum capacity of 160 hp, using no controls, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

Under 40 CFR 63, NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ, this is an existing affected unit.

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

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

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

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.1 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, for the emission unit listed above, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.
- (b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.10, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports 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

**E.2.2 Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines NESHAP [326 IAC 20-82]  
[40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]**

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (included as Attachment B to the operating permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82, for the emission unit listed above:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(ii) and (iv)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1) and (c)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6602
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6605
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6612(a) and (b)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.6615
- (9) 40 CFR 63.6620(a), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i)
- (10) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(2), (f), (h), and (j)
- (11) 40 CFR 63.6630(a), (b), (c), and (d)
- (12) 40 CFR 63.6635
- (13) 40 CFR 63.6640(a), (b), (e), and (f)
- (14) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
- (15) 40 CFR 63.6650
- (16) 40 CFR 63.6655
- (17) 40 CFR 63.6660
- (18) 40 CFR 63.6665
- (19) 40 CFR 63.6670

- (20) 40 CFR 63.6675
- (21) Table 2c (item 6)
- (22) Table 4 (item 2)
- (23) Table 6 (item 9)
- (24) Table 8

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT  
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY  
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH  
PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT  
CERTIFICATION**

Source Name: Kountry Wood Products, LLC  
Source Address: 352 Shawnee Street, Nappanee, Indiana 46550  
Part 70 Permit No.: T039-36799-00714

**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: Kountry Wood Products, LLC  
Source Address: 352 Shawnee Street, Nappanee, Indiana 46550  
Part 70 Permit No.: T039-36799-00714

**This form consists of 2 pages**

**Page 1 of 2**

- |   |
|---|
| <p><input type="checkbox"/> This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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 Section); and</li><li>• 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.</li></ul> |
|---|

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 <sub>2</sub> , VOC, NO <sub>x</sub> , CO, Pb, other:
Estimated amount of pollutant(s) emitted during emergency:
Describe the steps taken to mitigate the problem:
Describe the corrective actions/response steps taken:
Describe the measures taken to minimize emissions:
If applicable, describe the reasons why continued operation of the facilities are necessary to prevent imminent injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, substantial loss of capital investment, or loss of product or raw materials of substantial economic value:

Form Completed by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Part 70 Quarterly Report**

Source Name: Kountry Wood Products, LLC  
 Source Address: 352 Shawnee Street, Nappanee, Indiana 46550  
 Part 70 Permit No.: T039-36799-00714  
 Facility: Stain line (STL1), sealer line (SL1), topcoat line (TL1), and touchup booth (TB1)  
 Parameter: Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) input  
 Limit: The total input of volatile organic compounds (VOC), including coatings, dilution solvents, and cleaning solvents, at the stain line (STL1), sealer line (SL1), topcoat line (TL1), touchup booth (TB1), and the solvent recycling collection unit (SR1) shall not exceed 249 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month. The amount of VOC in waste shipped offsite may be deducted from the reported monthly VOC input.

Compliance with this limit shall be determined using the equation in Condition D.1.5(d).

QUARTER: \_\_\_\_\_ YEAR: \_\_\_\_\_

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

- 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 Quarterly Report**

Source Name: Kountry Wood Products, LLC  
Source Address: 352 Shawnee Street, Nappanee, Indiana 46550  
Part 70 Permit No.: T039-36799-00714  
Facility: Topcoat Line (TL2) and touchup booth (TB2)  
Parameter: Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) input  
Limit: The total input of volatile organic compounds (VOC), including coatings, dilution solvents, and cleaning solvents, at the topcoat line (TL2) and the touchup booth (TB2) shall not exceed 248 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month. The amount of VOC in waste shipped offsite may be deducted from the reported monthly VOC input.

Compliance with this limit shall be determined using the equation in Condition D.1.5(d).

QUARTER: \_\_\_\_\_ YEAR: \_\_\_\_\_

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

- 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: Kountry Wood Products, LLC  
 Source Address: 352 Shawnee Street, Nappanee, Indiana 46550  
 Part 70 Permit No.: T039-36799-00714

**Months:** \_\_\_\_\_ **to** \_\_\_\_\_ **Year:** \_\_\_\_\_

<p>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".</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> NO DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD.	
<input type="checkbox"/> THE FOLLOWING DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD	
<b>Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)</b>	
<b>Date of Deviation:</b>	<b>Duration of Deviation:</b>
<b>Number of Deviations:</b>	
<b>Probable Cause of Deviation:</b>	
<b>Response Steps Taken:</b>	
<b>Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)</b>	
<b>Date of Deviation:</b>	<b>Duration of Deviation:</b>
<b>Number of Deviations:</b>	
<b>Probable Cause of Deviation:</b>	
<b>Response Steps Taken:</b>	

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

Form Completed by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

## Attachment A

### Part 70 Operating Permit No: T039-36799-00714

[Downloaded from the eCFR on September 10, 2013]

#### Electronic Code of Federal Regulations

#### Title 40: Protection of Environment

#### PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES

#### Subpart JJ—National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations

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

#### § 63.800 Applicability.

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

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

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

(2) The owner or operator of the source uses no more than 3,000 gallons per rolling 12-month period, for every 12-month period, of coating, gluing, cleaning, and washoff materials at the source, including materials used for source categories other than wood furniture (surface coating), but excluding materials used in routine janitorial or facility grounds maintenance, personal uses by employees or other persons, the use of products for the purpose of maintaining motor vehicles operated by the facility, or the use of toxic chemicals contained in intake water (used for processing or noncontact cooling) or intake air (used either as compressed air or for combustion). A rolling 12-month period includes the previous 12 months of operation. The owner or operator of the source shall maintain records of the total gallons of coating, gluing, cleaning, and washoff materials used each month and the total gallons used each previous month, and upon request submit such records to the Administrator. Because records are needed over the

previous set of 12 months, the owner or operator shall keep monthly records beginning no less than one year before the compliance date specified in § 63.800(e). Records shall be maintained for five years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(j) If the owner or operator, in accordance with 40 CFR 63.804, uses a control system as a means of limiting emissions, in response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in this subpart, you may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for exceedances of such standards that are caused by malfunction, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed, however, if the respondent fails to meet its burden of proving

all the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.

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

(i) The excess emissions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**§ 63.801 Definitions.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Coating* means a protective, decorative, or functional film applied in a thin layer to a surface. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, topcoats, varnishes, sealers, stains, washcoats, basecoats, enamels, inks, and temporary protective coatings. Aerosol spray paints used for touch-up and repair are not considered coatings under this subpart.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Incinerator* means, for the purposes of this industry, an enclosed combustion device that thermally oxidizes volatile organic compounds to CO and CO<sub>2</sub>. This term does not include devices that burn municipal or hazardous waste material.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Strippable spray booth material* means a coating that:

- (1) Is applied to a spray booth wall to provide a protective film to receive over spray during finishing operations;
- (2) That is subsequently peeled off and disposed; and
- (3) By achieving (1) and (2) of this definition reduces or eliminates the need to use organic HAP solvents to clean spray booth walls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Wood furniture* means any product made of wood, a wood product such as rattan or wicker, or an engineered wood product such as particleboard that is manufactured at any facility that is engaged, either in part or in whole, in the manufacture of wood furniture or wood furniture components, including, but not limited to, facilities under any of the following standard industrial classification codes: 2434, 2511, 2512, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2531, 2541, 2599, or 5712.

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

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

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

- (1)  $A_k$  = the area of each natural draft opening (k) in a total enclosure, in square meters.
- (2)  $C_c$  = the VHAP content of a finishing material (c), in kilograms of volatile hazardous air pollutants per kilogram of coating solids (kg VHAP/kg solids), as supplied. Also given in pounds of volatile hazardous air pollutants per pound of coating solids (lb VHAP/lb solids).
- (3)  $C_{aj}$  = the concentration of VHAP in gas stream (j) exiting the control device, in parts per million by volume.
- (4)  $C_{bi}$  = the concentration of VHAP in gas stream (i) entering the control device, in parts per million by volume.
- (5)  $C_{di}$  = the concentration of VHAP in gas stream (i) entering the control device from the affected source, in parts per million by volume.
- (6)  $C_{fk}$  = the concentration of VHAP in uncontrolled gas stream (k) emitted directly to the atmosphere from the affected source, in parts per million by volume.
- (7) E = the emission limit achieved by an emission point or a set of emission points, in kg VHAP/kg solids (lb VHAP/lb solids).
- (8) F = the control device efficiency, expressed as a fraction.
- (9) FV = the average inward face velocity across all natural draft openings in a total enclosure, in meters per hour.
- (10) G = the VHAP content of a contact adhesive, in kg VHAP/kg solids (lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied.
- (11) M = the mass of solids in finishing material used monthly, kg solids/month (lb solids/month).
- (12) N = the capture efficiency, expressed as a fraction.
- (13)  $Q_{aj}$  = the volumetric flow rate of gas stream (j) exiting the control device, in dry standard cubic meters per hour.
- (14)  $Q_{bi}$  = the volumetric flow rate of gas stream (i) entering the control device, in dry standard cubic meters per hour.
- (15)  $Q_{di}$  = the volumetric flow rate of gas stream (i) entering the control device from the emission point, in dry standard cubic meters per hour.
- (16)  $Q_{fk}$  = the volumetric flow rate of uncontrolled gas stream (k) emitted directly to the atmosphere from the emission point, in dry standard cubic meters per hour.
- (17)  $Q_{in\ i}$  = the volumetric flow rate of gas stream (i) entering the total enclosure through a forced makeup air duct, in standard cubic meters per hour (wet basis).
- (18)  $Q_{out\ j}$  = the volumetric flow rate of gas stream (j) exiting the total enclosure through an exhaust duct or hood, in standard cubic meters per hour (wet basis).
- (19) R = the overall efficiency of the control system, expressed as a percentage.
- (20) S = the VHAP content of a solvent, expressed as a weight fraction, added to finishing materials.
- (21) W = the amount of solvent, in kilograms (pounds), added to finishing materials during the monthly averaging period.

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

(23) bc=before control.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### § 63.802 Emission limits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) At all times, the owner or operator must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

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

**§ 63.803 Work practice standards.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) An inspection schedule;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Using normally closed tanks for washoff; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**§ 63.804 Compliance procedures and monitoring requirements.**

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

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

$$E = (M_{c1} C_{c1} + M_{c2} C_{c2} + \dots + M_{cn} C_{cn} + S_1 W_1 + S_2 W_2 + \dots + S_n W_n) / (M_{c1} + M_{c2} + \dots + M_{cn}) \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of § 63.802 (a)(1) or (b)(1) that comply through the procedures established in § 63.804 (a)(2) or (d)(2) shall submit an initial compliance status report, as

required by § 63.807(b), stating that compliant stains, washcoats, sealers, topcoats, basecoats, enamels, and thinners, as applicable, are being used by the affected source.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(D) For compliance with a carbon adsorber, the operating parameters shall be the total regeneration mass stream flow for each regeneration cycle and the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration, or the concentration level of organic compounds exiting the adsorber, unless the owner or operator requests and receives approval from the Administrator to establish other operating parameters.

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

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

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

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

- (i) Submitting a monitoring plan that identifies each operating parameter to be monitored for the capture device and discusses why each parameter is appropriate for demonstrating continuous compliance;
  - (ii) Conducting an initial performance test as required under § 63.7 using the procedures and test methods listed in § 63.7 and § 63.805 (c) and (d) or (e);
  - (iii) Calculating the overall control efficiency (R) following the procedures in § 63.805 (d) or (e); and
  - (iv) Determining those operating conditions critical to determining compliance and establishing one or more operating parameters that will ensure compliance with the standard.
- (A) For compliance with a thermal incinerator, minimum combustion temperature shall be the operating parameter.
- (B) For compliance with a catalytic incinerator equipped with a fixed catalyst bed, the minimum gas temperature both upstream and downstream of the catalyst shall be the operating parameter.
- (C) For compliance with a catalytic incinerator equipped with a fluidized catalyst bed, the minimum gas temperature upstream of the catalyst bed and the pressure drop across the catalyst bed shall be the operating parameters.
- (v) Owners or operators complying with § 63.804(f)(6) shall calculate each site-specific operating parameter value as the arithmetic average of the maximum or minimum operating values as appropriate, that demonstrate compliance with the standards, during the three test runs required by § 63.805(c)(1).
- (7) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of § 63.802 (a)(3) or (b)(3) shall submit an initial compliance status report, as required by § 63.807(b), stating that compliant strippable spray booth coatings are being used by the affected source.
- (8) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the work practice standards in § 63.803 shall submit an initial compliance status report, as required by § 63.807(b), stating that the work practice implementation plan has been developed and procedures have been established for implementing the provisions of the plan.
- (g) *Continuous compliance demonstrations.* (1) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of § 63.802 (a)(1) or (b)(1) that comply through the procedures established in § 63.804 (a)(1) or (d)(1) shall demonstrate continuous compliance by submitting the results of the averaging calculation (Equation 1) for each month within that semiannual period and submitting a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by § 63.807(c).
- (i) The compliance certification shall state that the value of (E), as calculated by Equation 1, is no greater than 1.0 for existing sources or 0.8 for new sources. An affected source is in violation of the standard if E is greater than 1.0 for existing sources or 0.8 for new sources for any month. A violation of the monthly average is a separate violation of the standard for each day of operation during the month, unless the affected source can demonstrate through records that the violation of the monthly average can be attributed to a particular day or days during the period.
  - (ii) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.
- (2) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of § 63.802 (a)(1) or (b)(1) that comply through the procedures established in § 63.804 (a)(2) or (d)(2) shall demonstrate continuous compliance by using compliant coatings and thinners, maintaining records that demonstrate the coatings and thinners are compliant, and submitting a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by § 63.807(c).
- (i) The compliance certification shall state that compliant stains, washcoats, sealers, topcoats, basecoats, enamels, and thinners, as applicable, have been used each day in the semiannual reporting period or should otherwise identify the periods of noncompliance and the reasons for noncompliance. An affected source is in violation of the standard whenever a noncompliant coating, as demonstrated by records or by a sample of the coating, is used.
  - (ii) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.

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

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

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

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

(ii) Using compliant coatings, as determined by the VHAP content of the coating in the reservoir, using compliant thinners, maintaining a viscosity of the coating in the reservoir that is no less than the viscosity of the initial coating by monitoring the viscosity with a viscosity meter or by testing the viscosity of the initial coating and retesting the coating in the reservoir each time solvent is added, maintaining records of solvent additions, and submitting a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by § 63.807(c).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

out-of-control and data are not available for required calculations constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

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

(ii) [Reserved]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**§ 63.805 Performance test methods.**

(a)(1) The EPA Method 311 of appendix A of part 63 shall be used in conjunction with formulation data to determine the VHAP content of the liquid coating. Formulation data shall be used to identify VHAP present in the coating. The EPA Method 311 shall then be used to quantify those VHAP identified through formulation data. The EPA Method 311 shall not be used to quantify HAP such as styrene and formaldehyde that are emitted during the cure. The EPA Method 24 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) shall be used to determine the solids content by weight and the density of coatings. If it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Administrator that a coating does not release VOC or HAP byproducts during the cure, for example, all VOC and HAP present in the coating is solvent, then batch formulation information shall be accepted. The owner or operator of an affected source may request approval from the

Administrator to use an alternative method for determining the VHAP content of the coating. In the event of any inconsistency between the EPA Method 24 or Method 311 test data and a facility's formulation data, that is, if the EPA Method 24/311 value is higher, the EPA Method 24/311 test shall govern unless after consultation, a regulated source could demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data were correct. Sampling procedures shall follow the guidelines presented in "Standard Procedures for Collection of Coating and Ink Samples for VOC Content Analysis by Reference Method 24 and Reference Method 24A," EPA-340/1-91-010. (Docket No. A-93-10, Item No. IV-A-1).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Use the building that houses the process as the enclosure (see § 63.801);

(iii) Use any alternative protocol and test method provided they meet either the requirements of the data quality objective (DQO) approach or the lower confidence level (LCL) approach (see § 63.801);

(iv) Shut down all nonaffected HAP emission point(s) and continue to exhaust fugitive emissions from the affected emission point(s) through any building ventilation system and other room exhausts such as drying ovens. All exhaust air must be vented through stacks suitable for testing; or

(v) Use another methodology approved by the Administrator provided it complies with the EPA criteria for acceptance under part 63, appendix A, Method 301.

(3) Operate the control device with all affected emission points that will subsequently be delivered to the control device connected and operating at maximum production rate;

(4) Determine the efficiency (F) of the control device using the following equation:

$$F = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Q_{di} C_{di} - \sum_{j=1}^p Q_{vj} C_{vj}}{\sum_{i=1}^n Q_{di} C_{di}} \quad (\text{Equation 5})$$

(5) Determine the efficiency (N) of the capture system using the following equation:

$$N = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Q_{di} C_{di}}{\sum_{i=1}^n Q_{di} C_{di} + \sum_{k=1}^p Q_{fk} C_{fk}} \quad (\text{Equation 6})$$

(6) For each affected source complying with § 63.802(a)(1) in accordance with § 63.804(a)(3), compliance is demonstrated if the product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R) such that the value of E<sub>ac</sub> in Equation 2 is no greater than 1.0.

(7) For each new affected source complying with § 63.802(b)(1) in accordance with § 63.804(d)(3), compliance is demonstrated if the product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R) such that the value of E<sub>ac</sub> in Equation 4 is no greater than 0.8.

(8) For each affected source complying with § 63.802(a)(2)(ii) in accordance with § 63.804(c)(2), compliance is demonstrated if the product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R) such that the value of G<sub>ac</sub> in Equation 3 is no greater than 1.0.

(9) For each new affected source complying with § 63.802(b)(2) in accordance with § 63.804(e)(2), compliance is demonstrated if the product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R) such that the value of G<sub>ac</sub> in Equation 3 is no greater than 0.2.

(e) An alternative method to the compliance method in § 63.805(d) is the installation of a permanent total enclosure around the affected emission point(s). A permanent total enclosure presents prima facie evidence that all HAP emissions from the affected emission point(s) are directed to the control device. Each affected source that complies using a permanent total enclosure shall:

(1) Demonstrate that the total enclosure meets the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) (i) through (iv). The owner or operator of an enclosure that does not meet these requirements may apply to the Administrator for approval of the enclosure as a total enclosure on a case-by-case basis. The enclosure shall be considered a total enclosure if it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Administrator that all HAP emissions from the affected emission point(s) are contained and vented to the control device. The requirements for automatic approval are as follows:

(i) The total area of all natural draft openings shall not exceed 5 percent of the total surface area of the total enclosure's walls, floor, and ceiling;

(ii) All sources of emissions within the enclosure shall be a minimum of four equivalent diameters away from each natural draft opening;

(iii) The average inward face velocity (FV) across all natural draft openings shall be a minimum of 3,600 meters per hour as determined by the following procedures:

(A) All forced makeup air ducts and all exhaust ducts are constructed so that the volumetric flow rate in each can be accurately determined by the test methods specified in § 63.805 (c)(2) and (3). Volumetric flow rates shall be calculated without the adjustment normally made for moisture content; and

(B) Determine FV by the following equation:

$$FV = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n Q_{out j} - \sum_{i=1}^p Q_{in i}}{\sum_{k=1}^q A_k} \quad (\text{Equation 7})$$

(iv) All access doors and windows whose areas are not included as natural draft openings and are not included in the calculation of FV shall be closed during routine operation of the process.

(2) Determine the control device efficiency using Equation (5), and the test methods and procedures specified in § 63.805 (c)(1) through (6).

(3) For each affected source complying with § 63.802(a)(1) in accordance with § 63.804(a)(3), compliance is demonstrated if:

(i) The installation of a permanent total enclosure is demonstrated (N=1);

(ii) The value of F is determined from Equation (5); and

(iii) The product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R) such that the value of E<sub>ac</sub> in Equation 2 is no greater than 1.0.

(4) For each new affected source complying with § 63.802(b)(1) in accordance with § 63.804(d)(3), compliance is demonstrated if:

(i) The installation of a permanent total enclosure is demonstrated (N = 1);

(ii) The value of F is determined from Equation (5); and

(iii) The product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R) such that the value of E<sub>ac</sub> in Equation 4 is no greater than 0.8.

(5) For each affected source complying with § 63.802(a)(2)(ii) in accordance with § 63.804(c)(2), compliance is demonstrated if:

(i) The installation of a permanent total enclosure is demonstrated (N=1);

(ii) The value of F is determined from Equation (5); and

(iii) The product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R) such that the value of G<sub>ac</sub> in Equation 3 is no greater than 1.0.

(6) For each new affected source complying with § 63.802(b)(2) in accordance with § 63.804(e)(2), compliance is demonstrated if:

- (i) The installation of a permanent total enclosure is demonstrated (N=1);
- (ii) The value of F is determined from Equation (5); and
- (iii) The product of  $(F \times N)(100)$  yields a value (R) such that the value of  $G_{ac}$  in Equation 3 is no greater than 0.2.

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

**§ 63.806 Recordkeeping requirements.**

(a) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart shall fulfill all recordkeeping requirements of § 63.10 of subpart A, according to the applicability criteria in § 63.800(d) of this subpart.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to the emission limits in § 63.802 of this subpart shall maintain records of the following:

(1) A certified product data sheet for each finishing material, thinner, contact adhesive, and strippable spray booth coating subject to the emission limits in § 63.802; and

(2) The VHAP content, in kg VHAP/kg solids (lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied, of each finishing material and contact adhesive subject to the emission limits in § 63.802; and

(3) The VOC content, in kg VOC/kg solids (lb VOC/lb solids), as applied, of each strippable booth coating subject to the emission limits in § 63.802 (a)(3) or (b)(3).

(4) The formaldehyde content, in lb/gal, as applied, of each finishing material and contact adhesive subject to the emission limits in § 63.802(a)(4) or (b)(4) and chooses to comply with the 400 lb/yr limits on formaldehyde in § 63.802(a)(4) (i) or (b)(4)(i).

(c) The owner or operator of an affected source following the compliance method in § 63.804 (a)(1) or (d)(1) shall maintain copies of the averaging calculation for each month following the compliance date, as well as the data on the quantity of coatings and thinners used that is necessary to support the calculation of E in Equation 1.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected source following the compliance procedures of § 63.804 (f)(3)(ii) and (g)(3)(ii) shall maintain the records required by § 63.806(b) as well as records of the following:

(1) Solvent and coating additions to the continuous coater reservoir;

(2) Viscosity measurements; and

(3) Data demonstrating that viscosity is an appropriate parameter for demonstrating compliance.

(e) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to the work practice standards in § 63.803 of this subpart shall maintain onsite the work practice implementation plan and all records associated with fulfilling the requirements of that plan, including, but not limited to:

(1) Records demonstrating that the operator training program required by § 63.803(b) is in place;

(2) Records collected in accordance with the inspection and maintenance plan required by § 63.803(c);

(3) Records associated with the cleaning solvent accounting system required by § 63.803(d);

(4) [Reserved]

(5) Records associated with the formulation assessment plan required by § 63.803(l); and

- (6) Copies of documentation such as logs developed to demonstrate that the other provisions of the work practice implementation plan are followed.
- (f) The owner or operator of an affected source following the compliance method of § 63.804 (f)(4) or (g)(4) shall maintain copies of the calculations demonstrating that the overall control efficiency (R) of the control system results in the value of  $E_{ac}$  required by Equations 2 or 4, records of the operating parameter values, and copies of the semiannual compliance reports required by § 63.807(d).
- (g) The owner or operator of an affected source following the compliance method of § 63.804 (f)(6) or (g)(6), shall maintain copies of the calculations demonstrating that the overall control efficiency (R) of the control system results in the applicable value of  $G_{ac}$  calculated using Equation 3, records of the operating parameter values, and copies of the semiannual compliance reports required by § 63.807(d).
- (h) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to the emission limits in § 63.802 and following the compliance provisions of § 63.804(f) (1), (2), (3), (5), (7) and (8) and § 63.804(g) (1), (2), (3), (5), (7), and (8) shall maintain records of the compliance certifications submitted in accordance with § 63.807(c) for each semiannual period following the compliance date.
- (i) The owner or operator of an affected source shall maintain records of all other information submitted with the compliance status report required by § 63.9(h) and § 63.807(b) and the semiannual reports required by § 63.807(c).
- (j) The owner or operator of an affected source shall maintain all records in accordance with the requirements of § 63.10(b)(1).
- (k) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation ( *i.e.*, process equipment) or the air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment. The owner or operator shall maintain records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with § 63.802(c), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

[60 FR 62936, Dec. 7, 1995, as amended at 76 FR 72074, Nov. 21, 2011]

**§ 63.807 Reporting requirements.**

- (a) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart shall fulfill all reporting requirements of § 63.7 through § 63.10 of subpart A (General Provisions) according to the applicability criteria in § 63.800(d) of this subpart.
- (b) The owner or operator of an affected source demonstrating compliance in accordance with § 63.804(f) (1), (2), (3), (5), (7) and (8) shall submit the compliance status report required by § 63.9(h) of subpart A (General Provisions) no later than 60 days after the compliance date. The report shall include the information required by § 63.804(f) (1), (2), (3), (5), (7), and (8) of this subpart.
- (c) The owner or operator of an affected source demonstrating compliance in accordance with § 63.804(g)(1), (2), (3), (5), (7), (8), (h)(1), and (h)(3) shall submit a report covering the previous 6 months of wood furniture manufacturing operations.
- (1) The first report shall be submitted 30 calendar days after the end of the first 6-month period following the compliance date.
- (2) Subsequent reports shall be submitted 30 calendar days after the end of each 6-month period following the first report.
- (3) The semiannual reports shall include the information required by § 63.804(g) (1), (2), (3), (5), (7), (8), (h)(1), and (h)(3), a statement of whether the affected source was in compliance or noncompliance, and, if the affected source was in noncompliance, the measures taken to bring the affected source into compliance. If there was a malfunction during the reporting period, the report shall also include the number, duration and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable

emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with § 63.802(c), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

(4) The frequency of the reports required by paragraph (c) of this section shall not be reduced from semiannually regardless of the history of the owner's or operator's compliance status.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected source demonstrating compliance in accordance with § 63.804(g)(4), (6), and (h)(2) of this subpart shall submit the excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report and summary report required by § 63.10(e) of subpart A. The report shall include the monitored operating parameter values required by § 63.804(g) (4) and (6). If the source experiences excess emissions, the report shall be submitted quarterly for at least 1 year after the excess emissions occur and until a request to reduce reporting frequency is approved, as indicated in § 63.10(e)(3)(C). If no excess emissions occur, the report shall be submitted semiannually.

(e) The owner or operator of an affected source required to provide a written notification under § 63.803(1)(4) shall include in the notification one or more statements that explains the reasons for the usage increase. The notification shall be submitted no later than 30 calendar days after the end of the annual period in which the usage increase occurred.

[60 FR 62936, Dec. 7, 1995, as amended at 76 FR 72074, Nov. 21, 2011]

#### **§ 63.808 Implementation and enforcement.**

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.

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

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.800, 63.802, and 63.803(a)(1), (b), (c) introductory text, and (d) through (l).

(2) Approval of alternatives to the monitoring and compliance requirements in §§ 63.804(f)(4)(iv)(D) and (E), 63.804(g)(4)(iii)(C), 63.804(g)(4)(vi), and 63.804(g)(6)(vi).

(3) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart, as well as approval of any alternatives to the specific test methods under §§ 63.805(a), 63.805(d)(2)(v), and 63.805(e)(1).

(4) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(5) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

[68 FR 37354, June 23, 2003]

§§ 63.809-63.819 [Reserved]

**Table 1 to Subpart JJ of Part 63—General Provisions Applicability to Subpart JJ**

Reference	Applies to subpart JJ	Comment
63.1(a)	Yes	
63.1(b)(1)	No	Subpart JJ specifies applicability.
63.1(b)(2)	Yes	
63.1(b)(3)	Yes	
63.1(c)(1)	No	Subpart JJ specifies applicability.
63.1(c)(2)	No	Area sources are not subject to subpart JJ.
63.1(c)(4)	Yes	
63.1(c)(5)	Yes	
63.1(e)	Yes	
63.2	Yes	Additional terms are defined in 63.801(a) of subpart JJ. When overlap between subparts A and JJ occurs, subpart JJ takes precedence.
63.3	Yes	Other units used in subpart JJ are defined in 63.801(b).
63.4	Yes	
63.5	Yes	
63.6(a)	Yes	
63.6(b)(1)	Yes	
63.6(b)(2)	Yes	
63.6(b)(3)	Yes	
63.6(b)(4)	No	May apply when standards are proposed under Section 112(f) of the CAA.
63.6(b)(5)	Yes	
63.6(b)(7)	Yes	
63.6(c)(1)	Yes	
63.6(c)(2)	No	
63.6(c)(5)	Yes	
63.6(e)(1)(i)	No	See § 63.802(c) for general duty requirement.
63.6(e)(1)(ii)	No.	
63.6(e)(1)(iii)	Yes.	
63.6(e)(2)	No	Section reserved.
63.6(e)(3)	No.	
63.6(f)(1)	No	Affected sources complying through the procedures specified in 63.804 (a)(1), (a)(2), (b), (c)(1), (d)(1), (d)(2), (e)(1), and (e)(2) are subject to the emission standards at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.
63.6(f)(2)	Yes	
63.6(f)(3)	Yes	
63.6(g)	Yes	
63.6(h)	No	
63.6 (i)(1)-(i)(3)	Yes	
63.6(i)(4)(i)	Yes	
63.6(i)(4)(ii)	No	
63.6 (i)(5)-(i)(14)	Yes	
63.6(i)(16)	Yes	

Reference	Applies to subpart JJ	Comment
63.6(j)	Yes	
63.7(a)-(d)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.7(e)(1)	No	See § 63.805(a)(1).
63.7(e)(2)-(e)(4)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.8(a)-(b)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.8(c)(1)(i)	No.	
63.8(c)(1)(ii)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.8(c)(1)(iii)	No.	
63.8(c)(2)-(d)(2)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.8(d)(3)	Yes, except for last sentence	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.8(e)-(g)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.9(a)	Yes	
63.9(b)	Yes	Existing sources are required to submit initial notification report within 270 days of the effective date.
63.9(c)	Yes	
63.9(d)	Yes	
63.9(e)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.9(f)	No	
63.9(g)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.9(h)	Yes	63.9(h)(2)(ii) applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.9(i)	Yes	
63.9(j)	Yes	
63.10(a)	Yes	
63.10(b)(1)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)(i)	No.	
63.10(b)(2)(ii)	No	See § 63.806(k) for recordkeeping of occurrence and duration of malfunctions and recordkeeping of actions taken during malfunctions.
63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.10(b)(2)(iv)-(b)(2)(v)	No.	
63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(b)(2)(xiv)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.10(b)(3)	Yes	
63.10(c)(1)-(9)	Yes.	
63.10(c)(10)-(11)	No	See § 63.806(k) for recordkeeping of malfunctions.
63.10(c)(12)-(14)	Yes.	
63.10(c)(15)	No.	
63.10(d)(1)	Yes	
63.10(d)(2)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.10(d)(3)	No	
63.10(d)(4)	Yes	
63.10(d)(5)	No	See § 63.807(c)(3) for reporting of malfunctions.
63.10(e)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.

Reference	Applies to subpart JJ	Comment
63.10(f)	Yes	
63.11	No	
63.12-63.15	Yes	

[60 FR 62936, Dec. 7, 1995, as amended at 76 FR 72074, Nov. 21, 2011]

**Table 2 to Subpart JJ of Part 63—List of Volatile Hazardous Air Pollutants**

Chemical name	CAS No.
Acetaldehyde	75070
Acetamide	60355
Acetonitrile	75058
Acetophenone	98862
2-Acetylaminofluorine	53963
Acrolein	107028
Acrylamide	79061
Acrylic acid	79107
Acrylonitrile	107131
Allyl chloride	107051
4-Aminobiphenyl	92671
Aniline	62533
o-Anisidine	90040
Benzene	71432
Benzidine	92875
Benzotrichloride	98077
Benzyl chloride	100447
Biphenyl	92524
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	117817
Bis (chloromethyl) ether	542881
Bromoform	75252
1,3-Butadiene	106990
Carbon disulfide	75150
Carbon tetrachloride	56235
Carbonyl sulfide	463581
Catechol	120809
Chloroacetic acid	79118
2-Chloroacetophenone	532274
Chlorobenzene	108907
Chloroform	67663
Chloromethyl methyl ether	107302
Chloroprene	126998
Cresols (isomers and mixture)	1319773
o-Cresol	95487
m-Cresol	108394

Chemical name	CAS No.
p-Cresol	106445
Cumene	98828
2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, including salts and esters)	94757
DDE (1,1-Dichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethylene)	72559
Diazomethane	334883
Dibenzofuran	132649
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96128
Dibutylphthalate	84742
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941
Dichloroethyl ether (Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether)	111444
1,3-Dichloropropene	542756
Diethanolamine	111422
N,N-Dimethylaniline	121697
Diethyl sulfate	64675
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	119904
4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	60117
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	119937
Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	79447
N,N-Dimethylformamide	68122
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	57147
Dimethyl phthalate	131113
Dimethyl sulfate	77781
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol, and salts	534521
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142
1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)	123911
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667
Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106898
1,2-Epoxybutane	106887
Ethyl acrylate	140885
Ethylbenzene	100414
Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)	51796
Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)	75003
Ethylene dibromide (Dibromoethane)	106934
Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	107062
Ethylene glycol	107211
Ethylene oxide	75218
Ethylenethiourea	96457
Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)	75343
Formaldehyde	50000
Glycolethers <sup>a</sup>	
Hexachlorobenzene	118741
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	87683

Chemical name	CAS No.
Hexachloroethane	67721
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate	822060
Hexamethylphosphoramide	680319
Hexane	110543
Hydrazine	302012
Hydroquinone	123319
Isophorone	78591
Maleic anhydride	108316
Methanol	67561
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74839
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	74873
Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-Trichloroethane)	71556
Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)	78933
Methylhydrazine	60344
Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)	74884
Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)	108101
Methyl isocyanate	624839
Methyl methacrylate	80626
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634044
4,4'-Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline)	101144
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	75092
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (MDI)	101688
4,4'-Methylenedianiline	101779
Naphthalene	91203
Nitrobenzene	98953
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92933
4-Nitrophenol	100027
2-Nitropropane	79469
N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	684935
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59892
Phenol	108952
p-Phenylenediamine	106503
Phosgene	75445
Phthalic anhydride	85449
Polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclors)	1336363
Polycyclic Organic Matter <sup>b</sup>	
1,3-Propane sultone	1120714
beta-Propiolactone	57578
Propionaldehyde	123386
Propoxur (Baygon)	114261
Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)	78875
Propylene oxide	75569
1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)	75558

Chemical name	CAS No.
Quinone	106514
Styrene	100425
Styrene oxide	96093
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1746016
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	127184
Toluene	108883
2,4-Toluediamine	95807
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584849
o-Toluidine	95534
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005
Trichloroethylene	79016
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95954
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062
Triethylamine	121448
Trifluralin	1582098
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	540841
Vinyl acetate	108054
Vinyl bromide	593602
Vinyl chloride	75014
Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene)	75354
Xylenes (isomers and mixture)	1330207
o-Xylene	95476
m-Xylene	108383
p-Xylene	106423

<sup>a</sup> Includes mono- and di-ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycols and triethylene glycol; R-(OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-OR where:

n = 1, 2, or 3,

R = alkyl or aryl groups

R' = R, H, or groups which, when removed, yield glycol ethers with the structure: R-(OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-OH. Polymers are excluded from the glycol category.

<sup>b</sup> Includes organic compounds with more than one benzene ring, and which have a boiling point greater than or equal to 100°C.

[63 FR 71381, Dec. 28, 1998]

**Table 3 to Subpart JJ of Part 63—Summary of Emission Limits**

Emission point	Existing source	New source
Finishing Operations:		

Emission point	Existing source	New source
(a) Achieve a weighted average VHAP content across all coatings (maximum kg VHAP/kg solids [lb VHAP/lb solids], as applied)	<sup>a</sup> 1.0	<sup>a</sup> 0.8
(b) Use compliant finishing materials (maximum kg VHAP/kg solids [lb VHAP/lb solids], as applied):		
—stains	<sup>a</sup> 1.0	<sup>a</sup> 1.0
—washcoats	<sup>a,b</sup> 1.0	<sup>a,b</sup> 0.8
—sealers	<sup>a</sup> 1.0	<sup>a</sup> 0.8
—topcoats	<sup>a</sup> 1.0	<sup>a</sup> 0.8
—basecoats	<sup>a,b</sup> 1.0	<sup>a,b</sup> 0.8
—enamels	<sup>a,b</sup> 1.0	<sup>a,b</sup> 0.8
—thinners (maximum percent VHAP allowable); or	10.0	10.0
(c) As an alternative, use control device; or	<sup>c</sup> 1.0	<sup>c</sup> 0.8
(d) Use any combination of (a), (b), and (c)	1.0	0.8
Cleaning Operations:		
Strippable spray booth material (maximum VOC content, kg VOC/kg solids [lb VOC/lb solids])	0.8	0.8
Contact Adhesives:		
(a) Use compliant contact adhesives (maximum kg VHAP/kg solids [lb VHAP/lb solids], as applied) based on following criteria:		
i. For aerosol adhesives, and for contact adhesives applied to nonporous substrates	<sup>d</sup> NA	<sup>d</sup> NA
ii. For foam adhesives used in products that meet flammability requirements	1.8	0.2
iii. For all other contact adhesives (including foam adhesives used in products that do not meet flammability requirements); or	1.0	0.2
(b) Use a control device	<sup>e</sup> 1.0	<sup>e</sup> 0.2
All Finishing Operations and Contact Adhesives:		
(a) Achieve total free formaldehyde emissions across all finishing operations and contact adhesives, lb per rolling 12 month period, as applied	400	400
(b) Use coatings and contact adhesives only if they are low-formaldehyde coatings and contact adhesives	<sup>f</sup> 1.0	<sup>f</sup> 1.0

<sup>a</sup> The limits refer to the VHAP content of the coating, as applied.

<sup>b</sup> Washcoats, basecoats, and enamels must comply with the limits presented in this table if they are purchased premade, that is, if they are not formulated onsite by thinning other finishing materials. If they are formulated onsite, they must be formulated using compliant finishing materials, i.e., those that meet the limits specified in this table, and thinners containing no more than 3.0 percent VHAP by weight.

<sup>c</sup> The control device must operate at an efficiency that is equivalent to no greater than 1.0 kilogram (or 0.8 kilogram) of VHAP being emitted from the affected emission source per kilogram of solids used.

<sup>d</sup> There is no limit on the VHAP content of these adhesives.

<sup>e</sup> The control device must operate at an efficiency that is equivalent to no greater than 1.0 kilogram (or 0.2 kilogram) of VHAP being emitted from the affected emission source per kilogram of solids used.

<sup>f</sup> The limits refer to the formaldehyde content by weight of the coating or contact adhesive, as specified on certified product data sheets.

[60 FR 62936, Dec. 7, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 30260, June 3, 1997; 76 FR 72073, Nov. 21, 2011]

**Table 4 to Subpart JJ of Part 63—Pollutants Excluded From Use in Cleaning and Washoff Solvents**

Chemical name	CAS No.
4-Aminobiphenyl	92671
Styrene oxide	96093
Diethyl sulfate	64675
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59892
Dimethyl formamide	68122
Hexamethylphosphoramide	680319
Acetamide	60355
4,4'-Methylenedianiline	101779
o-Anisidine	90040
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1746016
Beryllium salts	
Benzidine	92875
N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	684935
Bis (chloromethyl) ether	542881
Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride	79447
Chromium compounds (hexavalent)	
1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)	75558
Arsenic and inorganic arsenic compounds	99999904
Hydrazine	302012
1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine	57147
Beryllium compounds	7440417
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96128
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759
Cadmium compounds	
Benzo (a) pyrene	50328
Polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclors)	1336363
Heptachlor	76448
3,3'-Dimethyl benzidine	119937
Nickel subsulfide	12035722
Acrylamide	79061
Hexachlorobenzene	118741
Chlordane	57749
1,3-Propane sultone	1120714
1,3-Butadiene	106990
Nickel refinery dust	
2-Acetylaminoflourine	53963
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	53963
Lindane (hexachlorocyclohexane, gamma)	58899
2,4-Toluene diamine	95807
Dichloroethyl ether (Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether)	111444
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667

Chemical name	CAS No.
Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene)	8001352
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	119904
Formaldehyde	50000
4,4'-Methylene bis (2-chloroaniline)	101144
Acrylonitrile	107131
Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106934
DDE (1,1-p-chlorophenyl 1-2 dichloroethylene)	72559
Chlorobenzilate	510156
Dichlorvos	62737
Vinyl chloride	75014
Coke Oven Emissions	
Ethylene oxide	75218
Ethylene thiourea	96457
Vinyl bromide (bromoethene)	593602
Selenium sulfide (mono and di)	7488564
Chloroform	67663
Pentachlorophenol	87865
Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)	51796
Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	107062
Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)	78875
Carbon tetrachloride	56235
Benzene	71432
Methyl hydrazine	60344
Ethyl acrylate	140885
Propylene oxide	75569
Aniline	62533
1,4-Dichlorobenzene(p)	106467
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	117817
o-Toluidine	95534
Propoxur	114261
1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)	123911
Acetaldehyde	75070
Bromoform	75252
Captan	133062
Epichlorohydrin	106898
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	75092
Dibenz (ah) anthracene	53703
Chrysene	218019
Dimethyl aminoazobenzene	60117
Benzo (a) anthracene	56553
Benzo (b) fluoranthene	205992
Antimony trioxide	1309644

Chemical name	CAS No.
2-Nitropropane	79469
1,3-Dichloropropene	542756
7, 12-Dimethylbenz(a) anthracene	57976
Benz(c) acridine	225514
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193395
1,2:7,8-Dibenzopyrene	189559

[63 FR 71382, Dec. 28, 1998]

**Table 5 to Subpart JJ of Part 63—List of VHAP of Potential Concern Identified by Industry**

CAS No.	Chemical name	EPA de minimis, tons/yr
68122	Dimethyl formamide	1.0
50000	Formaldehyde	0.2
75092	Methylene chloride	4.0
79469	2-Nitropropane	1.0
78591	Isophorone	0.7
1000425	Styrene monomer	1.0
108952	Phenol	0.1
111422	Dimethanolamine	5.0
109864	2-Methoxyethanol	10.0
111159	2-Ethoxyethyl acetate	10.0

[63 FR 71382, Dec. 28, 1998]

**Table 6 to Subpart JJ of Part 63—VHAP of Potential Concern**

CAS No.	Chemical name	EPA de minimis, tons/yr*
92671	4-Aminobiphenyl	1.0
96093	Styrene oxide	1.0
64675	Diethyl sulfate	1.0
59892	N-Nitrosomorpholine	1.0
68122	Dimethyl formamide	1.0
680319	Hexamethylphosphoramide	0.01
60355	Acetamide	1.0
101779	4,4'-Methylenedianiline	1.0
90040	o-Anisidine	1.0
1746016	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	0.0000006
92875	Benzidine	0.00003
684935	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	0.00002
542881	Bis(chloromethyl) ether	0.00003
79447	Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride	0.002
75558	1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)	0.0003
57147	1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine	0.0008
96128	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.001

CAS No.	Chemical name	EPA de minimis, tons/yr*
62759	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	0.0001
50328	Benzo (a) pyrene	0.001
1336363	Polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclors)	0.0009
76448	Heptachlor	0.002
119937	3,3'-Dimethyl benzidine	0.001
79061	Acrylamide	0.002
118741	Hexachlorobenzene	0.004
57749	Chlordane	0.005
1120714	1,3-Propane sultone	0.003
106990	1,3-Butadiene	0.007
53963	2-Acetylaminoflourine	0.0005
91941	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	0.02
58899	Lindane (hexachlorocyclohexane, gamma)	0.005
95807	2,4-Toluene diamine	0.002
111444	Dichloroethyl ether (Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether)	0.006
122667	1,2—Diphenylhydrazine	0.009
8001352	Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene)	0.006
121142	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.002
119904	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	0.01
50000	Formaldehyde	0.2
101144	4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	0.02
107131	Acrylonitrile	0.03
106934	Ethylene dibromide(1,2-Dibromoethane)	0.01
72559	DDE (1,1-p-chlorophenyl 1-2 dichloroethylene)	0.01
510156	Chlorobenzilate	0.04
62737	Dichlorvos	0.02
75014	Vinyl chloride	0.02
75218	Ethylene oxide	0.09
96457	Ethylene thiourea	0.06
593602	Vinyl bromide (bromoethene)	0.06
67663	Chloroform	0.09
87865	Pentachlorophenol	0.07
51796	Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)	0.08
107062	Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	0.08
78875	Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)	0.1
56235	Carbon tetrachloride	0.1
71432	Benzene	0.2
140885	Ethyl acrylate	0.1
75569	Propylene oxide	0.5
62533	Aniline	0.1
106467	1,4-Dichlorobenzene(p)	0.3
88062	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	0.6
117817	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	0.5
95534	o-Toluidine	0.4

CAS No.	Chemical name	EPA de minimis, tons/yr*
114261	Propoxur	2.0
79016	Trichloroethylene	1.0
123911	1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)	0.6
75070	Acetaldehyde	0.9
75252	Bromoform	2.0
133062	Captan	2.0
106898	Epichlorohydrin	2.0
75092	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	4.0
127184	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	4.0
53703	Dibenz (ah) anthracene	0.01
218019	Chrysene	0.01
60117	Dimethyl aminoazobenzene	1.0
56553	Benzo (a) anthracene	0.01
205992	Benzo (b) fluoranthene	0.01
79469	2-Nitropropane	1.0
542756	1,3-Dichloropropene	1.0
57976	7,12-Dimethylbenz (a) anthracene	0.01
225514	Benz(c)acridine	0.01
193395	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.01
189559	1,2:7,8-Dibenzopyrene	0.01
79345	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.03
91225	Quinoline	0.0006
75354	Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene)	0.04
87683	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.09
82688	Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintobenzene)	0.03
78591	Isophorone	0.7
79005	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.1
74873	Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	1.0
67721	Hexachloroethane	0.5
1582098	Trifluralin	0.9
1319773	Cresols/Cresylic acid (isomers and mixture)	1.0
108394	m-Cresol	1.0
75343	Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)	1.0
95487	o-Cresol	1.0
106445	p-Cresol	1.0
74884	Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)	1.0
100425	Styrene	1.0
107051	Allyl chloride	1.0
334883	Diazomethane	1.0
95954	2,4,5—Trichlorophenol	1.0
133904	Chloramben	1.0
106887	1,2—Epoxybutane	1.0
108054	Vinyl acetate	1.0
126998	Chloroprene	1.0

CAS No.	Chemical name	EPA de minimis, tons/yr*
123319	Hydroquinone	1.0
92933	4-Nitrobiphenyl	1.0
56382	Parathion	0.1
13463393	Nickel Carbonyl	0.1
60344	Methyl hydrazine	0.006
151564	Ethylene imine	0.0003
77781	Dimethyl sulfate	0.1
107302	Chloromethyl methyl ether	0.1
57578	beta-Propiolactone	0.1
100447	Benzyl chloride	0.04
98077	Benzotrichloride	0.0006
107028	Acrolein	0.04
584849	2,4-Toluene diisocyanate	0.1
75741	Tetramethyl lead	0.01
78002	Tetraethyl lead	0.01
12108133	Methylcyclopentadienyl manganese	0.1
624839	Methyl isocyanate	0.1
77474	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.1
62207765	Fluomine	0.1
10210681	Cobalt carbonyl	0.1
79118	Chloroacetic acid	0.1
534521	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol, and salts	0.1
101688	Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate	0.1
108952	Phenol	0.1
62384	Mercury, (acetato-o) phenyl	0.01
98862	Acetophenone	1.0
108316	Maleic anhydride	1.0
532274	2-Chloroacetophenone	0.06
51285	2,4-Dinitrophenol	1.0
109864	2-Methoxy ethanol	10.0
98953	Nitrobenzene	1.0
74839	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	10.0
75150	Carbon disulfide	1.0
121697	N,N-Dimethylaniline	1.0
106514	Quinone	5.0
123386	Propionaldehyde	5.0
120809	Catechol	5.0
85449	Phthalic anhydride	5.0
463581	Carbonyl sulfide	5.0
132649	Dibenzofurans	5.0
100027	4-Nitrophenol	5.0
540841	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	5.0
111422	Diethanolamine	5.0
822060	Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate	5.0

CAS No.	Chemical name	EPA de minimis, tons/yr*
	Glycol ethers <sup>a</sup>	5.0
	Polycyclic organic matter <sup>b</sup>	0.01

\* These values are based on the de minimis levels provided in the proposed rulemaking pursuant to section 112(g) of the Act using a 70-year lifetime exposure duration for all VHAP. Default assumptions and the de minimis values based on inhalation reference doses (RfC) are not changed by this adjustment.

<sup>a</sup> Except for ethylene glycol butyl ether, ethylene glycol ethyl ether (2-ethoxy ethanol), ethylene glycol hexyl ether, ethylene glycol methyl ether (2-methoxyethanol), ethylene glycol phenyl ether, ethylene glycol propyl ether, ethylene glycol mono-2-ethylhexyl ether, diethylene glycol butyl ether, diethylene glycol ethyl ether, diethylene glycol methyl ether, diethylene glycol hexyl ether, diethylene glycol phenyl ether, diethylene glycol propyl ether, triethylene glycol butyl ether, triethylene glycol ethyl ether, triethylene glycol methyl ether, triethylene glycol propyl ether, ethylene glycol butyl ether acetate, ethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate, and diethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate.

<sup>b</sup> Except for benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, 7,12-dimethylbenz(a)anthracene, benz(c)acridine, chrysene, dibenz(ah) anthracene, 1,2:7,8-dibenzopyrene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, but including dioxins and furans.

[63 FR 71383, Dec. 28, 1998]

## Attachment B

### Part 70 Operating Permit No: T039-36799-00714

[Downloaded from the eCFR on July 23, 2014]

#### Electronic Code of Federal Regulations

#### Title 40: Protection of Environment

#### PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES

#### 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.

(f) The emergency stationary RICE listed in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section are not subject to this subpart. The stationary RICE must meet the definition of an emergency stationary RICE in §63.6675, which includes operating according to the provisions specified in §63.6640(f).

(1) Existing residential emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) and that do not operate for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).

(2) Existing commercial emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) and that do not operate for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).

(3) Existing institutional emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) and that do not operate for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008; 78 FR 6700, Jan. 30, 2013]

**§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 that does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(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 that does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(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;

(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; 78 FR 6700, Jan. 30, 2013]

**§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, operating limitations and other requirements 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, operating limitations, and other requirements 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, operating limitations, and other requirements 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; 78 FR 6701, Jan. 30, 2013]

### **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 and other requirements 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 and other requirements 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.

[78 FR 6701, Jan. 30, 2013]

**§63.6603 What emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements 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 2b to this subpart that apply to you.

(b) If you own or operate an existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP that meets either paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section, you do not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations specified in Table 2d of this subpart. Existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP that meet either paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section must meet the management practices that are shown for stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 300 HP in Table 2d of this subpart.

(1) The area source is located in an area of Alaska that is not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS).

(2) The stationary RICE is located at an area source that meets paragraphs (b)(2)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this section.

(i) The only connection to the FAHS is through the Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS), or the stationary RICE operation is within an isolated grid in Alaska that is not connected to the statewide electrical grid referred to as the Alaska Railbelt Grid.

(ii) At least 10 percent of the power generated by the stationary RICE on an annual basis is used for residential purposes.

(iii) The generating capacity of the area source is less than 12 megawatts, or the stationary RICE is used exclusively for backup power for renewable energy.

(c) If you own or operate an existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located on an offshore vessel that is an area source of HAP and is a nonroad vehicle that is an Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) source as defined in 40 CFR 55.2, you do not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations specified in Table 2d of this subpart. You must meet all of the following management practices:

(1) Change oil every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. 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.

(2) Inspect and clean air filters every 750 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(3) Inspect fuel filters and belts, if installed, every 750 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(4) Inspect all flexible hoses every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(d) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is certified to the Tier 1 or Tier 2 emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 89.112 and that is subject to an enforceable state or local standard that requires the engine to be replaced no later than June 1, 2018, you may until January 1, 2015, or 12 years after the installation date of the engine (whichever is later), but not later than June 1, 2018, choose to comply with the management practices that are shown for stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 300 HP in Table 2d of this subpart instead of the applicable emission limitations in Table 2d, operating limitations in Table 2b, and crankcase ventilation system requirements in §63.6625(g). You must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2d and operating limitations in Table 2b that apply for non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions by January 1, 2015, or 12 years after the installation date of the engine (whichever is later), but not later than June 1, 2018. You must also comply with the crankcase ventilation system requirements in §63.6625(g) by January 1, 2015, or 12 years after the installation date of the engine (whichever is later), but not later than June 1, 2018.

(e) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is certified to the Tier 3 (Tier 2 for engines above 560 kilowatt (kW)) emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 89.112, you may comply with the requirements under this part by meeting the requirements for Tier 3 engines (Tier 2 for engines above 560 kW) in 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII instead of the emission limitations and other requirements that would otherwise apply under this part for existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(f) An existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP must meet the definition of remote stationary RICE in §63.6675 on the initial compliance date for the engine, October 19, 2013, in order to be considered a remote stationary RICE under this subpart. Owners and operators of existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP that meet the definition of remote stationary RICE in §63.6675 of this subpart as of October 19, 2013 must evaluate the status of their stationary RICE every 12 months. Owners and operators must keep records of the initial and annual evaluation of the status of the engine. If the evaluation indicates that the stationary RICE no longer meets the definition of remote stationary RICE in §63.6675 of this subpart, the owner or operator must comply with all of the requirements for existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE within 1 year of the evaluation.

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12866, Mar. 9, 2011; 78 FR 6701, Jan. 30, 2013]

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

(a) 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.

(b) Beginning January 1, 2015, if you own or operate an existing emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP and a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel and operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted.

(c) Beginning January 1, 2015, if you own or operate a new emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP and a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder located at a major source of HAP that uses diesel fuel and operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii), you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted.

(d) Existing CI stationary RICE located in Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, at area sources in areas of Alaska that meet either §63.6603(b)(1) or §63.6603(b)(2), or are on offshore vessels that meet §63.6603(c) are exempt from the requirements of this section.

[78 FR 6702, Jan. 30, 2013]

### **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, operating limitations, and other requirements 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, as amended at 78 FR 6702, Jan. 30, 2013]

### **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. The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load for the stationary RICE listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) New non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(3) New non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(4) New non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(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, unless otherwise specified in this subpart.

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

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

Where:

$C_i$  = concentration of carbon monoxide (CO), total hydrocarbons (THC), or formaldehyde at the control device inlet,

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

R = percent reduction of CO, THC, or formaldehyde emissions.

(2) You must normalize the CO, THC, 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<sub>2</sub>). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO<sub>2</sub> concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO<sub>2</sub> correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO<sub>2</sub> correction 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:

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

Where:

$F_o$  = Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate  $CO_2$  volume 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, dsm3/J (dscf/106 Btu).

$F_c$  = Ratio of the volume of  $CO_2$  produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm3/J (dscf/106 Btu)

(ii) Calculate the  $CO_2$  correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent  $O_2$ , as follows:

$$X_{CO_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

$X_{CO_2}$  =  $CO_2$  correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent  $O_2$ —15 percent  $O_2$ , the defined  $O_2$  correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the CO, THC, and formaldehyde gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent  $O_2$  using  $CO_2$  as follows:

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

Where:

$C_{adj}$  = Calculated concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde adjusted to 15 percent  $O_2$ .

$C_d$  = Measured concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde, uncorrected.

$X_{CO_2}$  =  $CO_2$  correction factor, percent.

$\%CO_2$  = Measured  $CO_2$  concentration 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; 78 FR 6702, Jan. 30, 2013]

**§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 O<sub>2</sub> or CO<sub>2</sub> according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section. If you are meeting a requirement to reduce CO emissions, the CEMS must be installed at both the inlet and outlet of the control device. If you are meeting a requirement to limit the concentration of CO, the CEMS must be installed at the outlet of the control device.

(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<sub>2</sub> concentration.

(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 (6) 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)(ii) 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 stationary RICE located at an area 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.
- (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 (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 that meet either §63.6603(b)(1) or §63.6603(b)(2) do not have to meet the requirements of this paragraph (g). Existing CI engines located on offshore vessels that meet §63.6603(c) do not have to meet the requirements of this paragraph (g).

- (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 business 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 business 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 business 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 business 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; 78 FR 6703, Jan. 30, 2013]

**§63.6630 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements?**

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirement 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.

(d) Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more can demonstrate initial compliance with the formaldehyde emission limit by testing for THC instead of formaldehyde. The testing must be conducted according to the requirements in Table 4 of this subpart. The average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the performance test must be equal to or greater than 30 percent.

(e) The initial compliance demonstration required for existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year must be conducted according to the following requirements:

(1) The compliance demonstration must consist of at least three test runs.

(2) Each test run must be of at least 15 minute duration, except that each test conducted using the method in appendix A to this subpart must consist of at least one measurement cycle and include at least 2 minutes of test data phase measurement.

(3) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO concentration or CO percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO emissions using one of the CO measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart, or using appendix A to this subpart.

(4) If you are demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure THC emissions using Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(5) You must measure O<sub>2</sub> using one of the O<sub>2</sub> measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O<sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO or THC concentration.

(6) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO or THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO or THC emissions and O<sub>2</sub> emissions simultaneously at the inlet and outlet of the control device.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 78 FR 6704, Jan. 30, 2013]

### **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, operating limitations, and other requirements?**

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirements 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) The annual compliance demonstration required for existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year must be conducted according to the following requirements:

- (1) The compliance demonstration must consist of at least one test run.
  - (2) Each test run must be of at least 15 minute duration, except that each test conducted using the method in appendix A to this subpart must consist of at least one measurement cycle and include at least 2 minutes of test data phase measurement.
  - (3) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO concentration or CO percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO emissions using one of the CO measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart, or using appendix A to this subpart.
  - (4) If you are demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure THC emissions using Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
  - (5) You must measure O<sub>2</sub> using one of the O<sub>2</sub> measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O<sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO or THC concentration.
  - (6) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO or THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO or THC emissions and O<sub>2</sub> emissions simultaneously at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
  - (7) If the results of the annual compliance demonstration show that the emissions exceed the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart, the stationary RICE must be shut down as soon as safely possible, and appropriate corrective action must be taken (e.g., repairs, catalyst cleaning, catalyst replacement). The stationary RICE must be retested within 7 days of being restarted and the emissions must meet the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart. If the retest shows that the emissions continue to exceed the specified levels, the stationary RICE must again be shut down as soon as safely possible, and the stationary RICE may not operate, except for purposes of startup and testing, until the owner/operator demonstrates through testing that the emissions do not exceed the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart.
- (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) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE, you must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.
- (1) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(2) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraphs (f)(3) and (4) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (f)(2).

(i) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. 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 calendar year.

(ii) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.

(iii) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

(3) Emergency stationary RICE located at major sources of HAP may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, 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.

(4) Emergency stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section. Except as provided in paragraphs (f)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

(i) Prior to May 3, 2014, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response to generate income for a facility, or to otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if the engine is operated as part of a peak shaving (load management program) with the local distribution system operator and the power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local distribution system.

(ii) The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.

(B) The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.

(C) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.

(D) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.

(E) The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the

engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

[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; 78 FR 6704, Jan. 30, 2013]

### **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).

(i) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is certified to the Tier 1 or Tier 2 emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 89.112 and subject to an enforceable state or local standard requiring engine replacement and you intend to meet management practices rather than emission limits, as specified in §63.6603(d), you must submit a notification by March 3, 2013, stating that you intend to use the provision in §63.6603(d) and identifying the state or local regulation that the engine is subject to.

[73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51591, Aug. 20, 2010; 78 FR 6705, Jan. 30, 2013]

### **§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.

(h) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP that operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), you must submit an annual report according to the requirements in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The report must contain the following information:

(i) Company name and address where the engine is located.

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

(iii) Engine site rating and model year.

(iv) Latitude and longitude of the engine in decimal degrees reported to the fifth decimal place.

(v) Hours operated for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vi) Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vii) Hours spent for operation for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii). The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine.

(viii) If there were no deviations from the fuel requirements in §63.6604 that apply to the engine (if any), a statement that there were no deviations from the fuel requirements during the reporting period.

(ix) If there were deviations from the fuel requirements in §63.6604 that apply to the engine (if any), information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations, and the corrective action taken.

(2) The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year.

(3) The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) ([www.epa.gov/cdx](http://www.epa.gov/cdx)). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010; 78 FR 6705, Jan. 30, 2013]

#### **§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) through (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 engine is used for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) or §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes.

(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; 78 FR 6706, Jan. 30, 2013]

#### **§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:

*Alaska Railbelt Grid* means the service areas of the six regulated public utilities that extend from Fairbanks to Anchorage and the Kenai Peninsula. These utilities are Golden Valley Electric Association; Chugach Electric Association; Matanuska Electric Association; Homer Electric Association; Anchorage Municipal Light & Power; and the City of Seward Electric System.

*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.

*Backup power for renewable energy* means an engine that provides backup power to a facility that generates electricity from renewable energy resources, as that term is defined in Alaska Statute 42.45.045(l)(5) (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

*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<sub>2</sub>.

*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 reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition. 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.

- (1) The stationary RICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. 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.
- (2) The stationary RICE is operated under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in §63.6640(f).

(3) The stationary RICE operates as part of a financial arrangement with another entity in situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition only as allowed in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) and §63.6640(f)(4)(i) or (ii).

*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<sub>2</sub>.

*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<sub>x</sub>) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO<sub>2</sub>, 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<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>.

*Remote stationary RICE* means stationary RICE meeting any of the following criteria:

(1) Stationary RICE located in an offshore area that is beyond the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast of the United States that is in direct contact with the open seas and beyond the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters.

(2) Stationary RICE located on a pipeline segment that meets both of the criteria in paragraphs (2)(i) and (ii) of this definition.

(i) A pipeline segment with 10 or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy and no buildings with four or more stories within 220 yards (200 meters) on either side of the centerline of any continuous 1-mile (1.6 kilometers) length of pipeline. Each separate dwelling unit in a multiple dwelling unit building is counted as a separate building intended for human occupancy.

(ii) The pipeline segment does not lie within 100 yards (91 meters) of either a building or a small, well-defined outside area (such as a playground, recreation area, outdoor theater, or other place of public assembly) that is occupied by 20 or more persons on at least 5 days a week for 10 weeks in any 12-month period. The days and weeks need not be consecutive. The building or area is considered occupied for a full day if it is occupied for any portion of the day.

(iii) For purposes of this paragraph (2), the term pipeline segment means all parts of those physical facilities through which gas moves in transportation, including but not limited to pipe, valves, and other appurtenance attached to pipe, compressor units, metering stations, regulator stations, delivery stations, holders, and fabricated assemblies. Stationary RICE located within 50 yards (46 meters) of the pipeline segment providing power for equipment on a pipeline segment are part of the pipeline segment. Transportation of gas means the gathering, transmission, or distribution of gas by pipeline, or the storage of gas. A building is intended for human occupancy if its primary use is for a purpose involving the presence of humans.

(3) Stationary RICE that are not located on gas pipelines and that have 5 or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy and no buildings with four or more stories within a 0.25 mile radius around the engine. A building is intended for human occupancy if its primary use is for a purpose involving the presence of humans.

*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<sub>x</sub> (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 P 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; 78 FR 6706, Jan. 30, 2013]

**Table 1a to 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. <sup>1</sup>
	b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub>	

<sup>1</sup> 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 1b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed SI 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major 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:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .
1. existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions 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 existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> 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. <sup>1</sup>
2. existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions 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.
existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> and not using NSCR.	

<sup>1</sup>Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(f) for a different temperature range.

[78 FR 6706, Jan. 30, 2013]

**Table 2a to 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 <sub>2</sub> . 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 <sub>2</sub> until 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. <sup>1</sup>
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 <sub>2</sub>	

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
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 <sub>2</sub>	

<sup>1</sup>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 2b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and CI 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 CI Stationary RICE >500 HP**

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 CI 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; and existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .
1. New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst; and New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde 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. <sup>1</sup>
2. Existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP complying with the requirement to limit or reduce 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 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. <sup>1</sup>
3. New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst; and	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.
New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst; and	

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .
existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP complying with the requirement to limit or reduce the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst.	

<sup>1</sup>Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(f) for a different temperature range.

[78 FR 6707, Jan. 30, 2013]

**Table 2c to 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 <sup>1</sup>	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. <sup>2</sup> b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. <sup>3</sup>	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. <sup>3</sup>
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. <sup>2</sup> b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. <sup>3</sup>	
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 <sub>2</sub> .	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
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 <sub>2</sub> ; 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 <sub>2</sub> ; or b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
6. Emergency stationary SI RICE and black start stationary SI RICE. <sup>1</sup>	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>2</sup> b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. <sup>3</sup>	
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; <sup>2</sup> b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. <sup>3</sup>	
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; <sup>2</sup> b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. <sup>3</sup>	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
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 <sub>2</sub> .	
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 <sub>2</sub> .	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> .	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 177 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> .	

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) or (j) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2c of this subpart.

<sup>3</sup>Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[78 FR 6708, Jan. 30, 2013, as amended at 78 FR 14457, Mar. 6, 2013]

**Table 2d to 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; <sup>1</sup> b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	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.
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 <sub>2</sub> ; 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 <sub>2</sub> ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
4. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE. <sup>2</sup>	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup>	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
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. <sup>2</sup>	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup> ; b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and c. Inspect all hoses and 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; <sup>1</sup>	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; 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; <sup>1</sup>	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; 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 remote stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup>	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	

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 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	Install an oxidation catalyst to reduce HAP emissions from the stationary RICE.	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup>	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB remote stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup>	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	Install NSCR to reduce HAP emissions from the stationary RICE.	
13. Non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup> b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	

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 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	

<sup>1</sup>Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) or (j) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of this subpart.

<sup>2</sup>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.

[78 FR 6709, Jan. 30, 2013]

**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 >500 HP located at major sources; new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at major sources; and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at major sources	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. <sup>1</sup>
2. 4SRB stationary RICE ≥5,000 HP located at major sources	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. <sup>1</sup>
3. Stationary RICE >500 HP located at major sources and new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at major sources	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. <sup>1</sup>
4. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first.
5. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP that are limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first.

<sup>1</sup>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.

[78 FR 6711, Jan. 30, 2013]

**Table 4 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Performance Tests**

As stated in §§63.6610, 63.6611, 63.6620, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary RICE:

Table 4 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Performance Tests

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. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and		(a) For CO and O <sub>2</sub> measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter <i>and</i> the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1, the duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4.
		ii. Measure the O <sub>2</sub> at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) <sup>ac</sup> (heated probe not necessary)	(b) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		iii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) ASTM D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) <sup>abc</sup> (heated probe not necessary) or Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4	(c) The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
2. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. reduce formaldehyde emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and		(a) For formaldehyde, O <sub>2</sub> , and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line (‘3-point long line’). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter <i>and</i> the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, the duct may be sampled at ‘3-point long line’; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
		ii. Measure O <sub>2</sub> at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) <sup>a</sup> (heated probe not necessary)	(a) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde or THC 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-3, or Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03 <sup>a</sup>	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or THC concentration.
		iv. If demonstrating compliance with the formaldehyde percent reduction requirement, 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 <sup>a</sup> , 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 <sub>2</sub> , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. If demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, measure THC at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7	(a) THC concentration must be at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , 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 . . .
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/location of traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; and		(a) For formaldehyde, CO, O <sub>2</sub> , and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter <i>and</i> the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, the duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O <sub>2</sub> concentration 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-2, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) <sup>a</sup> (heated probe not necessary)	(a) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or CO 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-3, or Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03 <sup>a</sup>	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or CO 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 <sup>a</sup> , 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 <sub>2</sub> , 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-4, ASTM Method D6522-00 (2005) <sup>ac</sup> , Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03 <sup>a</sup>	(a) CO concentration must be at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

<sup>a</sup>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.

<sup>b</sup>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.

[79 FR 11290, Feb. 27, 2014]

**Table 5 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Emission Limitations, Operating Limitations, and Other Requirements**

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, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	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, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	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, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
4. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of CO, and not using oxidation catalyst	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 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, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O <sub>2</sub> or CO <sub>2</sub> at 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, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of CO, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O <sub>2</sub> or CO <sub>2</sub> at 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	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, or the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent; and

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
		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	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 or the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent; 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. 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 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. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , 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.
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 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. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , 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.
11. 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 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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
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. 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 <sub>2</sub> , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.
13. Existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install an oxidation catalyst	i. You have conducted an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.6630(e) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 93 percent or more, or the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> ;
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b), or you have installed equipment to automatically shut down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1350 °F.
14. Existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install NSCR	i. You have conducted an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.6630(e) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 75 percent or more, the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 270 ppmvd at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , or the average reduction of emissions of THC is 30 percent or more;
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b), or you have installed equipment to automatically shut down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250 °F.

[78 FR 6712, Jan. 30, 2013]

**Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations, and Other Requirements**

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 <sup>a</sup> ; and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		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.
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 <sup>a</sup> ; 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, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP	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
		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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
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, or to demonstrate that the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent. <sup>a</sup>
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 <sup>a</sup> ; 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 <sup>a</sup> ; 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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
<p>9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary RICE &lt;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 stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, 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 &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year, and existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are remote stationary RICE</p>	<p>a. Work or Management practices</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>10. Existing stationary CI RICE &gt;500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions, or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using oxidation catalyst</p>	<p>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</p>
		<p>ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and</p>
		<p>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.</p>
<p>11. Existing stationary CI RICE &gt;500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions, or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst</p>	<p>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</p>
		<p>ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and</p>

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		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	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst	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 operating limitation established during the performance test.
13. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using an oxidation catalyst	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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
<p>14. Existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Install an oxidation catalyst</p>	<p>i. Conducting annual compliance demonstrations as specified in §63.6640(c) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 93 percent or more, or the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>; and either                      ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b), reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the limitation of greater than 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F for the catalyst inlet temperature; or                      iii. Immediately shutting down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1350 °F.</p>
<p>15. Existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Install NSCR</p>	<p>i. Conducting annual compliance demonstrations as specified in §63.6640(c) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 75 percent or more, the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 270 ppmvd at 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>, or the average reduction of emissions of THC is 30 percent or more; and either                      ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b), reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the limitation of greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F for the catalyst inlet temperature; or                      iii. Immediately shutting down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250 °F.</p>

<sup>a</sup>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.

[78 FR 6715, Jan. 30, 2013]

**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 . . .
<p>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 &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE &gt;300 HP located at an area source of HAP; new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE &gt;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</p>	<p>Compliance report</p>	<p>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 periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or</p>	<p>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 engines that are limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations.</p>
		<p>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</p>	<p>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).</p>
		<p>c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(c)(4).</p>	<p>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Report</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.</p>
		<p>b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and</p>	<p>i. See item 2.a.i.</p>
		<p>c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.</p>	<p>i. See item 2.a.i.</p>
<p>3. Existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>Compliance report</p>	<p>a. The results of the annual compliance demonstration, if conducted during the reporting period.</p>	<p>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(1)-(5).</p>

For each . . .	You must submit a . . .	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
4. Emergency stationary RICE that operate or are contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operate for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(4)( ii)	Report	a. The information in §63.6650(h)(1)	i. annually according to the requirements in §63.6650(h)(2)-(3).

[78 FR 6719, Jan. 30, 2013]

**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.	
§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.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§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.
§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	No	
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements	No	
§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 COMS.
§63.8(c)(6)-(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§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.
§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.	

<b>General provisions citation</b>	<b>Subject of citation</b>	<b>Applies to subpart</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes	Except that the most recent 2 years of data do not have to be retained on site.
§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 malfunction reports	No.	
§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, as amended at 78 FR 6720, Jan. 30, 2013]

**Appendix A—Protocol for Using an Electrochemical Analyzer to Determine Oxygen and Carbon Monoxide Concentrations From Certain Engines**

**1.0 Scope and Application. What is this Protocol?**

This protocol is a procedure for using portable electrochemical (EC) cells for measuring carbon monoxide (CO) and oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) concentrations in controlled and uncontrolled emissions from existing stationary 4-stroke lean burn and 4-stroke rich burn reciprocating internal combustion engines as specified in the applicable rule.

**1.1 Analytes. What does this protocol determine?**

This protocol measures the engine exhaust gas concentrations of carbon monoxide (CO) and oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>).

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
Carbon monoxide (CO)	630-08-0	Minimum detectable limit should be 2 percent of the nominal range or 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive.
Oxygen (O <sub>2</sub> )	7782-44-7	

**1.2 Applicability. When is this protocol acceptable?**

This protocol is applicable to 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ. Because of inherent cross sensitivities of EC cells, you must not apply this protocol to other emissions sources without specific instruction to that effect.

**1.3 Data Quality Objectives. How good must my collected data be?**

Refer to Section 13 to verify and document acceptable analyzer performance.

**1.4 Range. What is the targeted analytical range for this protocol?**

The measurement system and EC cell design(s) conforming to this protocol will determine the analytical range for each gas component. The nominal ranges are defined by choosing up-scale calibration gas concentrations near the maximum anticipated flue gas concentrations for CO and O<sub>2</sub>, or no more than twice the permitted CO level.

**1.5 Sensitivity. What minimum detectable limit will this protocol yield for a particular gas component?**

The minimum detectable limit depends on the nominal range and resolution of the specific EC cell used, and the signal to noise ratio of the measurement system. The minimum detectable limit should be 2 percent of the nominal range or 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive.

**2.0 Summary of Protocol**

In this protocol, a gas sample is extracted from an engine exhaust system and then conveyed to a portable EC analyzer for measurement of CO and O<sub>2</sub> gas concentrations. This method provides measurement system performance specifications and sampling protocols to ensure reliable data. You may use additions to, or modifications of vendor supplied measurement systems (e.g., heated or unheated sample lines, thermocouples, flow meters, selective gas scrubbers, etc.) to meet the design specifications of this protocol. Do not make changes to the measurement system from the as-verified configuration (Section 3.12).

**3.0 Definitions**

*3.1 Measurement System.* The total equipment required for the measurement of CO and O<sub>2</sub> concentrations. The measurement system consists of the following major subsystems:

*3.1.1 Data Recorder.* A strip chart recorder, computer or digital recorder for logging measurement data from the analyzer output. You may record measurement data from the digital data display manually or electronically.

*3.1.2 Electrochemical (EC) Cell.* A device, similar to a fuel cell, used to sense the presence of a specific analyte and generate an electrical current output proportional to the analyte concentration.

*3.1.3 Interference Gas Scrubber.* A device used to remove or neutralize chemical compounds that may interfere with the selective operation of an EC cell.

*3.1.4 Moisture Removal System.* Any device used to reduce the concentration of moisture in the sample stream so as to protect the EC cells from the damaging effects of condensation and to minimize errors in measurements caused by the scrubbing of soluble gases.

*3.1.5 Sample Interface.* The portion of the system used for one or more of the following: sample acquisition; sample transport; sample conditioning or protection of the EC cell from any degrading effects of the engine exhaust effluent; removal of particulate matter and condensed moisture.

*3.2 Nominal Range.* The range of analyte concentrations over which each EC cell is operated (normally 25 percent to 150 percent of up-scale calibration gas value). Several nominal ranges can be used for any given cell so long as the calibration and repeatability checks for that range remain within specifications.

*3.3 Calibration Gas.* A vendor certified concentration of a specific analyte in an appropriate balance gas.

*3.4 Zero Calibration Error.* The analyte concentration output exhibited by the EC cell in response to zero-level calibration gas.

*3.5 Up-Scale Calibration Error.* The mean of the difference between the analyte concentration exhibited by the EC cell and the certified concentration of the up-scale calibration gas.

*3.6 Interference Check.* A procedure for quantifying analytical interference from components in the engine exhaust gas other than the targeted analytes.

*3.7 Repeatability Check.* A protocol for demonstrating that an EC cell operated over a given nominal analyte concentration range provides a stable and consistent response and is not significantly affected by repeated exposure to that gas.

*3.8 Sample Flow Rate.* The flow rate of the gas sample as it passes through the EC cell. In some situations, EC cells can experience drift with changes in flow rate. The flow rate must be monitored and documented during all phases of a sampling run.

*3.9 Sampling Run.* A timed three-phase event whereby an EC cell's response rises and plateaus in a sample conditioning phase, remains relatively constant during a measurement data phase, then declines during a refresh phase. The sample conditioning phase exposes the EC cell to the gas sample for a length of time sufficient to reach a constant response. The measurement data phase is the time interval during which gas sample measurements can be made that meet the acceptance criteria of this protocol. The refresh phase then purges the EC cells with CO-free air. The refresh phase replenishes requisite O<sub>2</sub> and moisture in the electrolyte reserve and provides a mechanism to de-gas or desorb any interference gas scrubbers or filters so as to enable a stable CO EC cell response. There are four primary types of sampling runs: pre-sampling calibrations; stack gas sampling; post-sampling calibration checks; and measurement system repeatability checks. Stack gas sampling runs can be chained together for extended evaluations, providing all other procedural specifications are met.

*3.10 Sampling Day.* A time not to exceed twelve hours from the time of the pre-sampling calibration to the post-sampling calibration check. During this time, stack gas sampling runs can be repeated without repeated recalibrations, providing all other sampling specifications have been met.

*3.11 Pre-Sampling Calibration/Post-Sampling Calibration Check.* The protocols executed at the beginning and end of each sampling day to bracket measurement readings with controlled performance checks.

*3.12 Performance-Established Configuration.* The EC cell and sampling system configuration that existed at the time that it initially met the performance requirements of this protocol.

#### **4.0 Interferences.**

When present in sufficient concentrations, NO and NO<sub>2</sub> are two gas species that have been reported to interfere with CO concentration measurements. In the likelihood of this occurrence, it is the protocol user's responsibility to employ and properly maintain an appropriate CO EC cell filter or scrubber for removal of these gases, as described in Section 6.2.12.

#### **5.0 Safety. [Reserved]**

#### **6.0 Equipment and Supplies.**

##### **6.1 What equipment do I need for the measurement system?**

The system must maintain the gas sample at conditions that will prevent moisture condensation in the sample transport lines, both before and as the sample gas contacts the EC cells. The essential components of the measurement system are described below.

##### **6.2 Measurement System Components.**

*6.2.1 Sample Probe.* A single extraction-point probe constructed of glass, stainless steel or other non-reactive material, and of length sufficient to reach any designated sampling point. The sample probe must be designed to prevent plugging due to condensation or particulate matter.

*6.2.2 Sample Line.* Non-reactive tubing to transport the effluent from the sample probe to the EC cell.

*6.2.3 Calibration Assembly (optional).* A three-way valve assembly or equivalent to introduce calibration gases at ambient pressure at the exit end of the sample probe during calibration checks. The assembly must be designed such that only stack gas or calibration gas flows in the sample line and all gases flow through any gas path filters.

*6.2.4 Particulate Filter (optional).* Filters before the inlet of the EC cell to prevent accumulation of particulate material in the measurement system and extend the useful life of the components. All filters must be fabricated of materials that are non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

*6.2.5 Sample Pump.* A leak-free pump to provide undiluted sample gas to the system at a flow rate sufficient to minimize the response time of the measurement system. If located upstream of the EC cells, the pump must be constructed of a material that is non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

*6.2.8 Sample Flow Rate Monitoring.* An adjustable rotameter or equivalent device used to adjust and maintain the sample flow rate through the analyzer as prescribed.

*6.2.9 Sample Gas Manifold (optional).* A manifold to divert a portion of the sample gas stream to the analyzer and the remainder to a by-pass discharge vent. The sample gas manifold may also include provisions for introducing calibration gases directly to the analyzer. The manifold must be constructed of a material that is non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

*6.2.10 EC cell.* A device containing one or more EC cells to determine the CO and O<sub>2</sub> concentrations in the sample gas stream. The EC cell(s) must meet the applicable performance specifications of Section 13 of this protocol.

*6.2.11 Data Recorder.* A strip chart recorder, computer or digital recorder to make a record of analyzer output data. The data recorder resolution (i.e., readability) must be no greater than 1 ppm for CO; 0.1 percent for O<sub>2</sub>; and one degree (either °C or °F) for temperature. Alternatively, you may use a digital or analog meter having the same resolution to observe and manually record the analyzer responses.

**6.2.12 Interference Gas Filter or Scrubber.** A device to remove interfering compounds upstream of the CO EC cell. Specific interference gas filters or scrubbers used in the performance-established configuration of the analyzer must continue to be used. Such a filter or scrubber must have a means to determine when the removal agent is exhausted. Periodically replace or replenish it in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

## **7.0 Reagents and Standards. What calibration gases are needed?**

**7.1 Calibration Gases.** CO calibration gases for the EC cell must be CO in nitrogen or CO in a mixture of nitrogen and O<sub>2</sub>. Use CO calibration gases with labeled concentration values certified by the manufacturer to be within ±5 percent of the label value. Dry ambient air (20.9 percent O<sub>2</sub>) is acceptable for calibration of the O<sub>2</sub> cell. If needed, any lower percentage O<sub>2</sub> calibration gas must be a mixture of O<sub>2</sub> in nitrogen.

**7.1.1 Up-Scale CO Calibration Gas Concentration.** Choose one or more up-scale gas concentrations such that the average of the stack gas measurements for each stack gas sampling run are between 25 and 150 percent of those concentrations. Alternatively, choose an up-scale gas that does not exceed twice the concentration of the applicable outlet standard. If a measured gas value exceeds 150 percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas value at any time during the stack gas sampling run, the run must be discarded and repeated.

**7.1.2 Up-Scale O<sub>2</sub> Calibration Gas Concentration.**

Select an O<sub>2</sub> gas concentration such that the difference between the gas concentration and the average stack gas measurement or reading for each sample run is less than 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>. When the average exhaust gas O<sub>2</sub> readings are above 6 percent, you may use dry ambient air (20.9 percent O<sub>2</sub>) for the up-scale O<sub>2</sub> calibration gas.

**7.1.3 Zero Gas.** Use an inert gas that contains less than 0.25 percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas concentration. You may use dry air that is free from ambient CO and other combustion gas products (e.g., CO<sub>2</sub>).

## **8.0 Sample Collection and Analysis**

**8.1 Selection of Sampling Sites.**

**8.1.1 Control Device Inlet.** Select a sampling site sufficiently downstream of the engine so that the combustion gases should be well mixed. Use a single sampling extraction point near the center of the duct (e.g., within the 10 percent centroidal area), unless instructed otherwise.

**8.1.2 Exhaust Gas Outlet.** Select a sampling site located at least two stack diameters downstream of any disturbance (e.g., turbocharger exhaust, crossover junction or recirculation take-off) and at least one-half stack diameter upstream of the gas discharge to the atmosphere. Use a single sampling extraction point near the center of the duct (e.g., within the 10 percent centroidal area), unless instructed otherwise.

**8.2 Stack Gas Collection and Analysis.** Prior to the first stack gas sampling run, conduct that the pre-sampling calibration in accordance with Section 10.1. Use Figure 1 to record all data. Zero the analyzer with zero gas. Confirm and record that the scrubber media color is correct and not exhausted. Then position the probe at the sampling point and begin the sampling run at the same flow rate used during the up-scale calibration. Record the start time. Record all EC cell output responses and the flow rate during the "sample conditioning phase" once per minute until constant readings are obtained. Then begin the "measurement data phase" and record readings every 15 seconds for at least two minutes (or eight readings), or as otherwise required to achieve two continuous minutes of data that meet the specification given in Section 13.1. Finally, perform the "refresh phase" by introducing dry air, free from CO and other combustion gases, until several minute-to-minute readings of consistent value have been obtained. For each run use the "measurement data phase" readings to calculate the average stack gas CO and O<sub>2</sub> concentrations.

**8.3 EC Cell Rate.** Maintain the EC cell sample flow rate so that it does not vary by more than ±10 percent throughout the pre-sampling calibration, stack gas sampling and post-sampling calibration check. Alternatively, the EC cell sample flow rate can be maintained within a tolerance range that does not affect the gas concentration readings by more than ±3 percent, as instructed by the EC cell manufacturer.

## **9.0 Quality Control (Reserved)**

## 10.0 Calibration and Standardization

*10.1 Pre-Sampling Calibration.* Conduct the following protocol once for each nominal range to be used on each EC cell before performing a stack gas sampling run on each field sampling day. Repeat the calibration if you replace an EC cell before completing all of the sampling runs. There is no prescribed order for calibration of the EC cells; however, each cell must complete the measurement data phase during calibration. Assemble the measurement system by following the manufacturer's recommended protocols including for preparing and preconditioning the EC cell. Assure the measurement system has no leaks and verify the gas scrubbing agent is not depleted. Use Figure 1 to record all data.

*10.1.1 Zero Calibration.* For both the O<sub>2</sub> and CO cells, introduce zero gas to the measurement system (e.g., at the calibration assembly) and record the concentration reading every minute until readings are constant for at least two consecutive minutes. Include the time and sample flow rate. Repeat the steps in this section at least once to verify the zero calibration for each component gas.

*10.1.2 Zero Calibration Tolerance.* For each zero gas introduction, the zero level output must be less than or equal to  $\pm 3$  percent of the up-scale gas value or  $\pm 1$  ppm, whichever is less restrictive, for the CO channel and less than or equal to  $\pm 0.3$  percent O<sub>2</sub> for the O<sub>2</sub> channel.

*10.1.3 Up-Scale Calibration.* Individually introduce each calibration gas to the measurement system (e.g., at the calibration assembly) and record the start time. Record all EC cell output responses and the flow rate during this "sample conditioning phase" once per minute until readings are constant for at least two minutes. Then begin the "measurement data phase" and record readings every 15 seconds for a total of two minutes, or as otherwise required. Finally, perform the "refresh phase" by introducing dry air, free from CO and other combustion gases, until readings are constant for at least two consecutive minutes. Then repeat the steps in this section at least once to verify the calibration for each component gas. Introduce all gases to flow through the entire sample handling system (i.e., at the exit end of the sampling probe or the calibration assembly).

*10.1.4 Up-Scale Calibration Error.* The mean of the difference of the "measurement data phase" readings from the reported standard gas value must be less than or equal to  $\pm 5$  percent or  $\pm 1$  ppm for CO or  $\pm 0.5$  percent O<sub>2</sub>, whichever is less restrictive, respectively. The maximum allowable deviation from the mean measured value of any single "measurement data phase" reading must be less than or equal to  $\pm 2$  percent or  $\pm 1$  ppm for CO or  $\pm 0.5$  percent O<sub>2</sub>, whichever is less restrictive, respectively.

*10.2 Post-Sampling Calibration Check.* Conduct a stack gas post-sampling calibration check after the stack gas sampling run or set of runs and within 12 hours of the initial calibration. Conduct up-scale and zero calibration checks using the protocol in Section 10.1. Make no changes to the sampling system or EC cell calibration until all post-sampling calibration checks have been recorded. If either the zero or up-scale calibration error exceeds the respective specification in Sections 10.1.2 and 10.1.4 then all measurement data collected since the previous successful calibrations are invalid and re-calibration and re-sampling are required. If the sampling system is disassembled or the EC cell calibration is adjusted, repeat the calibration check before conducting the next analyzer sampling run.

## 11.0 Analytical Procedure

The analytical procedure is fully discussed in Section 8.

## 12.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

Determine the CO and O<sub>2</sub> concentrations for each stack gas sampling run by calculating the mean gas concentrations of the data recorded during the "measurement data phase".

## 13.0 Protocol Performance

Use the following protocols to verify consistent analyzer performance during each field sampling day.

*13.1 Measurement Data Phase Performance Check.* Calculate the mean of the readings from the "measurement data phase". The maximum allowable deviation from the mean for each of the individual readings is  $\pm 2$  percent, or  $\pm 1$  ppm,

whichever is less restrictive. Record the mean value and maximum deviation for each gas monitored. Data must conform to Section 10.1.4. The EC cell flow rate must conform to the specification in Section 8.3.

*Example:* A measurement data phase is invalid if the maximum deviation of any single reading comprising that mean is greater than  $\pm 2$  percent or  $\pm 1$  ppm (the default criteria). For example, if the mean = 30 ppm, single readings of below 29 ppm and above 31 ppm are disallowed).

**13.2 Interference Check.** Before the initial use of the EC cell and interference gas scrubber in the field, and semi-annually thereafter, challenge the interference gas scrubber with NO and NO<sub>2</sub> gas standards that are generally recognized as representative of diesel-fueled engine NO and NO<sub>2</sub> emission values. Record the responses displayed by the CO EC cell and other pertinent data on Figure 1 or a similar form.

**13.2.1 Interference Response.** The combined NO and NO<sub>2</sub> interference response should be less than or equal to  $\pm 5$  percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas concentration.

**13.3 Repeatability Check.** Conduct the following check once for each nominal range that is to be used on the CO EC cell within 5 days prior to each field sampling program. If a field sampling program lasts longer than 5 days, repeat this check every 5 days. Immediately repeat the check if the EC cell is replaced or if the EC cell is exposed to gas concentrations greater than 150 percent of the highest up-scale gas concentration.

**13.3.1 Repeatability Check Procedure.** Perform a complete EC cell sampling run (all three phases) by introducing the CO calibration gas to the measurement system and record the response. Follow Section 10.1.3. Use Figure 1 to record all data. Repeat the run three times for a total of four complete runs. During the four repeatability check runs, do not adjust the system except where necessary to achieve the correct calibration gas flow rate at the analyzer.

**13.3.2 Repeatability Check Calculations.** Determine the highest and lowest average "measurement data phase" CO concentrations from the four repeatability check runs and record the results on Figure 1 or a similar form. The absolute value of the difference between the maximum and minimum average values recorded must not vary more than  $\pm 3$  percent or  $\pm 1$  ppm of the up-scale gas value, whichever is less restrictive.

#### **14.0 Pollution Prevention (Reserved)**

#### **15.0 Waste Management (Reserved)**

#### **16.0 Alternative Procedures (Reserved)**

#### **17.0 References**

- (1) "Development of an Electrochemical Cell Emission Analyzer Test Protocol", Topical Report, Phil Juneau, Emission Monitoring, Inc., July 1997.
- (2) "Determination of Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide, and Oxygen Emissions from Natural Gas-Fired Engines, Boilers, and Process Heaters Using Portable Analyzers", EMC Conditional Test Protocol 30 (CTM-30), Gas Research Institute Protocol GRI-96/0008, Revision 7, October 13, 1997.
- (3) "ICAC Test Protocol for Periodic Monitoring", EMC Conditional Test Protocol 34 (CTM-034), The Institute of Clean Air Companies, September 8, 1999.
- (4) "Code of Federal Regulations", Protection of Environment, 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A, Methods 1-4; 10.

Table 1: Appendix A—Sampling Run Data.

Facility _____ Engine I.D. _____ Date _____											
Run Type:	()				()				()		()
(X)	Pre-Sample Calibration				Stack Gas Sample				Post-Sample Cal. Check		Repeatability Check
Run #	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	Time	Scrub. OK	Flow- Rate
Gas	O <sub>2</sub>	CO	O <sub>2</sub>	CO	O <sub>2</sub>	CO	O <sub>2</sub>	CO			
Sample Cond. Phase											
"											
"											
"											
"											
Measurement Data Phase											
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"											
"											
Mean											
Refresh Phase											
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"											
"											

[78 FR 6721, Jan. 30, 2013]

**Indiana Department of Environmental Management**  
Office of Air Quality

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

<b>Source Background and Description</b>
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<b>Source Name:</b>	<b>Kountry Wood Products, LLC</b>
<b>Source Location:</b>	<b>352 Shawnee Street, Nappanee, IN 46550</b>
<b>County:</b>	<b>Elkhart</b>
<b>SIC Code:</b>	<b>2434 (Wood Kitchen Cabinets)</b> <b>2499 (Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified)</b>
<b>Permit Renewal No.:</b>	<b>T039-36799-00714</b>
<b>Permit Reviewer:</b>	<b>Allen Reimer</b>

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed the operating permit renewal application from Kountry Wood Products, LLC relating to the operation of a stationary wood processing and finishing plant (kitchen cabinet manufacturing). On February 3, 2016, Kountry Wood Products, LLC submitted an application to the OAQ requesting to renew its operating permit. Kountry Wood Products, LLC was issued its Part 70 Operating Permit T039-30933-00714 on December 8, 2011.

<b>Source Definition</b>
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Kountry Wood Products, LLC owns a kitchen cabinet manufacturing plant at 500 E. Wabash Ave. in Nappanee. Kountry Wood Products, LLC has opened a second plant at 352 Shawnee St. in Nappanee, approximately two miles away. IDEM, OAQ has examined whether these two plants are part of the same major source. The term "major source" is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(22). In order for two plants to be considered one major source, they must meet all three of the following criteria:

- (1) the plants must be under common ownership or common control;
- (2) the plants must have the same two-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code or one must serve as a support facility for the other; and,
- (3) the plants must be located on contiguous or adjacent properties.

Both plants will be owned and operated directly by Kountry Wood Products, LLC. IDEM's Nonrule Policy Document Air-005 states that if two or more plants have common corporate officers or if one entity has ownership of fifty-one percent (51%) or more of two or more plants, then common ownership exists. Since Kountry Wood Products, LLC owns 100% of both plants, common ownership exists. Air-005 also states that if the activities are owned by the same person or entity, common control exists. Therefore the first part of the major source definition is met.

The SIC Code Manual of 1987 sets out how to determine the proper SIC Code for each type of business. More information about SIC Codes is available at [http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sic\\_manual.html](http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sic_manual.html) on the Internet. The plants will both produce kitchen cabinets under the two-digit SIC Code 24 for the Major Group Lumber and Wood Products, except Furniture. This group includes the four-digit SIC Code 2434, for wood kitchen cabinets.

A plant is a support facility to another plant if it dedicates 50% or more of its output to the other plant. Under Kountry Wood Products, LLC's business plan, it is the company's intent that both plants are designed to be run as separate businesses with no output going from either plant to the other. However, one style of cabinet door is built at the Wabash Avenue plant and sent to the Shawnee Street plant for installation in cabinets built at the Shawnee Street plant. The Shawnee Street plant will build the majority of the doors used in the cabinets it produces. All of the doors and other parts used at the Wabash Avenue plant will be built on site. Under this scenario, the Shawnee Street plant will receive less than 7% of its doors (less than 1% of its total output) from the Wabash Avenue plant. The Shawnee Street plant will send none of its output to the Wabash Avenue plant. Therefore, neither plant will be a support facility to the other plant. However, since the plants have the same two-digit SIC Code, the second part of the major source definition is met.

The last part of the definition is whether the plants are on contiguous or adjacent properties. The plants are located on separate properties that are approximately two miles apart. Since the plants are not on contiguous properties, IDEM examined whether the two plants are on adjacent properties.

The term "adjacent" is not defined in Indiana's air permitting rules. IDEM, OAQ has located a May 21, 1988 letter from U.S. EPA Region VIII to the Utah Division of Air Quality regarding the term "adjacent". This letter is in no way binding on IDEM, OAQ, but it is persuasive. Region VIII stated that any evaluation of what is "adjacent" must relate the guiding principal of a common sense notion of "source". The evaluation should look at whether the distance between the plants is sufficiently small that it enables them to operate as a single source. Some sample questions are:

1. Are materials routinely transferred between the plants?
2. Do managers or other workers frequently shuttle back and forth to be involved actively in the plants?
3. Is the production process itself split in any way between the plants?

An intermediate product, one style of cabinet door, will be sent from the Wabash Avenue plant to the Shawnee Street plant. The two plants will have separate managers and separate staff with no shared staff. The Shawnee Street plant produces all of its own cabinets so that no part of the production process will be split between the plants. The plants are therefore not adjacent and do not meet the third part of the major source definition.

Since the Kountry Wood Products plants do not meet all three parts of the definition, IDEM, OAQ has determined that they are not part of the same major source. IDEM, OAQ will review this determination if the Wabash Avenue plant sends any output to the new Shawnee Street plant on a regular (i.e. not temporary) basis or if other material facts change regarding the operation of the two plants.

This conclusion was initially determined under Part 70 Operating Permit T039-30933-00714 on December 8, 2011. Minor updates to this determination were made as part of this renewal to provide clarification.

<b>Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment</b>
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The source consists of the following permitted emission units:

- (a) One (1) automated cabinet finishing line, constructed in 2011 and modified in 2016, including the following equipment:
  - (1) one (1) stain line, constructed in 2011 and modified in 2016, identified as STL1, with a maximum capacity of 500 cabinets per hour, utilizing computer controlled air-assisted airless spray method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack ACL1.
  - (2) one (1) sealer line, constructed in 2011 and modified in 2016, identified as SL1, with a maximum capacity of 500 cabinets per hour, utilizing computer controlled air-assisted airless spray method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack ACL5.
  - (3) one (1) topcoat line, constructed in 2011 and modified in 2016, identified as TL1, with a maximum capacity of 500 cabinets per hour, utilizing computer controlled air-assisted airless spray method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack ACL11.
  - (4) one (1) touchup booth, constructed in 2011 and modified in 2016, identified as TB1, with a maximum capacity of 50 cabinets per hour, utilizing handheld HVLP method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack TBS1.

- (5) one (1) topcoat line, approved in 2016 for construction, identified as TL2, with a maximum capacity of 500 cabinets per hour, utilizing computer controlled air-assisted airless spray method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack TL2S.
- (6) one (1) touchup booth, approved in 2016 for construction, identified as TB2, with a maximum capacity of 50 cabinets per hour, utilizing handheld HVLP method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack TB2S.

Acetone is used as a cleanup solvent, with the spent acetone recycled in the solvent recycling collection unit (SR1).

Under the Wood Furniture Manufacturing NESHAP (40 CFR 63 Subpart JJ), the automated cabinet finishing line, is considered part of the existing affected source.

- (b) Woodworking operations, identified as WW1, constructed in 2011 and approved in 2016 for modification, consisting of various woodworking equipment, with a combined maximum process weight rate of 2500 pounds of wood per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by one (1) cyclone in series with a baghouse, identified as DC1, one (1) cyclone in series with a baghouse, identified as DC2, and baghouses DC3, DC4, and DC5, and each exhausting indoors or through stacks DC1S through DC5S, respectively.

<b>Insignificant Activities</b>
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The source also consists of the following specifically regulated insignificant activities:

- (a) One (1) cold cleaner degreaser parts washing tank, approved in 2016 for construction, identified as PW1, not utilizing a remote solvent reservoir, using a maximum of no more than 145 gallons of degreasing solvent per year, uncontrolled, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-3]
- (b) One (1) spent acetone solvent recycling collection unit, approved in 2016 for construction, identified as SR1, with a maximum rated capacity of 58,035 gallons per year, uncontrolled, and exhausting to the atmosphere. The waste from the unit is shipped offsite for waste processing with the clean solvent returning to the process. [326 IAC 2-2]
- (c) Ten (10) natural gas-fired hot water heaters, constructed in 2011, identified as HW1 through HW10, with a combined total heat input capacity of 4.062 MMBtu/hr. [326 IAC 6-2]
- (d) One (1) panel brush cleaner (scuffer/denibber), constructed in 2011, associated with the stain line, with a maximum capacity of 500 parts/hr, controlled by a cyclone in series with a baghouse (DC1), and exhausting through stack DCS1. [326 IAC 2-2]
- (e) One (1) panel brush cleaner (scuffer/denibber), constructed in 2011, associated with the sealer line, with a maximum capacity of 500 parts/hr, controlled by a cyclone in series with a baghouse (DC1), and exhausting through stack DCS1. [326 IAC 2-2]
- (f) One (1) panel brush cleaner (scuffer/denibber), approved in 2016 for construction, identified as PBC1, with a maximum capacity of 500 parts/hr, controlled by a cyclone in series with a baghouse (DC1), and exhausting through stack DCS1. [326 IAC 2-2]

This stationary source also includes the following insignificant activities that are not specifically regulated:

- (a) One (1) natural gas-fired air make-up unit, constructed in 2011, identified as AM1, with total heat input capacity of 5.775 MMBtu/hr.
- (b) One (1) natural gas-fired air make-up unit, approved in 2016 for construction, identified as AM2, with a total heat input capacity of 1.925 MMBtu/hr.

- (c) Three (3) natural gas-fired radiant space heaters, constructed in 2011, identified as RH1 through RH3, with a combined total heat input capacity of 0.455 MMBtu/hr.
- (d) Three (3) natural gas-fired thermocycler space heaters, approved in 2016 for construction, identified as TC1 through TC3, with a combined total heat input capacity of 1.6 MMBtu/hr.
- (e) One (1) aqueous adhesive application operation, approved in 2016 for construction, identified as AA1, using flow coating for application, with a maximum capacity to coat 500 wood panels/cabinets per hour, uncontrolled, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (f) One (1) panel brush cleaner (scuffer/denibber), approved in 2016 for construction, identified as PBC2, with a maximum capacity of 500 parts/hr, using dry fabric filters as control, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (g) One (1) natural gas-fired emergency generator, manufactured in 1987, approved for installation in 2014, identified as EG1, with a maximum capacity of 160 hp, using no controls, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

Under 40 CFR 63, NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ, this is an existing affected unit.

#### **Additional Insignificant Activities**

The source also consists of the following insignificant activity, which is specifically regulated, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21), that was not previously included in the permit:

- (a) One (1) natural gas-fired hot water heater, approved for construction in 2016, identified as HW11, with a total heat input capacity of 1.75 MMBtu/hr. [326 IAC 6-2]

#### **Existing Approvals**

Since the issuance of the Part 70 Operating Permit T039-30933-00714 on December 8, 2011, the source has constructed or has been operating under the following additional approvals:

- (a) Significant Permit Modification No. 039-34512-00714 issued on January 16, 2015;
- (b) Significant Source Modification No. 039-36587-00714 issued on April 12, 2016; and
- (c) Significant Permit Modification No. 039-36589-00714, issued on April 28, 2016.

All terms and conditions of previous permits issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the State Implementation Plan have been either incorporated as originally stated, revised, or deleted by this permit. All previous registrations and permits are superseded by this permit.

#### **Air Pollution Control Justification as an Integral Part of the Process**

In October 1993 a Final Order Granting Summary Judgment was signed by Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ") Garrettson resolving an appeal filed by Kimball Hospitality Furniture Inc. (Cause Nos. 92-A-J-730 and 92-A-J-833) related to the method by which IDEM calculated potential emissions from woodworking operations. In his findings, the ALJ determined that particulate controls are necessary for the facility to produce its normal product and are integral to the normal operation of the facility, and therefore, potential emissions should be calculated after controls. Based on this ruling, potential to emit particulate matter from the woodworking operations was calculated after consideration of the controls for determining operating permit level and for determining the applicability of 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD).

#### **Enforcement Issue**

There are no enforcement actions pending.

**Emission Calculations**

See Appendix A of this document for detailed emission calculations.

**County Attainment Status**

The source is located in Elkhart County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO <sub>2</sub>	Better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O <sub>3</sub>	Unclassifiable or attainment effective July 20, 2012, for the 2008 8-hour ozone standard. <sup>1</sup>
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Unclassifiable or attainment effective April 5, 2005, for the annual PM <sub>2.5</sub> standard.
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Unclassifiable or attainment effective December 13, 2009, for the 24-hour PM <sub>2.5</sub> standard.
PM <sub>10</sub>	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
NO <sub>2</sub>	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Unclassifiable or attainment effective December 31, 2011.

<sup>1</sup> Attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard for the South Bend-Elkhart area, including Elkhart County, and is a maintenance area for the 1-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for purposes of 40 CFR 51, Subpart X\*. The 1-hour standard was revoked effective June 15, 2005.

- (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. Elkhart 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) **PM2.5**  
 Elkhart County has been classified as attainment for PM2.5. Therefore, direct PM2.5, SO2, and NOx emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.
- (c) **Other Criteria Pollutants**  
 Elkhart County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all other 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.

**Unrestricted Potential Emissions**

Appendix A of this TSD reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the source.

- (a) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(30)) of VOC, PM10, and PM2.5 is equal to or greater than 100 tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7 and will be issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal.
- (b) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(30)) of any single HAP is equal to or greater than ten (10) tons per year and/or the potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(30)) of a combination of HAPs is equal to or greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7.

**Part 70 Permit Conditions**

This source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7, because the source met the following:

- (a) Emission limitations and standards, including those operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of issuance of Part 70 permits.
- (b) Monitoring and related record keeping requirements which assume that all reasonable information is provided to evaluate continuous compliance with the applicable requirements.

**Potential to Emit After Issuance**

The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any new control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this Part 70 permit renewal, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential To Emit of the Entire Source After Issuance of Renewal (tons/year)								
	PM	PM <sub>10</sub> *	PM <sub>2.5</sub> *	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>x</sub>	VOC	CO	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP
Automated Stain Line (STL1)***	0.03	0.03	0.03	-	-	249.00	-	7.91	4.92 Xylene
Automated Sealer Line (SL1)***	8.40	8.40	8.40	-	-		-	158.56	82.32 Toluene
Automated Topcoat Line (TL1)***	8.40	8.40	8.40	-	-		-	158.56	82.32 Toluene
Touch-up Booth (TB1)*	7.14	7.14	7.14	-	-		-	15.86	8.23 Toluene
Solvent Recycling Unit (SR1)****	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Automated Topcoat Line (TL2)***	8.40	8.40	8.40	-	-	248.00	-	158.56	82.32 Toluene
Touch-up Booth (TB2)***	0.60	0.60	0.60	-	-		-	15.86	8.23 Toluene
PBC2	0.22	0.22	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural Gas Combustion Units	0.13	0.51	0.51	0.04	6.68	0.37	5.62	0.13	1.2E-01 Hexane
Woodworking and 3 Panel Brush Cleaners*****	6.33	6.33	6.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency Generator (EG1)	2.9E-3	0.01	0.01	1.8E-4	0.67	0.01	1.13	0.01	1.7E-4 Toluene
Cold Clean Degreaser (PW1)	-	-	-	-	-	0.49	-	-	-
Adhesive Application (AA1)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
<b>Total PTE of Entire Source</b>	<b>39.64</b>	<b>40.03</b>	<b>40.03</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>7.36</b>	<b>497.86</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>515.45</b>	<b>263.42 Toluene</b>
Title V Major Source Thresholds	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	25	10
PSD Major Source Thresholds	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	NA	NA

\* Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>, not particulate matter (PM), are each considered as a regulated air pollutant".  
 \*\*PM<sub>2.5</sub> listed is direct PM<sub>2.5</sub>.  
 \*\*\*VOC PTE based on the PSD Minor limits taken by the source. PM/PM<sub>10</sub>/PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions after dry filter control.  
 \*\*\*\*All VOC and HAP emissions from the solvent recycling unit are assumed to be emitted in the PTE of the Automated Cabinet Finishing Line (i.e., 100% flash off of VOC/HAP in coatings during application).  
 \*\*\*\*\*PTE after issuance for the woodworking operation is after integral woodworking controls.

On June 23, 2014, in the case of *Utility Air Regulatory Group v. EPA*, cause no. 12-1146, (available at [http://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/13pdf/12-1146\\_4g18.pdf](http://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/13pdf/12-1146_4g18.pdf)) the United States Supreme Court ruled that the U.S. EPA does not have the authority to treat greenhouse gases (GHGs) as an air pollutant for the purpose of determining operating permit applicability or PSD Major source status. On July 24, 2014, the U.S. EPA issued a memorandum to the Regional Administrators outlining next steps in permitting decisions in light of the Supreme Court's decision. U.S. EPA's guidance states that U.S. EPA will no longer require PSD or Title V permits for sources "previously classified as 'Major' based solely on greenhouse gas emissions."

The Indiana Environmental Rules Board adopted the GHG regulations required by U.S. EPA at 326 IAC 2-2-1(zz), pursuant to Ind. Code § 13-14-9-8(h) (Section 8 rulemaking). A rule, or part of a rule, adopted under Section 8 is automatically invalidated when the corresponding federal rule, or part of the rule, is invalidated. Due to the United States Supreme Court Ruling, IDEM, OAQ cannot consider GHGs emissions to determine operating permit applicability or PSD applicability to a source or modification.

- (a) This existing source is a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because a PSD 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).

PSD Minor Limits

- (a) The following limits were established in Part 70 Operating Permit No. T039-30933-00714, issued December 8, 2011, and modified as part of Significant Permit Modification No. 039-36589-00714 and Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T039-36799-00714:

- (1) In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable, the total input of volatile organic compounds (VOC), including coatings, dilution solvents, and cleaning solvents, at the stain line (STL1), sealer line (SL1), topcoat line (TL1), touchup booth (TB1), and the solvent recycling collection unit (SR1) shall not exceed 249 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month. The amount of VOC in waste shipped offsite may be deducted from the reported monthly VOC input.

Compliance with this emission limit shall limit VOC emissions from the stain line (STL1), sealer line (SL1), topcoat line (TL1), touchup booth (TB1), and the solvent recycling collection unit (SR1) to less than 250 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable to the stain line (STL1), sealer line (SL1), topcoat line (TL1), touchup booth (TB1), and the solvent recycling collection unit (SR1).

- (2) In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable, the PM, PM10, and PM2.5 emissions after control from the woodworking operations and three (3) panel brush cleaners shall be less than the following emission limitations:

Emission Unit	Control Device	PM Limit (lbs/hr)	PM10 Limit (lbs/hr)	PM2.5 Limit (lbs/hr)
WW1 and 3 Panel Brush Cleaners	DC1	5.87	5.87	5.87
WW1	DC2	5.87	5.87	5.87
WW1	DC3	5.87	5.87	5.87

Compliance with these limits shall limit the potential to emit of PM, PM10, and PM2.5 from woodworking operations and three (3) panel brush cleaners controlled by DC1 through DC3 to less than 250 tons per year and shall render 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable to the woodworking units and three (3) panel brush cleaners controlled by DC1 through DC3.

(b) The following limits were established in Significant Permit Modification No. T039-36589-00714 and modified as part of Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T039-36799-00714:

- (1) In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable, the total input of volatile organic compounds (VOC), including coatings, dilution solvents, and cleaning solvents, at the topcoat line (TL2) and the touchup booth (TB2) shall not exceed 248 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month. The amount of VOC in waste shipped offsite may be deducted from the reported monthly VOC input.
- (2) In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable, the PM, PM10, and PM2.5 emissions after control from the woodworking operations shall be less than the following emission limitations:

Emission Unit	Control Device	PM Limit (lbs/hr)	PM10 Limit (lbs/hr)	PM2.5 Limit (lbs/hr)
WW1	DC4	16.15	16.15	16.15
	DC5	2.35	2.35	2.35

Compliance with these limits will assure that the potential to emit from this modification is less than 250 tons of VOC, PM, PM10, and PM2.5 per twelve (12) consecutive month period, each and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable.

<b>Federal Rule Applicability</b>
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Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

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

The following table is used to identify the applicability of each of the criteria, under 40 CFR 64.1, to each existing emission unit and specified pollutant subject to CAM:

CAM Applicability Analysis							
Emission Unit (pollutant)	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)
Woodworking and 3 Panel Brush Cleaners (PM10/PM2.5)	Cyclone and Baghouse DC1	Y	102.92*	1.03	100	N	N

CAM Applicability Analysis							
Emission Unit (pollutant)	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)
Woodworking (PM10/PM2.5)	Cyclone and Baghouse DC2	Y	102.92*	1.03	100	N	N
Woodworking (PM10/PM2.5)	Baghouse DC3	Y	102.93*	1.03	100	N	N
Woodworking (PM10/PM2.5)	Baghouse DC4	Y	283.02*	2.83	100	N	N
Woodworking (PM10/PM2.5)	Baghouse DC5	Y	41.14*	0.41	100	N	N
Topcoat Line 2 Panel Brush Cleaner PBC2 (PM10/PM2.5)	Dry Filter	N	2.149	0.491	100	N	N

\*Potential to emit after consideration of inherent process equipment (woodworking controls)

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 64.1, the definition of inherent process equipment is "equipment that is necessary for the proper or safe functioning of the process, or material recovery equipment that the owner or operator documents is installed and operated primarily for purposes other than compliance with air pollution regulations. Equipment that must be operated at an efficiency higher than that achieved during normal process operations in order to comply with the applicable emission limitation or standard is not inherent process equipment. For the purposes of this part, inherent process equipment is not considered subject to CAM."

The woodworking baghouse controls are determined to be necessary for the normal and proper operation of the woodworking operations (see the "Integral Part of the Process" Determination" section above for more detail). Therefore, the woodworking baghouses meet the criteria for inherent to the process for the purpose of determining CAM applicability, and are not considered control devices. Therefore, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64.2, CAM do not apply to the woodworking operations.

The Automated Cabinet Finishing Line, including the stain line (STL1), sealer line (SL1), two (2) topcoat lines (TL1 and TL2), and two (2) touchup booths (TB1 and TB2), at this source is subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations, which was promulgated after November 15, 1990. Therefore, pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2(b)(1)(i), the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM are not applicable to the Automated Cabinet Finishing Line, including any of the stain line (STL1), sealer line (SL1), two (2) topcoat lines (TL1 and TL2), and two (2) touchup booths (TB1 and TB2).

The natural gas-fired combustion sources, natural gas-fired emergency generator (EG1), cold cleaner degreaser parts washing tank (PW1), spent acetone solvent recycling collection unit (SR1), and aqueous adhesive application operation (AA1) each do not the potential to emit before controls equal to or greater than the major source thresholds for any pollutant, are not subject to an emission limitation or standard, and do not use a control device. Therefore, pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2(a), the requirements of 40 CFR 64, CAM are not applicable to the natural gas-fired combustion sources, natural gas-fired emergency generator (EG1), cold cleaner degreaser parts washing tank (PW1), spent acetone solvent recycling collection unit (SR1), and aqueous adhesive application operation (AA).

Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM are not applicable to any of the existing units as part of this Part 70 permit renewal.

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

- (a) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standards for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc (326 IAC 12), are not included in

- the permit for the natural gas-fired units at this source, because they have maximum heat input capacities of less than ten (10) million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr), each, and are not steam generating units as defined in §60.41c.
- (b) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standards of Performance for Surface Coating of Metal Furniture, 40 CFR 60, Subpart EE (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit, since this source does not perform surface coating of metal furniture as defined in §60.310(a).
  - (c) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Automobile and Light Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations, 40 CFR 60, Subpart MM (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit, since this source does not coat automobiles or light duty trucks as defined in §60.390(a).
  - (d) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations, 40 CFR 60, Subpart RR (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit, since this source does not coat sensitive tape or label materials as defined in §60.440(a).
  - (e) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standards for Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances, 40 CFR 60, Subpart SS (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit, since this source does not apply surface coatings to large appliances as defined in §60.451.
  - (f) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standards for Metal Coil Surface Coating, 40 CFR 60, Subpart TT (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit, since this source does not apply surface coating to metal coils as defined in §60.461.
  - (g) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standards for the Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry, 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit, since this source does not apply surface coating to beverage cans as defined in §60.491.
  - (h) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities, 40 CFR 60, Subpart SSS (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit, since this source does not coat magnetic tape as defined in §60.711(a)(13).
  - (i) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart TTT (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit, since this source does not coat plastic parts for business machines as defined in §60.721(a).
  - (j) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit, since the natural gas-fired emergency generator (EG1) was manufactured before June 12, 2006. This unit was manufactured in 1987.
  - (k) There are no New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) (326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR Part 60) included in the permit for this source.

#### National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)

- (a) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning 40 CFR 63, Subpart T (326 IAC 20-6), are not included in the permit, because this operation does not use a degreasing solvent that contains any of the halogenated compounds listed in 40 CFR 63.460(a).
- (b) This source is still subject to the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations, 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ, which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-14, since this source is engaged, either in part or in whole, in the manufacture of wood furniture or wood furniture components as defined in §63.801, and this source is located at a major source of HAPs as defined in §63.2.

The facilities subject to this rule include the following:

- (1) One (1) automated cabinet finishing line, constructed in 2011 and approved in 2016 for modification, including the following equipment:
  - (A) one (1) stain line, constructed in 2011 and approved in 2016 for modification, identified as STL1, with a maximum capacity of 500 cabinets per hour, utilizing computer controlled air-assisted airless spray method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack ACL1.
  - (B) one (1) sealer line, constructed in 2011 and approved in 2016 for modification, identified as SL1, with a maximum capacity of 500 cabinets per hour, utilizing computer controlled air-assisted airless spray method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack ACL5.
  - (C) one (1) topcoat line, constructed in 2011 and approved in 2016 for modification, identified as TL1, with a maximum capacity of 500 cabinets per hour, utilizing computer controlled air-assisted airless spray method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack ACL11.
  - (D) one (1) touchup booth, constructed in 2011 and approved in 2016 for modification, identified as TB1, with a maximum capacity of 50 cabinets per hour, utilizing handheld HVLP method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack TBS1.
  - (E) one (1) topcoat line, approved in 2016 for construction, identified as TL2, with a maximum capacity of 500 cabinets per hour, utilizing computer controlled air-assisted airless spray method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack TL2S.
  - (F) one (1) touchup booth, approved in 2016 for construction, identified as TB2, with a maximum capacity of 50 cabinets per hour, utilizing handheld HVLP method of application, controlled by dry filters, and exhausting through Stack TB2S.

Under the Wood Furniture Manufacturing NESHAP (40 CFR 63 Subpart JJ), the automated cabinet finishing line is considered an existing affected source.

Nonapplicable portions of the NESHAP will not be included in the permit. The entire rule is included as Attachment A of the permit. These units are subject to the following portions of Subpart JJ:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.800(a) through (f)
- (2) 40 CFR 63.801
- (3) 40 CFR 63.802(a) and (b)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.803
- (5) 40 CFR 63.804(a)(1), (2), and (4), (b), (c)(1), (d)(1), (2), and (4), (e)(1), (f)(1), (2), (3), (5), (7), and (8), (f)(1), (2), (3), (5), (7), and (8), and (g)(1), (2), (3), (5), (7), and (8)
- (6) 40 CFR 63.805(a)
- (7) 40 CFR 63.806(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (h), (i), and (j)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.807(a), (b), (c) and (e)
- (9) 40 CFR 63.808
- (10) Tables 1 through 6

The provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A -- General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1, apply to the above listed facilities when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ.

- (c) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Plywood and Composite Wood Products, 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDD (326 IAC 20), are not included in the

permit, since, although this source is a major source of HAPs as defined in §63.2, this source does not manufacture plywood and composite wood products as defined in §63.2292.

- (d) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks, 40 CFR 63, Subpart IIII (326 IAC 20-85), are not included in the permit, since, although this source is a major source of HAPs as defined in §63.2, this source does not coat new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies or body parts for new automobiles or new light-duty trucks.
- (e) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Metal Cans, 40 CFR 63, Subpart KKKK (326 IAC 20-86), are not included in the permit, since, although this source is a major source of HAPs as defined in §63.2, this source does not coat metal cans as defined in §63.3561.
- (f) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products, 40 CFR 63, Subpart MMMM (326 IAC 20-80), are not included in the permit, since, although this source is a major source of HAPs as defined in §63.2, this source does not coat miscellaneous metal parts and products as defined in §63.3881.
- (g) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Large Appliances, 40 CFR 63, Subpart NNNN (326 IAC 20-63), are not included in the permit, since, although this source is a major source of HAPs as defined in §63.2, this source does not coat large appliances as defined in §63.4181.
- (h) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products, 40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP (326 IAC 20-81), are not included in the permit, since, although this source is a major source of HAPs as defined in §63.2, this source does not coat plastic parts and products as defined in §63.4481.
- (i) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Wood Building Products, 40 CFR 63, Subpart QQQQ (326 IAC 20-79), are not included in the permit, since, although this source is a major source of HAPs as defined in §63.2, this source does not coat wood building products as defined in §63.4781.
- (j) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Metal Furniture, 40 CFR 63, Subpart RRRR (326 IAC 20-78), are not included in the permit, since, although this source is a major source of HAPs as defined in §63.2, this source does not coat metal furniture as defined in §63.4981.
- (k) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Metal Coil, 40 CFR 63, Subpart SSSS (326 IAC 20-64), are not included in the permit, since, although this source is a major source of HAPs as defined in §63.2, this source does not coat metal coil as defined in §63.5110.
- (l) The natural gas emergency generator (EG1) (160 HP) is subject the requirements of the 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (326 IAC 20-82), because it is considered an existing stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) (construction commenced before June 12, 2006) at a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). Construction of the natural gas emergency generator (EG1) commenced in March 1987.

The natural gas emergency generator (EG1) is subject the following applicable portions of the NESHAP for existing emergency stationary RICE (construction commenced before June 12, 2006) at a major source of HAP:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585

- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(ii) and (iv)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1) and (c)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6602
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6605
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6612(a) and (b)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.6615
- (9) 40 CFR 63.6620(a), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i)
- (10) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(2), (f), (h), and (j)
- (11) 40 CFR 63.6630(a), (b), (c), and (d)
- (12) 40 CFR 63.6635
- (13) 40 CFR 63.6640(a), (b), (e), and (f)
- (14) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
- (15) 40 CFR 63.6650
- (16) 40 CFR 63.6655
- (17) 40 CFR 63.6660
- (18) 40 CFR 63.6665
- (19) 40 CFR 63.6670
- (20) 40 CFR 63.6675
- (21) Table 2c (item 6)
- (22) Table 4 (item 2)
- (23) Table 6 (item 9)
- (24) Table 8

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1, apply to the source except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

- (m) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters, 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD (326 IAC 20-95), are not included in the permit for the natural gas-fired units, since, although this source is a major source of HAPs as defined in §63.2, these units are not industrial, commercial, or institutional boilers or process heaters as defined in §63.7575.
- (n) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations at Area Sources, 40 CFR 63, Subpart HHHHHH (326 IAC 20), are not included in the permit, since this source is not an area source of HAPs, this source does not have paint stripping operations that involve the use of chemical strippers that contain methylene chloride (MeCl) in paint removal processes, the source does not have autobody refinishing operations, and the source does not spray apply coatings containing compounds of chromium (Cr), lead (Pb), manganese (Mn), nickel (Ni), or cadmium (Cd), collectively referred to as the target HAP to any part or product made of metal or plastic, or combinations of metal and plastic that are not motor vehicles or mobile equipment.
- (o) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Wood Preserving Area Sources, 40 CFR 63, Subpart QQQQQQ (326 IAC 20), are not included in the permit, since this source is not an area source of HAPs, and it does not perform wood preserving as defined in §63.11433.
- (p) There are no other National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) (326 IAC 14, 326 IAC 20 and 40 CFR Part 63) included in this permit renewal.

<b>State Rule Applicability - Entire Source</b>
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- (a) 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD))  
PSD applicability is discussed under the Potential to Emit After Issuance section above.
- (b) 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)  
This source is subject to 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting) because it is required to have an operating permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70). The potential to emit of VOC is greater than

250 tons per year. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(1), annual reporting is required. An emission statement shall be submitted by July 1, 2017, and every year thereafter. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4.

- (c) 326 IAC 2-7-6(5) (Annual Compliance Certification)  
The U.S. EPA Federal Register 79 FR 54978 notice does not exempt Title V Permittees from the requirements of 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iv) or 326 IAC 2-7-6(5)(D), but the submittal of the Title V annual compliance certification to IDEM satisfies the requirement to submit the Title V annual compliance certifications to EPA. IDEM does not intend to revise any permits since the requirements of 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iv) or 326 IAC 2-7-6(5)(D) still apply, but Permittees can note on their Title V annual compliance certification that submission to IDEM has satisfied reporting to EPA per Federal Register 79 FR 54978. This only applies to Title V Permittees and Title V compliance certifications.
- (d) 326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations)  
This source is subject to the opacity limitations specified in 326 IAC 5-1-2(1).
- (e) 326 IAC 6.5 PM Limitations Except Lake County  
This source is not subject to 326 IAC 6.5 because it is not located in one of the following counties: Clark, Dearborn, Dubois, Howard, Marion, St. Joseph, Vanderburgh, Vigo or Wayne.
- (f) 326 IAC 6.8 PM Limitations for Lake County  
This source is not subject to 326 IAC 6.8 because it is not located in Lake County.
- (g) 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions Limitations)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions Limitations), the source 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.
- (h) 326 IAC 6-5 (PM Limitations Except Lake County)  
The source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-5, because the source does not have potential fugitive particulate emissions greater than 25 tons per year.
- (i) 326 IAC 12 (New Source Performance Standards)  
See Federal Rule Applicability Section of this TSD.
- (j) 326 IAC 20 (Hazardous Air Pollutants)  
See Federal Rule Applicability Section of this TSD.

<b>State Rule Applicability – Individual Facilities</b>
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Surface Coating

- (a) 326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))  
The operation of the automated cabinet finishing line will emit 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; however, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-4.1-1(b)(2), because the units in the line are specifically regulated by NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJ, which was issued pursuant to Section 112(d) of the CAA, these units are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 2-4.1.
- (b) 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(a), the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2 are applicable to the automated cabinet finishing line, because it applies surface coating using methods not specifically exempted in 326 IAC 6-3-1(b) and uses more than five (5) gallons of coatings per day. Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate matter (PM) from the automated cabinet finishing line shall be controlled by dry particulate filters, waterwash, or an equivalent control device, and the Permittee shall operate the control device in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

- (c) 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities, General Reduction Requirements)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6(3)(A), the requirement to reduce VOC emissions using the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) does not apply to the automated cabinet finishing line, because it is subject to 326 IAC 8-2-12 (Wood Furniture and Cabinet Coating).
- (d) 326 IAC 8-2-9 (VOC Rules: Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coating)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-9(a), the automated cabinet finishing line is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-9, since it does not perform metal and plastic surface coating of the types listed in 326 IAC 8-2-9(a)(2). This source performs surface coating of wood kitchen cabinets.
- (e) 326 IAC 8-2-10 (VOC Rules: Flat Wood Panels; Manufacturing Operations)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-10(a), the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-10 are not applicable to the automated cabinet finishing line, since the source does not manufacture flat wood panels.
- (f) 326 IAC 8-2-12 (VOC Rules: Wood Furniture and Cabinet Coating)  
This rule applies to facilities located in any county, constructed after July 1, 1990, that perform surface coating of wood furniture (or wood furniture components), including cabinets (kitchen, bath, and vanity), tables, beds, chairs, sofas (nonupholstered), art objects, and any other coated furnishings made of solid wood, wood composition, or simulated wood material and which have actual emissions of greater than fifteen (15) pounds of VOC per day before add-on controls. The automated cabinet finishing line is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-12, since it will apply coatings to wood furniture (or wood furniture components) and has potential VOC emissions of greater than fifteen (15) pounds of VOC per day.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-12 (Wood Furniture and Cabinet Coating), when applying surface coatings to wood furniture or wood cabinets in the automated cabinet finishing line, the Permittee shall apply all coating material, with the exception of no more than ten (10) gallons of coating per day used for touch-up and repair operations, using one (1) or more of the following application methods:

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

High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) Spray Application is an accepted alternative method of application for Air Assisted Airless Spray Application. HVLP spray is the technology used to apply coating to substrate by means of coating application equipment which operates between one-tenth (0.1) and ten (10) pound 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.

The source utilizes High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) spray applications or Air Assisted Airless Spray application methods for all surface coating operations; therefore, the source is able to comply with 326 IAC 8-2-12.

- (g) 326 IAC 8-6 (Organic Solvent Emission Limitations)  
The automated cabinet finishing line is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-6 since it is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-12 (Wood Furniture and Cabinet Coating).
- (h) 326 IAC 8-7 (Specific VOC Reduction Requirements for Lake, Porter, Clark, and Floyd Counties)  
The automated cabinet finishing line is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-7, since this source is not located in Lake, Porter, Clark, or Floyd Counties. This source is located in Elkhart County.

- (i) 326 IAC 8-11 (VOC Rules: Wood Furniture Coatings)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-11(1), the automated cabinet finishing line is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-11 since the source is not located in Lake, Porter, Clark, or Floyd Counties. This source is located in Elkhart County.

#### Woodworking Operations and 3 Panel Brush Cleaners

- (j) 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b), the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2 are applicable to the woodworking operations and three (3) panel brush cleaners, since it has total potential particulate emissions after integral woodworking controls of greater than five hundred fifty-one thousandths (0.551) pound per hour. Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(2), the particulate emissions from the woodworking operations shall not exceed 4.76 pounds per hour based on a total process weight rate equal to 1.25 tons of wood per hour (2500 pounds of wood per hour).

The pounds per hour limitation was calculated using the following equation:

Interpolation of the data in the table in 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(2) for the process weight rates up to sixty thousand (60,000) pounds per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

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

In order to comply with the allowable rate of emission, the baghouses (DC1, DC2, DC3, DC4, and DC5) for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the woodworking operations and three (3) panel brush cleaners at all times that the woodworking operations and three (3) panel brush cleaners are in operation.

#### Natural Gas-Fired Units

- (k) 326 IAC 6-2 (Particulate Emissions from Indirect Heating Units)
- (1) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-1(d), the natural gas-fired hot water heaters (HW1 through HW11) are subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-2-4, because each unit is a source of indirect heating and was constructed after September 21, 1983. Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4(a), particulate emissions from the natural gas-fired hot water heaters (HW1 through HW11), with a combined total heat input capacity of 5.312 MMBtu/hr, shall each not exceed 0.6 lb/MMBtu.
  - (2) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-1(a), the requirements of 326 IAC 6-2 are not applicable to the two (2) air make-up units (AM1 and AM2), three (3) radiant space heaters (RH1 through RH3), and three (3) thermocycler space heaters (TC1 through TC3), since each unit is not a source of indirect heating. They are direct sources of heat.
  - (3) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-1(a), the requirements of 326 IAC 6-2 are not applicable to the natural gas-fired emergency generator (EG1), since it is not a source of indirect heating.
- (l) 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(a), the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2 are not applicable to the eleven (11) hot water heaters (HW1 through HW11), two (2) air make-up units (AM1 and AM2), three (3) radiant space heaters (RH1 through RH3), three (3) thermocycler space heaters (TC1 through TC3), and natural gas-fired emergency generator (EG1), since each is not a "manufacturing process" as defined in 326 IAC 6-3-1.5.
- (m) 326 IAC 7-1.1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations)  
The eleven (11) hot water heaters (HW1 through HW11), two (2) air make-up units (AM1 and AM2), three (3) radiant space heaters (RH1 through RH3), three (3) thermocycler space heaters (TC1 through TC3), and natural gas-fired emergency generator (EG1) are each not subject to the

requirements of 326 IAC 7-1.1 because each unit's SO<sub>2</sub> PTE is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year or ten (10) pounds per hour.

- (n) 326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC Rules: General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6(1), the requirement to reduce VOC emissions using the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) does not apply to the eleven (11) hot water heaters (HW1 through HW11), two (2) air make-up units (AM1 and AM2), three (3) radiant space heaters (RH1 through RH3), three (3) thermocycler space heaters (TC1 through TC3), and natural gas-fired emergency generator (EG1), since the potential unlimited VOC emissions from each unit is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.

#### Cold Cleaner Degreaser

- (o) 326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC Rules: General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6(1), the requirement to reduce VOC emissions using the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) does not apply to the cold cleaner degreaser parts washing tank (PW1), since the unlimited VOC potential emissions are less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.
- (p) 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operations)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2(a)(1), the cleaner degreaser parts washing tank (PW1) is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-3-2, since it was constructed after July 1, 1990, and performs organic solvent degreasing and does not have a remote solvent reservoir.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2(a) (Cold Cleaner Operation), for the cold cleaner degreaser parts washing tank (PW1), the Permittee shall:

- (1) Equip the degreaser with a cover;
- (2) Equip the degreaser with a facility for draining cleaned parts;
- (3) Close the degreaser cover whenever parts are not being handled in the degreaser;
- (4) Drain cleaned parts for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases;
- (5) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label that lists the operation requirements in subdivisions (3), (4), (6), and (7);
- (6) Store waste solvent only in closed containers; and
- (7) Prohibit the disposal or transfer of waste solvent in such a manner that could allow greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2(b), for the cold cleaner degreaser parts washing tank (PW1), the Permittee shall ensure the following additional control equipment and operating requirements are met:

- (1) Equip the degreaser with one (1) of the following control devices if the solvent is heated to a temperature of greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths (48.9) degrees Celsius (one hundred twenty (120) degrees Fahrenheit):
  - (A) A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.
  - (B) A water cover when solvent used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.
  - (C) A refrigerated chiller.
  - (D) Carbon adsorption.

- (E) An alternative system of demonstrated equivalent or better control as those outlined in clauses (A) through (D) that is approved by the department. An alternative system shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.
- (2) Ensure the degreaser cover is designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if the solvent is agitated or heated.
- (3) If used, solvent spray:
  - (A) must be a solid, fluid stream; and
  - (B) shall be applied at a pressure that does not cause excessive splashing.
- (q) 326 IAC 8-3-5 (Cold Cleaner Degreaser)  
On January 30, 2013, the Indiana Environmental Control Board repealed 326 IAC 8-3-5 (Cold Cleaner Degreaser). Therefore, the source is not subject to this rule.
- (r) 326 IAC 8-3-8 (Material Requirements for Cold Cleaner Degreasers)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-8 (Material Requirements for Cold Cleaner Degreasers), on and after January 1, 2016, the Permittee shall not operate a cold cleaner degreaser with a solvent that has a VOC composite partial vapor pressure that exceeds one (1) millimeter of mercury (nineteen thousandths (0.019) pound per square inch) measured at twenty (20) degrees Celsius (sixty-eight (68) degrees Fahrenheit).

#### Solvent Recycling

- (s) 326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC Rules: General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6(1), the requirement to reduce VOC emissions using the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) does not apply to the acetone solvent recycling unit (SR1), since the unlimited VOC potential emissions are less than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Note: Potential VOC and HAP emissions from the solvent recycling collection unit (SR1) are assumed to be emitted in the Automated Cabinet Finishing Line (i.e., 100% flash off of VOC/HAP in coatings during application),
- (t) 326 IAC 8-4-3 (VOC Rules: Petroleum Liquid Storage Facilities)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-4-3(a), the requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-3 are not applicable to the acetone solvent recycling unit (SR1), since acetone is not considered a petroleum liquid and this unit does not include storage vessels within its process.
- (u) 326 IAC 8-6 (VOC Rules: Organic Solvent Emission Limitations)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-6-1, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-6 are not applicable to the acetone solvent recycling unit (SR1), since this source is not located in Lake or Marion Counties, and the source was constructed after January 1, 1980.
- (v) 326 IAC 8-7 (VOC Rules: Specific VOC Reduction Requirements for Lake, Porter, Clark, and Floyd Counties)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-7-2(a), the requirements of 326 IAC 8-7 are not applicable to the acetone solvent recycling unit (SR1), since this source is not located in Lake, Porter, Clark, or Floyd Counties.
- (w) 326 IAC 8-9 (VOC Rules: Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-9-1(a), the requirements of 326 IAC 8-9 are not applicable to the acetone solvent recycling unit (SR1), since this source is not located in Lake, Porter, Clark, or Floyd Counties.

### Adhesive Application

- (x) 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(a)(7), the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3 are not applicable to the aqueous adhesive application operation (AA1), since it uses flow coating, which is specifically exempted.
- (y) 326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC Rules: General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6(1), the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 are not applicable to the aqueous adhesive application operation (AA1), since it does not have potential emissions of VOC of twenty-five (25) tons or more per year.
- (z) 326 IAC 8-2-5 (VOC Rules: Paper Coating Operations)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-5(a), the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-5 are not applicable to the aqueous adhesive application operation (AA1), since it does not perform surface coating of paper. This unit coats wood panels and cabinets.
- (aa) 326 IAC 8-2-9 (VOC Rules: Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coating Operations)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-9(a), the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-9 are not applicable to the aqueous adhesive application operation (AA1), since it does not perform surface coating of miscellaneous metal and plastic parts. This unit coats wood panels and cabinets.
- (bb) 326 IAC 8-2-12 (VOC Rules: Wood Furniture and Cabinet Coating)  
This rule applies to facilities located in any county, constructed after July 1, 1990, that perform surface coating of wood furniture (or wood furniture components), including cabinets (kitchen, bath, and vanity), tables, beds, chairs, sofas (nonupholstered), art objects, and any other coated furnishings made of solid wood, wood composition, or simulated wood material and which have actual emissions of greater than fifteen (15) pounds of VOC per day before add-on controls. Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-1(a)(4), the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-12 are not applicable to the aqueous adhesive application operation (AA1), since, although this unit was constructed after July 1, 1990 and it will apply coatings to wood furniture (or wood furniture components), it does not have potential VOC emissions of greater than fifteen (15) pounds of VOC per day.
- (cc) 326 IAC 8-11 (VOC Rules: Wood Furniture Coatings)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-11(1), the requirements of 326 IAC 8-11 are not applicable to the aqueous adhesive application operation (AA1), since the source is not located in Lake, Porter, Clark, or Floyd Counties.
- (dd) 326 IAC 8-22 (VOC Rules: Miscellaneous Industrial Adhesives)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-22-1(a), the requirements of 326 IAC 8-22 are not applicable to the aqueous adhesive application operation (AA1), since this source is not located in Lake or Porter Counties.

### Panel Brush Cleaner PBC2

- (ee) 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(14), the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3 are not applicable to the panel brush cleaner PBC2, since it does not have potential emissions of PM greater than five hundred fifty-one thousandths (0.551) pound per hour.

<b>Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements</b>
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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.

- (a) The automated cabinet finishing line, woodworking operations, and three (3) panel brush cleaners each have applicable compliance monitoring conditions as specified below:

<b>Emission Units</b>	<b>Control</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Automated Cabinet Finishing Line	Dry Filters	Filter inspection	Daily
		Overspray observation	Weekly
		Overspray on the rooftops and the nearby ground	Monthly
Woodworking Operations and 3 Panel Brush Cleaners	Cyclone in series with Baghouse: DC1 and DC2	Visible emission notations (when exhausting to the atmosphere)	Daily
		Baghouse inspections (when exhausting indoors)	Semi-Annually
Woodworking Operations	Baghouse DC3, DC4, and DC5	Visible emission notations (when exhausting to the atmosphere)	Daily
		Baghouse inspections (when exhausting indoors)	Semi-Annually

These compliance monitoring requirements are necessary to assure that the dry filters and baghouses operate properly in order to comply with PM/PM10/PM2.5 PSD minor limits, the PM limits under 326 IAC 6-3-2, and the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70).

- (b) The automated cabinet finishing line has additional applicable compliance determination conditions as specified below:
- (1) Compliance with the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Minor Limit for Volatile Organic Compounds shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3) and 326 IAC 8-1-2(a) by preparing or obtaining from the manufacturer the copies of the "as supplied" and "as applied" VOC data sheets or Certified Product Data Sheets. IDEM, OAQ, reserves the authority to determine compliance using Method 24 in conjunction with the analytical procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4.
  - (2) If the amount of VOC in the waste collected by the spent acetone solvent recycling collection unit or other waste material that is shipped offsite for recycling or disposal is deducted from the monthly VOC input reported, the Permittee shall determine the VOC content of the waste shipped offsite using one or a combination of the following methods:
    - (A) On-Site Sampling
      - (i) VOC content shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3) by EPA Reference Method 24 and the sampling

procedures in 326 IAC 8-1-4 or other methods as approved by the Commissioner.

- (ii) An initial representative sample of the VOC containing waste to be shipped offsite shall be collected just prior to being shipped offsite, and the sample shall be analyzed for VOC content within 30 days of collection.
- (iii) If multiple cleanup solvent waste streams are collected and drummed separately, a sample shall be collected and analyzed from each solvent waste stream.
- (iv) A new representative sample shall be collected and analyzed whenever a change or changes occur(s) that could result in a cumulative 10% or more decrease in the VOC containing waste. Such change could include, but is not limited to, the following:
  - (AA) A change in the coating selection or formulation, as supplied or as applied, or a change in solvent selection or formulation, or
  - (BB) An operational change in the coating application or cleanup operations.
- (B) Certified Waste Report: The VOC reported by analysis of an offsite waste processor may be used, provided the report certifies the amount of VOC in the waste.
- (C) Minimum Assumed VOC content: The VOC content of the waste shipped offsite may be assumed to be equal to the VOC content of the material with the lowest VOC content that could be present in the waste, as determined using the "as supplied" and "as applied" VOC data sheets, for each month.
- (3) IDEM reserves the right to request a representative sample of the VOC containing waste stream and conduct an analysis for VOC content.
- (4) Compliance with the VOC input limitations that render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable shall be demonstrated within 30 days of the end of each month. This shall be based on the total volatile organic compound input for the previous month, minus the amount VOC in the waste shipped out for recycling or disposal, and adding it to previous 11 months total VOC input, minus the amount VOC in the waste shipped out for recycling or disposal, so as to arrive at VOC input for the most recent twelve (12) consecutive month period.
- (5) The VOC input for a month shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC input} = \text{SCL} - \text{SR}$$

Where:

- SCL = The total amount of VOC, in tons, delivered to the coating applicators, including coatings, dilution solvents, and cleaning solvents, at the coating booths; and
- SR = The total amount of VOC, in tons, shipped out for either recycling or disposal, including coatings, dilution solvents, and cleaning solvents, from the coating booths.

### Recommendation

The staff recommends to the Commissioner that the Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal be approved. This recommendation is based on the following facts and conditions:

Unless otherwise stated, information used in this review was derived from the application and additional information submitted by the applicant.

An application for the purposes of this review was received on February 3, 2016. Additional information was received on June 28, 2016.

### Conclusion

The operation of this stationary wood processing and finishing plant (kitchen cabinet manufacturing) shall be subject to the conditions of the attached Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T039-36799-00714.

### IDEM Contact

- (a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Allen Reimer at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 233-0863 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 3-0863.
- (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 Permit Guide on the Internet at: <http://www.in.gov/idem/5881.htm>; and the Citizens' Guide to IDEM on the Internet at: <http://www.in.gov/idem/6900.htm>.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations  
Emissions Summary**

**Company Name:** Kountry Wood Products, LLC  
**Source Address:** 352 Shawnee Street, Nappanee, IN 46550  
**Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No.:** 039-36799-00714  
**Reviewer:** Allen Reimer

**Uncontrolled/Unlimited Emissions (Before Integral Woodworking Controls)**

Emission Units	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO	Total HAPs	Highest Single HAP	
Automated Stain Line (STL1)	0.60	0.60	0.60	-	-	211.17	-	7.91	4.92	Xylene
Automated Sealer Line (SL1)	167.90	167.90	167.90	-	-	443.77	-	158.56	82.32	Toluene
Automated Topcoat Line (TL1)	167.90	167.90	167.90	-	-	443.77	-	158.56	82.32	Toluene
Touch-up Booth (TB1)	11.99	11.99	11.99	-	-	49.73	-	15.86	8.23	Toluene
Solvent Recycling Unit (SR1)	-	-	-	-	-	0*	-	0*	0*	-
Automated Topcoat Line (TL2)	167.90	167.90	167.90	-	-	497.33	-	158.56	82.32	Toluene
Touch-up Booth (TB2)	11.99	11.99	11.99	-	-	49.73	-	15.86	8.23	Toluene
PBC2	0.22	0.22	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural Gas Combustion Units	0.13	0.51	0.51	0.04	6.68	0.37	5.62	0.13	1.2E-01	Hexane
Woodworking and 3 Panel Brush Cleaners	632.94	632.94	632.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency Generator (EG1)	2.9E-03	0.01	0.01	1.8E-04	0.67	0.01	1.13	0.01	1.7E-04	Toluene
Cold Clean Degreaser (PW1)	-	-	-	-	-	0.49	-	-	-	-
Adhesive Application (AA1)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1161.59</b>	<b>1161.97</b>	<b>1161.97</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>7.36</b>	<b>1696.36</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>515.45</b>	<b>263.42</b>	<b>Toluene</b>

\*Acetone is used as a cleanup solvent in the Automated Cabinet Finishing Line, with the spent acetone recycled in the solvent recycling collection unit (SR1). Potential VOC and HAP emissions from the solvent recycling collection unit (SR1) are assumed to be emitted in the Automated Cabinet Finishing Line (i.e., 100% flash off of VOC/HAP in coatings during application).

**Limited Emissions (Before Integral Woodworking Controls)**

Emission Units	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO	Total HAPs	Highest Single HAP (Toluene)	
Automated Stain Line (STL1)*	0.03	0.03	0.03	-	-	249.00	-	7.91	4.92	Xylene
Automated Sealer Line (SL1)*	8.40	8.40	8.40	-	-		-	158.56	82.32	Toluene
Automated Topcoat Line (TL1)*	8.40	8.40	8.40	-	-		-	158.56	82.32	Toluene
Touch-up Booth (TB1)*	7.14	7.14	7.14	-	-		-	15.86	8.23	Toluene
Solvent Recycling Unit (SR1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0***	0***	-
Automated Topcoat Line (TL2)*	8.40	8.40	8.40	-	-	248.00	-	158.56	82.32	Toluene
Touch-up Booth (TB2)*	0.60	0.60	0.60	-	-		-	15.86	8.23	Toluene
PBC2	0.22	0.22	0.22	-	-		-	-	-	-
Natural Gas Combustion Units	0.13	0.51	0.51	0.04	6.68	0.37	5.62	0.13	1.2E-01	Hexane
Woodworking and 3 Panel Brush Cleaners**	158.16	158.16	158.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency Generator (EG1)	2.9E-03	0.01	0.01	1.8E-04	0.67	0.01	1.13	0.01	1.7E-04	Toluene
Cold Clean Degreaser (PW1)	-	-	-	-	-	0.49	-	-	-	-
Adhesive Application (AA1)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>191.48</b>	<b>191.86</b>	<b>191.86</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>7.36</b>	<b>497.86</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>515.45</b>	<b>263.42</b>	<b>Toluene</b>

\* VOC PTE based on the PSD Minor limits taken by the source. PM/PM10/PM2.5 emissions after dry filter controls.

\*\* PM/PM10/PM2.5 PTE based on the PSD Minor limits taken by the source.

\*\*\*Acetone is used as a cleanup solvent in the Automated Cabinet Finishing Line, with the spent acetone recycled in the solvent recycling collection unit (SR1). Potential VOC and HAP emissions from the solvent recycling collection unit (SR1) are assumed to be emitted in the Automated Cabinet Finishing Line (i.e., 100% flash off of VOC/HAP in coatings during application).

**Limited Emissions (After Integral Woodworking Controls)**

Emission Units	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO	Total HAPs	Highest Single HAP (Toluene)	
Automated Stain Line (STL1)*	0.03	0.03	0.03	-	-	249.00	-	7.91	4.92	Xylene
Automated Sealer Line (SL1)*	8.40	8.40	8.40	-	-		-	158.56	82.32	Toluene
Automated Topcoat Line (TL1)*	8.40	8.40	8.40	-	-		-	158.56	82.32	Toluene
Touch-up Booth (TB1)*	7.14	7.14	7.14	-	-		-	15.86	8.23	Toluene
Solvent Recycling Unit (SR1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0***	0***	-
Automated Topcoat Line (TL2)*	8.40	8.40	8.40	-	-	248.00	-	158.56	82.32	Toluene
Touch-up Booth (TB2)*	0.60	0.60	0.60	-	-		-	15.86	8.23	Toluene
PBC2	0.22	0.22	0.22	-	-		-	-	-	-
Natural Gas Combustion Units	0.13	0.51	0.51	0.04	6.68	0.37	5.62	0.13	1.2E-01	Hexane
Woodworking and 3 Panel Brush Cleaners**	6.33	6.33	6.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency Generator (EG1)	2.9E-03	0.01	0.01	1.8E-04	0.67	0.01	1.13	0.01	1.7E-04	Toluene
Cold Clean Degreaser (PW1)	-	-	-	-	-	0.49	-	-	-	-
Adhesive Application (AA1)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.64</b>	<b>40.03</b>	<b>40.03</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>7.36</b>	<b>497.86</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>515.45</b>	<b>263.42</b>	<b>Toluene</b>

\* VOC PTE based on the PSD Minor limits taken by the source. PM/PM10/PM2.5 emissions after dry filter controls.

\*\* PM/PM10/PM2.5 PTE of woodworking operations is after integral woodworking controls.

\*\*\*Acetone is used as a cleanup solvent in the Automated Cabinet Finishing Line, with the spent acetone recycled in the solvent recycling collection unit (SR1). Potential VOC and HAP emissions from the solvent recycling collection unit (SR1) are assumed to be emitted in the Automated Cabinet Finishing Line (i.e., 100% flash off of VOC/HAP in coatings during application).

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations  
VOC and Particulate  
From Surface Coating Operations**

Company Name: Kountry Wood Products, LLC  
Source Address: 352 Shawnee Street, Nappanee, IN 46550  
Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No.: 039-36799-00714  
Reviewer: Allen Reimer

Operation	Material	Product Number	Density (Lb/Gal)	Weight % Volatile (H2O & Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Volatiles (solids)	Gal of Mat. (gal/unit)	Maximum (unit/hour)	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating	Potential VOC pounds per hour	Potential VOC pounds per day	Potential VOC tons per year	Transfer Efficiency	Particulate Potential Before Control (ton/yr)	Dry Filter Control Efficiency	Particulate Potential After Control (ton/yr)		
Automated Stain Line (STL1)	Fairfield Maple Stain - Highest VOC Stain	ST1277	6.48	99.20%	0.0%	99.2%	0.0%	0.40%	0.015	500	6.43	6.43	48.21	1157.07	211.17	65%	0.60	95%	0.03		
<b>PTE of Worst Case Coating</b>																<b>211.17</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.03</b>			
<b>Sealer Line 1 - Scenario 1 - Clear Sealer Application</b>																					
Automated Sealer Line (SL1)	Danspeed	424-4554	7.76	44.87%	0.0%	44.9%	0.0%	24.33%	0.050	500	3.48	3.48	86.35	2072.43	378.22	65%	162.65	95%	8.13		
Automated Sealer Line (SL1)	Catalyst	873-0870	7.44	81.40%	0.22%	81.18%	0.17%	17.72%	0.005	500	6.05	6.04	14.97	359.20	65.55	65%	5.26	95%	0.26		
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>																<b>443.77</b>	<b>167.90</b>	<b>8.40</b>			
<b>Sealer Line 1 - Scenario 2 - White Sealer Application</b>																					
Automated Sealer Line (SL1)	Danspeed	KW-L122-0002	9.27	52.80%	0.0%	52.8%	0.0%	31.55%	0.0413	500	4.89	4.89	101.07	2425.74	442.70	65%	138.51	95%	6.93		
Automated Sealer Line (SL1)	Catalyst	873-0870	7.44	81.40%	0.22%	81.18%	0.17%	17.72%	0.0041	500	6.05	6.04	12.47	299.33	54.63	65%	4.38	95%	0.22		
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>																<b>497.33</b>	<b>142.89</b>	<b>7.14</b>			
<b>Total PTE</b>																<b>497.33</b>	<b>167.90</b>	<b>8.40</b>			
Mutually Exclusive Coating Application																					
<b>Topcoat Line 1 - Scenario 1 - Clear Topcoat Application</b>																					
Automated Sealer Line (TL1)	Danspeed	424-4554	7.76	44.87%	0.0%	44.9%	0.0%	24.33%	0.050	500	3.48	3.48	86.35	2072.43	378.22	65%	162.65	95%	8.13		
Automated Sealer Line (TL1)	Catalyst	873-0870	7.44	81.40%	0.22%	81.18%	0.17%	17.72%	0.005	500	6.05	6.04	14.97	359.20	65.55	65%	5.26	95%	0.26		
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>																<b>443.77</b>	<b>167.90</b>	<b>8.40</b>			
<b>Topcoat Line 1 - Scenario 2 - White Topcoat Application</b>																					
Automated Sealer Line (TL1)	Danspeed	KW-L122-0002	9.27	52.80%	0.0%	52.8%	0.0%	31.55%	0.0413	500	4.89	4.89	101.07	2425.74	442.70	65%	138.51	95%	6.93		
Automated Sealer Line (TL1)	Catalyst	873-0870	7.44	81.40%	0.22%	81.18%	0.17%	17.72%	0.0041	500	6.05	6.04	12.47	299.33	54.63	65%	4.38	95%	0.22		
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>																<b>497.33</b>	<b>142.89</b>	<b>7.14</b>			
<b>Total PTE</b>																<b>497.33</b>	<b>167.90</b>	<b>8.40</b>			
Mutually Exclusive Coating Application																					
<b>Topcoat Line 2 - Scenario 1 - Clear Topcoat Application</b>																					
Automated Sealer Line (TL2)	Danspeed	424-4554	7.76	44.87%	0.0%	44.9%	0.0%	24.33%	0.050	500	3.48	3.48	86.35	2072.43	378.22	65%	162.65	95%	8.13		
Automated Sealer Line (TL2)	Catalyst	873-0870	7.44	81.40%	0.22%	81.18%	0.17%	17.72%	0.005	500	6.05	6.04	14.97	359.20	65.55	65%	5.26	95%	0.26		
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>																<b>443.77</b>	<b>167.90</b>	<b>8.40</b>			
<b>Topcoat Line 2 - Scenario 2 - White Topcoat Application</b>																					
Automated Sealer Line (TL2)	Danspeed	KW-L122-0002	9.27	52.80%	0.0%	52.8%	0.0%	31.55%	0.0413	500	4.89	4.89	101.07	2425.74	442.70	65%	138.51	95%	6.93		
Automated Sealer Line (TL2)	Catalyst	873-0870	7.44	81.40%	0.22%	81.18%	0.17%	17.72%	0.0041	500	6.05	6.04	12.47	299.33	54.63	65%	4.38	95%	0.22		
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>																<b>497.33</b>	<b>142.89</b>	<b>7.14</b>			
<b>Total PTE</b>																<b>497.33</b>	<b>167.90</b>	<b>8.40</b>			
Mutually Exclusive Coating Application																					
<b>Touch-up Booth 1 Stain Application</b>																					
Touch-up Booth (TB1)	Fairfield Maple Stain - Highest VOC Stain	ST1277	6.48	99.20%	0.0%	99.2%	0.0%	0.40%	0.015	50	6.43	6.43	4.82	115.71	21.12	75%	0.04	95%	0.00		
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>																<b>21.12</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.00</b>			
<b>Clear Sealer/Topcoat Application</b>																					
Touch-up Booth (TB1)	Danspeed	424-4554	7.76	44.87%	0.0%	44.9%	0.0%	24.33%	0.050	50	3.48	3.48	8.64	207.24	37.82	75%	11.62	95%	0.58		
Touch-up Booth (TB1)	Catalyst	873-0870	7.44	81.40%	0.22%	81.18%	0.17%	17.72%	0.005	50	6.05	6.04	1.50	35.92	6.56	75%	0.38	95%	0.02		
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>																<b>44.38</b>	<b>11.99</b>	<b>0.60</b>			
<b>White Sealer/Topcoat Application</b>																					
Touch-up Booth (TB1)	Danspeed	KW-L122-0002	9.27	52.80%	0.0%	52.8%	0.0%	31.55%	0.0413	50	4.89	4.89	10.11	242.57	44.27	75%	9.89	95%	0.49		
Touch-up Booth (TB1)	Catalyst	873-0870	7.44	81.40%	0.22%	81.18%	0.17%	17.72%	0.0041	50	6.05	6.04	1.25	29.93	5.46	75%	0.31	95%	0.02		
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>																<b>49.73</b>	<b>10.21</b>	<b>0.51</b>			
<b>Total PTE</b>																<b>49.73</b>	<b>11.99</b>	<b>0.60</b>			
Mutually Exclusive Coating Application																					
<b>Touch-up Booth 2 Stain Application</b>																					
Touch-up Booth (TB2)	Fairfield Maple Stain - Highest VOC Stain	ST1277	6.48	99.20%	0.0%	99.2%	0.0%	0.40%	0.015	50	6.43	6.43	4.82	115.71	21.12	75%	0.04	95%	0.00		
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>																<b>21.12</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.00</b>			
<b>Clear Sealer/Topcoat Application</b>																					
Touch-up Booth (TB2)	Danspeed	424-4554	7.76	44.87%	0.0%	44.9%	0.0%	24.33%	0.050	50	3.48	3.48	8.64	207.24	37.82	75%	11.62	95%	0.58		
Touch-up Booth (TB2)	Catalyst	873-0870	7.44	81.40%	0.22%	81.18%	0.17%	17.72%	0.005	50	6.05	6.04	1.50	35.92	6.56	75%	0.38	95%	0.02		
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>																<b>44.38</b>	<b>11.99</b>	<b>0.60</b>			
<b>White Sealer/Topcoat Application</b>																					
Touch-up Booth (TB2)	Danspeed	KW-L122-0002	9.27	52.80%	0.0%	52.8%	0.0%	31.55%	0.0413	50	4.89	4.89	10.11	242.57	44.27	75%	9.89	95%	0.49		
Touch-up Booth (TB2)	Catalyst	873-0870	7.44	81.40%	0.22%	81.18%	0.17%	17.72%	0.0041	50	6.05	6.04	1.25	29.93	5.46	75%	0.31	95%	0.02		
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>																<b>49.73</b>	<b>10.21</b>	<b>0.51</b>			
<b>Total PTE</b>																<b>49.73</b>	<b>11.99</b>	<b>0.60</b>			
<b>Total PTE of all Surface Coating Operations (tons/year)</b>																<b>1802.61</b>	<b>528.29</b>	<b>26.41</b>			

**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 = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) \* Gal of Material (gal/unit) \* Maximum (units/hr)  
Potential VOC Pounds per Day = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) \* Gal of Material (gal/unit) \* Maximum (units/hr) \* (24 hr/day)  
Potential VOC Tons per Year = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) \* Gal of Material (gal/unit) \* Maximum (units/hr) \* (8760 hrs/yr) \* (1 ton/2000 lbs)  
Particulate Potential Before Control Tons per Year = (units/hour) \* (gal/unit) \* (lbs/gal) \* (1- Weight % Volatiles) \* (1-Transfer efficiency) \*(8760 hrs/yr) \*(1 ton/2000 lbs)  
Particulate Potential After Control Tons per Year = Particulate Potential Before Control Tons per Year \* (1- control efficiency)

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations  
HAP Emission Calculations**

**Company Name:** Kountry Wood Products, LLC  
**Source Address:** 352 Shawnee Street, Nappanee, IN 46550  
**Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No.:** 039-36799-00714  
**Reviewer:** Allen Reimer

Operation	Material	Product Number	Density (Lb/Gal)	Gallons of Material (gal/unit)	Maximum (unit/hour)	Weight % Xylene	Weight % Toluene	Weight % Formaldehyde	Weight % Ethyl Benzene	Weight % Glycol Ethers	Weight % Cr Compounds	Xylene Emissions (ton/yr)	Toluene Emissions (ton/yr)	Formaldehyde Emissions (ton/yr)	Benzene Emissions (ton/yr)	Glycol Ethers Emissions (ton/yr)	Cr Compounds Emissions (ton/yr)	Total HAPs
Automated Stain Line (STL1)	Driftwood Spray Stain - Highest HAP Stain	54070.601	7.1	0.02	500.00	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.23%	0.05%	4.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	0.12	7.91
<b>Total PTE</b>												<b>4.92</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>7.91</b>
<b>Sealer Line 1 - Scenario 1 - Clear Sealer Application</b>																		
Automated Sealer Line (SL1)	Danspeed	424-4554	7.76	0.050	500.00	0.0%	5.23%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	44.44	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.70
Automated Sealer Line (SL1)	Catalyst	873-0870	7.44	0.005	500.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>												<b>0.00</b>	<b>44.44</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>44.70</b>
<b>Sealer Line 1 - Scenario 2 - White Sealer Application</b>																		
Automated Sealer Line (SL1)	Danspeed	KW-L122-0002	9.27	0.041	500.00	7.4%	9.9%	0.0%	1.73%	0.00%	0.00%	61.51	82.32	0.33	14.40	0.00	0.00	158.56
Automated Sealer Line (SL1)	Catalyst	873-0870	7.44	0.004	500.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>												<b>61.51</b>	<b>82.32</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>14.40</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>158.56</b>
<b>Mutually Exclusive Coating Application</b>																		
<b>Topcoat Line 1 - Scenario 1 - Clear Topcoat Application</b>																		
Automated Sealer Line (TL1)	Danspeed	424-4554	7.76	0.050	500.00	0.0%	5.23%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	44.44	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.70
Automated Sealer Line (TL1)	Catalyst	873-0870	7.44	0.005	500.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>												<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>44.70</b>
<b>Topcoat Line 1 - Scenario 2 - White Topcoat Application</b>																		
Automated Sealer Line (TL1)	Danspeed	KW-L122-0002	9.27	0.041	500.00	7.4%	9.9%	0.0%	1.73%	0.00%	0.00%	61.51	82.32	0.33	14.40	0.00	0.00	158.56
Automated Sealer Line (TL1)	Catalyst	873-0870	7.44	0.004	500.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>												<b>61.51</b>	<b>82.32</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>14.40</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>158.56</b>
<b>Mutually Exclusive Coating Application</b>																		
<b>Topcoat Line 2 - Scenario 1 - Clear Topcoat Application</b>																		
Automated Sealer Line (TL2)	Danspeed	424-4554	7.76	0.050	500.00	0.0%	5.23%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	44.44	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.70
Automated Sealer Line (TL2)	Catalyst	873-0870	7.44	0.005	500.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>												<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>44.70</b>	
<b>Topcoat Line 2 - Scenario 2 - White Topcoat Application</b>																		
Automated Sealer Line (TL2)	Danspeed	KW-L122-0002	9.27	0.041	500.00	7.4%	9.9%	0.0%	1.73%	0.00%	0.00%	61.51	82.32	0.33	14.40	0.00	0.00	158.56
Automated Sealer Line (TL2)	Catalyst	873-0870	7.44	0.004	500.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>												<b>61.51</b>	<b>82.32</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>14.40</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>158.56</b>
<b>Mutually Exclusive Coating Application</b>																		
<b>Touch-up Booth 1 Stain Application</b>																		
Touch-up Booth (TB1)	Driftwood Spray Stain - Highest HAP Stain	54070.601	7.1	0.02	50.00	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.00%	1.23%	0.05%	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.01	0.79
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>												<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.79</b>
<b>Clear Sealer/Topcoat Application</b>																		
Touch-up Booth (TB1)	Danspeed	424-4554	7.76	0.050	50.00	0.0%	5.23%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	4.44	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.47
Touch-up Booth (TB1)	Catalyst	873-0870	7.44	0.005	50.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>												<b>0.00</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4.47</b>
<b>White Sealer/Topcoat Application</b>																		
Touch-up Booth (TB1)	Danspeed	KW-L122-0002	9.27	0.041	50.00	7.4%	9.9%	0.0%	1.73%	0.00%	0.00%	6.15	8.23	0.03	1.44	0.00	0.00	15.86
Touch-up Booth (TB1)	Catalyst	873-0870	7.44	0.004	50.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>												<b>6.15</b>	<b>8.23</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>15.86</b>
<b>Mutually Exclusive Coating Application</b>																		
<b>Touch-up Booth 2 Stain Application</b>																		
Touch-up Booth (TB2)	Driftwood Spray Stain - Highest HAP Stain	54070.601	7.1	0.02	50.00	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.00%	1.23%	0.05%	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.01	0.79
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>												<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.79</b>
<b>Clear Sealer/Topcoat Application</b>																		
Touch-up Booth (TB2)	Danspeed	424-4554	7.76	0.050	50.00	0.0%	5.23%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	4.44	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.47
Touch-up Booth (TB2)	Catalyst	873-0870	7.44	0.005	50.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>												<b>0.00</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4.47</b>
<b>White Sealer/Topcoat Application</b>																		
Touch-up Booth (TB2)	Danspeed	KW-L122-0002	9.27	0.041	50.00	7.39%	9.89%	0.0%	1.73%	0.00%	0.00%	6.15	8.23	0.03	1.44	0.00	0.00	15.86
Touch-up Booth (TB2)	Catalyst	873-0870	7.44	0.004	50.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Subtotal PTE</b>												<b>6.15</b>	<b>8.23</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>15.86</b>
<b>Mutually Exclusive Coating Application</b>																		
<b>Total PTE of all Surface Coating Operations (tons/yr)</b>												<b>201.76</b>	<b>263.42</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>46.08</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>515.31</b>

**METHODOLOGY**

HAPs emission rate (tons/yr) = Density (lb/gal) \* Gal of Material (gal/unit) \* Maximum (unit/hr) \* Weight % HAP \* 8760 hrs/yr \* 1 ton/2000 lbs

**Appendix A  
Woodworking Operation - Panel Brush Cleaner**

**Company Name:** Kountry Wood Products, LLC  
**Source Address:** 352 Shawnee Street, Nappanee, IN 46550  
**Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No.:** 039-36799-00714  
**Reviewer:** Allen Reimer

Operation	Control Efficiency	PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 Before Controls (lbs/hr)	PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 Before Controls (tons/yr)	PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 After Controls (lbs/hr)	PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 After Controls (tons/yr)
Topcoat Line 2 Panel Brush Cleaner (PBC2)*	70.00%	0.051	0.224	0.015	0.067
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.051</b>	<b>0.224</b>	<b>0.015</b>	<b>0.067</b>

**METHODOLOGY**

Potential Emissions After Controls (lbs/hr) = PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 Before Controls (lbs/hr) x (1 - Control Efficiency)

Potential Emissions Before Controls (lbs/hr) = Potential Emissions After Controls (lbs/hr) / (1 - Collection Efficiency)

Potential Emissions (tons/year) = Potential Emissions (lbs/hr) x 8760 hrs/year x 1 ton/2000 lbs

\*Based on information provided by the source, the PTE Before Controls (lbs/hr) is calculated as follows based upon the actual total amount of dust collected from both topcoat lines:

Calculation A	0.625	yd3 dust/year	x	27	ft3/yr =	16.875	ft3/yr
Calculation B	16.875	ft3/year	x	8.5	lb/ft3 =	143.4375	lb/yr
Calculation C	143.4375	lb/yr	/	2000	hr/yr =	0.072	lb/hr
Calculation D	0.072	lb/hr	/	70.00%	(Control Efficiency) =	0.102	lb/hr (total uncontrolled PTE for both the stain line and sealer line)

**Topcoat Line 2 Panel Brush Cleaner (50% of dust)      50%      0.051      lb/hr uncontrolled**

The PTE of the two (2) panel brush cleaners (scuffer/denibber) associated with the stain and sealer lines and the one (1) panel brush cleaner (scuffer/denibber) associated with the topcoat line (PBC1) are included in the PTE of the woodworking operations.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations  
Natural Gas Combustion Only  
MM BTU/HR <100**

**Company Name:** Kountry Wood Products, LLC  
**Source Address:** 352 Shawnee Street, Nappanee, IN 46550  
**Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No.:** 039-36799-00714  
**Reviewer:** Allen Reimer

Unit	Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Unit	Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)
HW1	1.25	AM1	5.775
HW2	1.25	RH1	0.115
HW3	0.2	RH2	0.14
HW4	0.2	RH3	0.2
HW5	0.2	TC1	0.4
HW6	0.2	TC2	0.4
HW7	0.2	TC3	0.8
HW8	0.2	AM2	1.925
HW9	0.181	HW11	1.75
HW10	0.181	<b>Total</b>	<b>15.567</b>

Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	HHV mmBtu mmscf	Potential Throughput MMCF/yr
15.567	1020	133.7

	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	1.9	7.6	7.6	0.6	100 **see below	5.5	84
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.13	0.51	0.51	0.04	6.68	0.37	5.62

\*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined.

PM2.5 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM2.5 combined.

\*\*Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

	HAPs - Organics					Total - Organics
	Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene	
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	2.1E-03	1.2E-03	7.5E-02	1.8E+00	3.4E-03	
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.4E-04	8.0E-05	5.0E-03	1.2E-01	2.3E-04	<b>1.3E-01</b>

	HAPs - Metals					Total - Metals
	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Manganese	Nickel	
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	5.0E-04	1.1E-03	1.4E-03	3.8E-04	2.1E-03	
Potential Emission in tons/yr	3.3E-05	7.4E-05	9.4E-05	2.5E-05	1.4E-04	<b>3.7E-04</b>
					<b>Total HAPs</b>	<b>1.3E-01</b>
					<b>Worst HAP</b>	<b>1.2E-01</b>

**Methodology**

All emission factors are based on normal firing.

MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu

MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03

Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,000 MMBtu

Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above.

Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations  
Woodworking**

**Company Name:** Kountry Wood Products, LLC  
**Source Address:** 352 Shawnee Street, Nappanee, IN 46550  
**Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No.:** 039-36799-00714  
**Reviewer:** Allen Reimer

Operations	Unit ID	Manufacture	Outlet Grain Loading (grains/dscf)	Gas or Air Flow Rate (dscf/min)	PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 After Controls (lbs/hr)	PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 After Controls (tons/yr)	Control Efficiency (%)	PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 Before Controls (lbs/hr)	PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 Before Controls (tons/yr)	PSD Minor Limits		Equivalent Limited Efficiency (%)
										Limited PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 (lbs/hr)	Limited PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 (tons/yr)	
Woodworking and 3 Panel Brush Cleaners	DC1	Honeyville	0.001370639	20,000	0.23	1.03	99.00%	23.50	102.92	5.87	25.71	75.0%
Woodworking	DC2	Honeyville	0.001370639	20,000	0.23	1.03	99.00%	23.50	102.92	5.87	25.71	75.0%
Woodworking	DC3	Donaldson Torit	0.001713542	16,000	0.24	1.03	99.00%	23.50	102.93	5.87	25.71	75.0%
Woodworking	DC4	Pneumafil	0.001370639	55,000	0.65	2.83	99.00%	64.62	283.02	16.15	70.74	75.0%
Woodworking	DC5	Honeyville	0.001370639	8,000	0.09	0.41	99.00%	9.40	41.17	2.35	10.29	75.0%
<b>Totals</b>					<b>1.45</b>	<b>6.33</b>		<b>144.51</b>	<b>632.94</b>	<b>36.11</b>	<b>158.16</b>	

**Methodology**

PM10 and PM2.5 emissions assumed equal to PM emissions  
PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 After Controls (lbs/hr) = (grains/dscf)\*(dscf/min)\*(60 min/hr)\*(lb/7000 grains)  
PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 After Controls (tons/yr) = [PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 After Controls (lbs/hr)] \* [8760 hrs/yr] \* [ton/2000 lbs]  
PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 Before Controls (lbs/hr) = [PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 After Controls (lbs/hr)] / (1- control efficiency)  
PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 Before Controls (tons/yr) = [PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 Before Controls (lbs/hr)] \* [8760 hrs/yr] \* [ton/2000 lbs]  
Limited PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 (tons/yr) = [Limited PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 (lbs/hr)] \* [8760 hrs/yr] \* [ton/2000 lbs]  
Equivalent Limited Efficiency (%) = 1 - [(Limited PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 (lbs/hr)) / (PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 Before Controls (lbs/hr))]

**326 IAC 6-3-2 Allowable Particulate Emission Rate**

Process Rate (Lbs/Hr)	Process Weight Rate (Tons/Hr)	Allowable PM Emissions (Lbs/Hr)
2500.00	1.25	4.76

**Methodology**

Allowable Emission = 4.10(Process Weight Rate)^0.67

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations  
Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Natural Gas  
4-Stroke Rich-Burn (4SRB) Engines  
Emergency Generator (EG1)**

**Company Name:** Kountry Wood Products, LLC  
**Source Address:** 352 Shawnee Street, Nappanee, IN 46550  
**Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No.:** 039-36799-00714  
**Reviewer:** Allen Reimer

Maximum Output Horsepower Rating (hp)	160	Emergency Generator (EG1)
Brake Specific Fuel Consumption (BSFC) (Btu/hp-hr)	7600	
Maximum Hours Operated per Year (hr/yr)	500	
Potential Fuel Usage (MMBtu/yr)	608	
High Heat Value (MMBtu/MMscf)	1020	
Potential Fuel Usage (MMcf/yr)	0.60	

Criteria Pollutants	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)	9.50E-03	1.94E-02	1.94E-02	5.88E-04	2.21E+00	2.96E-02	3.72E+00
Potential Emissions (tons/yr)	0.0029	0.01	0.01	0.0002	0.67	0.01	1.13

\*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	2.79E-03	0.0008482
Acrolein	2.63E-03	0.0007995
Benzene	1.58E-03	0.0004803
1,3-Butadiene	6.63E-04	0.0002016
Formaldehyde	2.05E-02	0.0062320
Methanol	3.06E-03	0.0009302
Total PAH**	1.41E-04	0.0000429
Toluene	5.58E-04	0.0001696
Xylene	1.95E-04	0.0000593
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.01</b>

HAP pollutants consist of the nine highest HAPs included in AP-42 Table 3.2-3.

\*\*PAH = Polyaromatic Hydrocarbon (PAHs are considered HAPs, since they are considered Polycyclic Organic Matter)

**Methodology**

Emission Factors are from AP-42 (Supplement F, July 2000), Table 3.2-3

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]

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations  
Emissions Summary**

**Company Name:** Kountry Wood Products, LLC  
**Source Address:** 352 Shawnee Street, Nappanee, IN 46550  
**Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No.:** 039-36799-00714  
**Reviewer:** Allen Reimer

<b>Operation</b>	<b>Density (lb/gal)</b>	<b>Gal. of Solvent (gal/yr)*</b>	<b>PTE for VOC (tons/year)</b>
Cold Cleaner Degreaser (PW1)	6.7	145	0.49
<b>Total</b>			<b>0.49</b>

\*Based on information provided by the source. The source uses 32 gallons/year but requests that a conservative estimate is used instead

**METHODOLOGY**

PTE = Density of solvent (lb/gal) x Gallons of Solvent (gal/year) x 1 ton/2000 lbs

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations  
VOC and Particulate  
Adhesive Application for Assembly Operations (AA1)**

**Company Name:** Kountry Wood Products, LLC  
**Source Address:** 352 Shawnee Street, Nappanee, IN 46550  
**Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No.:** 039-36799-00714  
**Reviewer:** Allen Reimer

Material	Density (Lb/Gal)	Weight % Volatile (H2O & Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Volatiles (solids)	Gal of Mat. (gal/unit)	Maximum (unit/hour)	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating	Potential VOC pounds per hour	Potential VOC pounds per day	Potential VOC tons per year	Particulate Potential (ton/yr)	lb VOC/gal solids	Transfer Efficiency
Klebit 303 Aqueous Adhesive	9.17	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%	54.98%	45.02%	0.0015	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%

Note: Material is flow coat applied.

**Total Potential to Emit    0.00       0.00       0.00       0.00**

**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 = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) \* Gal of Material (gal/unit) \* Maximum (units/hr)

Potential VOC Pounds per Day = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) \* Gal of Material (gal/unit) \* Maximum (units/hr) \* (24 hr/day)

Potential VOC Tons per Year = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) \* Gal of Material (gal/unit) \* Maximum (units/hr) \* (8760 hr/yr) \* (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Particulate Potential Tons per Year = (units/hour) \* (gal/unit) \* (lbs/gal) \* (1- Weight % Volatiles) \* (1-Transfer efficiency) \*(8760 hrs/yr) \*(1 ton/2000 lbs)

Pounds VOC per Gallon of Solids = (Density (lbs/gal) \* Weight % organics) / (Volume % solids)



# Indiana Department of Environmental Management

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**Michael R. Pence**  
Governor

**Carol S. Comer**  
Commissioner

## Notice of Public Comment

**July 25, 2016**  
**Kountry Wood Products, LLC**  
**039-36799-00714**

Dear Concerned Citizen(s):

You have been identified as someone who could potentially be affected by this proposed air permit. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management, in our ongoing efforts to better communicate with concerned citizens, invites your comment on the draft permit.

Enclosed is a Notice of Public Comment, which has been placed in the Legal Advertising section of your local newspaper. The application and supporting documentation for this proposed permit have been placed at the library indicated in the Notice. These documents more fully describe the project, the applicable air pollution control requirements and how the applicant will comply with these requirements.

If you would like to comment on this draft permit, please contact the person named in the enclosed Public Notice. Thank you for your interest in the Indiana's Air Permitting Program.

**Please Note:** *If you feel you have received this Notice in error, or would like to be removed from the Air Permits mailing list, please contact Patricia Pear with the Air Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, ext. 3-6875 or via e-mail at [PPEAR@IDEM.IN.GOV](mailto:PPEAR@IDEM.IN.GOV). If you have recently moved and this Notice has been forwarded to you, please notify us of your new address and if you wish to remain on the mailing list. Mail that is returned to IDEM by the Post Office with a forwarding address in a different county will be removed from our list unless otherwise requested.*

Enclosure  
PN AAA Cover.dot 2/17/2016



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*Governor*

**Carol S. Comer**  
*Commissioner*

## **AFFECTED STATE NOTIFICATION OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD DRAFT INDIANA AIR PERMIT**

July 25, 2016

A 30-day public comment period has been initiated for:

**Permit Number: 039-36799-00714**  
**Applicant Name: Kountry Wood Products, LLC**  
**Location: Nappanee, Elkhart County, Indiana**

The public notice, draft permit and technical support documents can be accessed via the **IDEM Air Permits Online** site at:

<http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/>

Questions or comments on this draft permit should be directed to the person identified in the public notice by telephone or in writing to:

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

Questions or comments regarding this email notification or access to this information from the EPA Internet site can be directed to Chris Hammack at [chammack@idem.IN.gov](mailto:chammack@idem.IN.gov) or (317) 233-2414.

Affected States Notification.dot 2/17/2016



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**Michael R. Pence**  
Governor

**Carol S. Comer**  
Commissioner

July 25, 2016

Mr. Dan Mains  
Kountry Wood Products, LLC  
352 Shawnee Street  
Nappanee, IN 46550

Re: Public Notice  
Kountry Wood Products, LLC  
Permit Level: Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal  
Permit Number: 039-36799-00714

Dear Mr. Mains:

Enclosed is a copy of your draft Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal, Technical Support Document, emission calculations, and the Public Notice which will be printed in your local newspaper.

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has prepared two versions of the Public Notice Document. The abbreviated version will be published in the newspaper, and the more detailed version will be made available on the IDEM's website and provided to interested parties. Both versions are included for your reference. The OAQ has requested that the Elkhart Truth in Elkhart, Indiana publish the abbreviated version of the public notice no later than July 29, 2016. You will not be responsible for collecting any comments, nor are you responsible for having the notice published in the newspaper.

OAQ has submitted the draft permit package to the Nappanee Public Library, 157 North Main Street in Nappanee, Indiana. As a reminder, you are obligated by 326 IAC 2-1.1-6(c) to place a copy of the complete permit application at this library no later than ten (10) days after submittal of the application or additional information to our department. We highly recommend that even if you have already placed these materials at the library, that you confirm with the library that these materials are available for review and request that the library keep the materials available for review during the entire permitting process.

Please review the enclosed documents carefully. This is your opportunity to comment on the draft permit and notify the OAQ of any corrections that are needed before the final decision. Questions or comments about the enclosed documents should be directed to Allen Reimer, Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, 100 N. Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204 or call (800) 451-6027, and ask for extension 3-0863 or dial (317) 233-0863.

Sincerely,

*Greg Hotopp*

Greg Hotopp  
Permits Branch  
Office of Air Quality

Enclosures  
PN Applicant Cover letter 2/17/2016



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**Michael R. Pence**  
*Governor*

**Carol S. Comer**  
*Commissioner*

July 25, 2016

To: Nappanee Public Library

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

Subject: **Important Information to Display Regarding a Public Notice for an Air Permit**

**Applicant Name: Kountry Wood Products, LLC**  
**Permit Number: 039-36799-00714**

Enclosed is a copy of important information to make available to the public. This proposed project is regarding a source that may have the potential to significantly impact air quality. Librarians are encouraged to educate the public to make them aware of the availability of this information. The following information is enclosed for public reference at your library:

- Notice of a 30-day Period for Public Comment
- Request to publish the Notice of 30-day Period for Public Comment
- Draft Permit and Technical Support Document

You will not be responsible for collecting any comments from the citizens. Please refer all questions and request for the copies of any pertinent information to the person named below.

Members of your community could be very concerned in how these projects might affect them and their families. **Please make this information readily available until you receive a copy of the final package.**

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. Questions pertaining to the permit itself should be directed to the contact listed on the notice.

Enclosures  
PN Library.dot 2/16/2016



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**Michael R. Pence**  
*Governor*

**Carol S. Comer**  
*Commissioner*

## **ATTENTION: PUBLIC NOTICES, LEGAL ADVERTISING**

July 25, 2016

Elkhart Truth  
421 South Second Street  
PO Box 487  
Elkhart, IN 46515

Enclosed, please find one Indiana Department of Environmental Management Notice of Public Comment for Kountry Wood Products, LLC, Elkhart County, Indiana.

Since our agency must comply with requirements which call for a Notice of Public Comment, we request that you print this notice one time, no later than July 29, 2016.

Please send a notarized form, clippings showing the date of publication, and the billing to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Accounting, Room N1345, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204.

**To ensure proper payment, please reference account # 100174737.**

We are required by the Auditor's Office to request that you place the Federal ID Number on all claims. If you have any conflicts, questions, or problems with the publishing of this notice or if you do not receive complete public notice information for this notice, please call Greg Hotopp at 800-451-6027 and ask for extension 4-3493 or dial 317-234-3493.

Sincerely,

*Greg Hotopp*

Greg Hotopp  
Permit Branch  
Office of Air Quality

Permit Level: Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal  
Permit Number: 039-36799-00714

Enclosure

PN Newspaper.dot 2/17/2016

# Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	GHOTOPP 7/25/2016 Kountry Wood Products, LLC 039-36799-00714 Draft		Type of Mail:  <b>CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY</b>	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		

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		Dan Mains Kountry Wood Products, LLC 352 Shawnee St Nappanee IN 46550 (Source CAATS)										
2		Elkhart City Council and Mayors Office 229 South Second Street Elkhart IN 46516 (Local Official)										
3		Elkhart County Health Department 608 Oakland Avenue Elkhart IN 46516 (Health Department)										
4		Middlebury Town Council and Town Manager P.O. Box 812, 418 North Main Street Middlebury IN 46540 (Local Official)										
5		Nappanee Public Library 157 N Main St Nappanee IN 46550-1956 (Library)										
6		Elkhart County Board of Commissioners 117 North Second St. Goshen IN 46526 (Local Official)										
7		Kevin Parks D & B Environmental 401 Lincoln Way West Osceola IN 46561 (Consultant)										
8												
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