ADEQ

A R K A N S A S
Department of Environmental Quality

August 18, 2011

Mr. James Cooke, Operations Manager
AmFuel
PO Box 887
Magnolia, AR 71753

Dear Mr. Cooke:

The enclosed Permit No. 0982-AOP-R2 is your authority to construct, operate, and maintain the equipment and/or control apparatus as set forth in your application initially received on 9/21/2010.

After considering the facts and requirements of A.C.A. §8-4-101 et seq., and implementing regulations, I have determined that Permit No. 0762-AOP-R17 for the construction, operation and maintenance of an air pollution control system for Albemarle Corporation - South Plant to be issued and effective on the date specified in the permit, unless a Commission review has been properly requested under Arkansas Department of Pollution Control & Ecology Commission's Administrative Procedures, Regulation 8, within thirty (30) days after service of this decision.

The applicant or permittee and any other person submitting public comments on the record may request an adjudicatory hearing and Commission review of the final permitting decisions as provided under Chapter Six of Regulation No. 8, Administrative Procedures, Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission. Such a request shall be in the form and manner required by Regulation 8.603, including filing a written Request for Hearing with the APC&E Commission Secretary at 101 E. Capitol Ave., Suite 205, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201. If you have any questions about filing the request, please call the Commission at 501-682-7890.

Sincerely,

Mike Bates
Chief, Air Division

ADEQ
OPERATING
AIR PERMIT

Pursuant to the Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program, Regulation 26:

Permit No. : 0982-AOP-R2

IS ISSUED TO:

AmFuel
601 Firestone Drive
Magnolia, AR 71753
Columbia County
AFIN: 14-00040

THIS PERMIT AUTHORIZES THE ABOVE REFERENCED PERMITTEE TO INSTALL, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN THE EQUIPMENT AND EMISSION UNITS DESCRIBED IN THE PERMIT APPLICATION AND ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES. THIS PERMIT IS VALID BETWEEN:

August 18, 2011 AND August 17, 2016

THE PERMITTEE IS SUBJECT TO ALL LIMITS AND CONDITIONS CONTAINED HEREIN.

Signed:

Mike Bates
Chief, Air Division

AUG 18 2011
Date

AmFuel
Permit #: 0982-AOP-R2
AFIN: 14-00040

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Table - List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

A.C.A.	Arkansas Code Annotated
AFIN	ADEQ Facility Identification Number
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
lb/hr	Pound Per Hour
MVAC	Motor Vehicle Air Conditioner
No.	Number
NO_X	Nitrogen Oxide
PM	Particulate Matter
PM_{10}	Particulate Matter Smaller Than Ten Microns
SNAP	Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP)
SO_2	Sulfur Dioxide
SSM	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan
tpy	tons per year
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
NCAC	Non-Criteria Pollutant Emissions

SECTION I: FACILITY INFORMATION

PERMITTEE:	AmFuel
AFIN:	14-00040
PERMIT NUMBER:	0982-AOP-R2
FACILITY ADDRESS:	601 Firestone Drive Magnolia, AR 71753
MAILING ADDRESS:	P.O. Box 887 Magnolia, AR 71753-0887
COUNTY:	Columbia County
CONTACT NAME:	James Cooke
CONTACT POSITION:	Operations Manager
TELEPHONE NUMBER:	870-235-7219
REVIEWING ENGINEER:	Parviz Mokhtari
UTM North South (Y):	Zone 15: 3682297.12 m
UTM East West (X):	Zone 15: 477046.80 m

SECTION II: INTRODUCTION

Summary of Permit Activity

American Fuel Cell and Coated Fabrics Company, Inc. (Amfuel) is located at 601 Firestone Drive, Magnolia Arkansas. Amfuel manufactures fuel cells used in the aircraft industry. This is the third Title V renewal permit for the facility. The TLV table was revised in this permitting action. The total permitted annual emission rate limit changes associated with this renewal include: -0.1 tpy of PM, +1.1 VOC, -0.4 tpy of NO_X, and -70.0 tpy of Non-Criteria Pollutant Emissions.

Process Description

American Fuel Cell and Coated Fabrics Company (AmFuel) Magnolia, Arkansas facility has concentrated its efforts in the production of Coated Fabrics, Fuel Cell and Flexible Tank manufacturing for the aerospace industry and military applications.

For purposes of this process description, "Fuel Cell Manufacturing" includes several essentially similar processes and product lines such as Towable Drums, Airlog Tanks, Onion Tanks, Impoundment Tanks, Fabritanks, etc. The finished products are flexible liquid-and vapor-tight storage tanks of various shapes and sizes, with storage capacities from 55 gallons up to 1 million gallons. Flexible fuel cells are designed to fit inside the fuselage or wings of helicopters and other aircraft; and other tanks are designed to roll so they can be towed behind a ground vehicle. Some tanks are even designed to provide potable water storage. The tanks are engineered to be crash resistant and many are self-sealing in the event they're punctured by gunfire.

Typical operations include the application of "specialty coatings" referred to collectively as "cement". Am Fuel utilizes a wide-range of coating formulations to meet customer specifications and particular product applications. The various formulations of coatings and cements are made from rubber stock, solvents and adhesives, etc. The cement is used to adhere various layers of fabric and fittings, and impart specific qualities of performance and durability. The adhesive operations are a major source of emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP), and potentially Non-VOC Hydrocarbons. 100% of solvent usage is assumed to be emitted to the air at some point during the manufacturing process (less solvents that can be tracked in off-site shipments of waste). Multiple related operations utilize solvents such as spraying, dipping, coating, calender, milling, extrusion, flash-off/evaporative drying, autoclave curing, etc. Some processes utilize exhaust ventilation, while others are non-point sources or use general plant exhaust ventilation. For operational flexibility and ease of

compliance recordkeeping, all solvent usage is covered by facility-wide annual emission limits.

FUEL CELL MANUFACTURING

Fuel cells are fabricated from multiple pieces of rubberized fabric panels which are cut to size using a specific set of templates designed for each cell. Typically rubber cement is used to adhere the various pieces of rubberized fabrics to each other over a form that has been engineered to the unique shape needed for each fuel cell. The frame forms are typically made of cardboard ` and are may be built internally at the Form Shop or provided by outside vendors, and are good for one-time use. Certain products such as towable drums that may be ordered in standardized sizes and shapes may utilize reusable cylindrical forms instead, and large embankment tanks are spread out on the floor to splice the large panels without the need for a form.

Typically, layers of fabric and/or rubber are built-up in stages called inner liner and outer ply, by overlapping and gluing the edges panels to each other to form a complete layer of material. Each layer contains a specific type of material depending on the fuel cell design. After each layer of fabric and/or rubber is molded to the form, it is sprayed with cement or nylon coating in a spray booth. Some waterbased mold release coatings may also be used. Prepared metal fittings are integrated into the layers as well. Many of the labor-intensive fabrication steps utilize small containers and paint brushes. Some squirt bottles or other containers of solvent are utilized for cleaning and repairing during fabrication.

Once all of the various layers and coatings have been built up on the form, the cells are autoclave cured under high heat and pressure, resulting in the layers of the fuel cell becoming integrated into each other.

The plaster and cardboard forms must then be removed from inside the cell. This is accomplished by soaking the entire unit with hot water in the wash pit. The water in the wash pit is heated by a steam line, with heated provided by one of two boilers (SN-15.1 and 15.2). The softened form is manually removed in pieces from inside the cell. Once the form has been removed, the cell is inspected and tested for structural integrity and proper fit, repaired as needed, and routed to final finish, packing and shipping.

SPECIFIC PROCESSES AND SUPPORTING OPERATIONS

Milling

Rubber compounds and additives are milled together to make rubber stock to certain

specifications, which is subsequently used in the Calendar operation. A negligible amount of fugitive dust emissions may sometimes result when dry ingredients are added; a small cyclone provides exhaust ventilation for one milling machine (proposed to be included on the Insignificant Activities list).

Dipping Operations (SN-19)

Dipping operations are used to apply multiple coats of solvent -based coatings and/or adhesives to rolls of fabric to impart specific characteristics. The fabric is typically unrolled through a series of rollers and a dip tank, where a precise thickness of coating is applied; then it proceeds through an in-line oven where the solvents flash-off, and the dried fabric is re-rolled at the other end of the operation. This step may be repeated multiple times before it is ready to go for further processing at the calendar. Some solvents are also used for cleaning, and all emissions are accounted for in plant-wide limits.

Calender Operation (SN-16)

Rubber compounds and additives are applied/impregnated into the previously coated fabric through a series of high pressure rollers, under elevated temperature. The heat sources from the Calendar Operation are permitted as Insignificant Activities. Some solvents are used for cleaning, and all emissions are accounted for in plant-wide limits.

Cement Room (SN-0l)

Various formulations of rubber compounds, adhesives, solvents, elastomers and additives are blended to make cements for a wide variety of specific applications. Storage of solvents, other raw materials and prepared cements typically takes place in portable containers (i.e. drums and totes). Local exhaust ventilation is provided and all emissions are accounted for in plant-wide limits.

Abrasive Blasting

Self-contained sand blast units are used in the Fitting Department to clean certain metal parts to ensure adhesion in subsequent manufacturing processes. These units are permitted as Insignificant Activities.

Fitting Department (SN-09)

Purchased metal fittings are cleaned by abrasive blasting, then the parts are bonded to coated fabric flanges using cements or adhesive compounds and electrically heated presses, before

going to other departments for further assembly into the fuel cells. Evaporative emissions are accounted for in plant-wide limits. The associated steam-heated Fittings Oven is proposed to be included on the Insignificant Activities list.

Manufacturing Areas (SN-02, SN-05, SN-08, SN-09, SN-10)

Typical fuel cell fabrication operations utilize solvent and solvent-based cements, in small containers with paint brush applicators, where specifically prepared and cut-to-size rubberized fabric panels are glued together over a form in the shape of a particular fuel cell to create a continuous layer of material. Various stages of the operation also include incorporation of fittings and flanges into the fuel cell assembly, removing air bubbles between layers and re-sealing with cement, cleanup, etc. In the case of larger embankment tanks, the panels of material are typically fabricated on an open floor without the use of a form. Evaporative emissions are accounted for in plantwide limits.

Nylon Spray Operation (SN-03)

Spray application of various solvent-based nylon coatings onto the fuel cells takes place in a spraybooth with exhaust ventilation; corresponding mixing, storing, and cleaning also takes place in this area. Evaporative emissions are accounted for in plant-wide limits.

Cement Spray Operation (SN-04)

Spray application of various solvent-based cement coatings onto fuel cells takes place in a spraybooth with exhaust ventilation; corresponding mixing, storing, and cleaning also takes place in this area. Evaporative emissions are accounted for in plant-wide limits.

Cement and Latex Spray Operation (SN-18)

Spray application of various solvent-based cement and/or latex coatings onto fuel cells takes place in a spraybooth with exhaust ventilation; corresponding mixing, storing, and cleaning also takes place in this area. All evaporative emissions are accounted for in plant-wide limits.

Solvent-Containing Waste

Liquid and/or solid waste materials generated from the solvent-based cement processes is typically regulated as hazardous waste, so it is accumulated on-site (<90 days) in normally closed containers for subsequent shipment to an authorized waste recycling/disposal facility. AmFuel is a regulated as a Large Quantity Generator of hazardous waste under Arkansas Regulation 23, which includes specific container labeling, management, inspections,

recordkeeping, reporting, etc. No emissions are associated with waste activities.

Rubber Roll Operation

Partial rolls of rubber are sometimes spliced together to form one continuous piece of a specified length. The Buffing Operation may be used to mill the edges of the rubber roll material to enable pieces to be spliced together when larger panels are required (proposed to be included on the Insignificant Activities list). Some partial rolls are received, rolled out, measured and trimmed to size. The lengths are seamed and rolled and packaged for shipment.

Foam Cutting Operation (former SN-11)

Foam inserts are used to stabilize fuel inside aircraft fuel cells by retarding movement. The foam is received in block form and is cut to specific shape and size using a hot wire, then is packaged in kit form for shipping. Negligible fugitive smoke emissions are associated with this operation which is permitted as an Insignificant Activity.

Quality Control Lab (formerly SN-06)

Testing samples (such as cement/coating formulations, milled rubber compounds, fabric before and after various stages of manufacture, etc.) for quality control purposes may result in negligible emissions which are accounted for in facility-wide emission limits; this operation permitted on the Insignificant Activities list.

Fuel Storage (SN-14.2, SN-14.3, SN-14.10)

Petroleum-based "JP-8" Jet Fuel (a.k.a. Jet Kerosene) and Standard Test Fluid "TTS Type III" are stored in 3 outdoor above-ground storage tanks (ASTs) for use in leak testing procedures for fuel cells manufactured on-site (two additional ASTs are out of service). A split process tank located inside the Fuel Test building stages up to 350 gallons each of JP-8 and TTS Type III, plus some ancillary storage of fuels may take place in portable containers (i.e. drums and totes). Evaporative emissions are accounted for in plant-wide limits.

Leak Testing

Customer specifications require testing of certain fuel cells and other products by filling them with petroleum-based test liquid, jet fuel, or water, and checking for leaks. Specially fabricated holding fixtures are used to support the items under test and observe leaks. Once the testing is completed, the liquids are recovered for reuse by pumping them back into designated storage tanks. There are relatively low evaporative losses and/or tank vent losses. Finished fuel cells are

then packaged for transportation and loaded onto trucks for delivery to the customers. This operation is proposed to be included on the Insignificant Activities list.

Miscellaneous Maintenance Activities

Typical maintenance-related activities may include welding & cutting, parts washing, aerosol and non-aerosol painting, use of oils, hydraulic fluids, lubricants, cleaning products, etc.

Regulations

The following table contains the regulations applicable to this permit.

Source No.	Regulation Citations
Facility	Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code, Regulation 18, effective June 18, 2010
Facility	Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control, Regulation 19, effective July 18, 2009
Facility	Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program, Regulation 26, effective January 25, 2009
SN-15.1 and SN-15.2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc - Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units
Facility	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GG - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities
Facility	40 CFR §52.21 Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality

Emission Summary

The following table is a summary of emissions from the facility. The following table contains cross-references to the pages containing specific conditions and emissions for each source. This table, in itself, is not an enforceable condition of the permit.

Emission Summary				
Source No.	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
Total Allowable Criteria Emissions		PM	0.4	1.5
		PM_{10}	0.3	1.2
		SO_2	0.2	0.2
		VOC	138.2	298.4
		CO	3.7	15.9
		NO_X	4.3	18.9
Total Allowable Hazardous Air Pollutant Emission [D]		HAP	136.82	194.72
Total Allowable Non-Criteria Pollutant Emissions [E]		NCAC	68.95	20.00 [C]
01	Cement Room	VOC HAP NCAC	16.8 16.78 8.40	297.3 [A] 194.72 [B] 20.00 [C]
02	Manufacturing Area	VOC HAP NCAC	6.8 6.71 3.40	297.3 [A] 194.72 [B] 20.00 [C]
03	Nylon Spray	VOC HAP NCAC	16.3 16.25 8.20	297.3 [A] 194.72 [B] 20.00 [C]
04	Cement Spray	VOC HAP NCAC	19.2 19.14 9.60	297.3 [A] 194.72 [B] 20.00 [C]
05	Manufacturing Area	VOC HAP NCAC	6.8 6.71 3.40	297.3 [A] 194.72 [B] 20.0 [C]
08	Manufacturing Area	VOC HAP NCAC	13.5 13.42 6.80	297.3 [A] 194.72 [B] 20.0 [C]
09	Manufacturing Area	VOC HAP NCAC	6.8 6.71 3.40	297.3 [A] 194.72 [B] 20.00 [C]
10	Manufacturing Area	VOC HAP NCAC	6.8 6.71 3.40	297.3 [A] 194.72 [B] 20.00 [C]

Emission Summary				
Source No.	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
14.2	Jet Fuel Storage Tank (10,000 gallon)	VOC	0.1	297.3 [A]
14.3	Jet Fuel Storage Tank (12,000 gallon)		0.1	
14.10	Jet Fuel Storage Tank (5,000 gallon)		0.1	
15.1	Boiler #1 (10.5 MMBTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired)	PM	0.1	0.4
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.3
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.3
		CO	0.9	3.8
		NO_X	1.0	4.5
15.2	Boiler #2 (33.5 MMBTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired)	PM	0.3	1.1
		PM_{10}	0.2	0.9
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.2	0.8
		CO	2.8	12.1
		NO_X	3.3	14.4
16	Calender Operation	VOC	0.9	297.3 [A]
		HAP	0.84	194.72 [B]
		NCAC	0.50	20.0 [C]
18	Spray Booth	VOC	16.8	297.3 [A]
		HAP	16.71	194.72 [B]
		NCAC	8.35	20.0 [C]
19	Dipping Operation	VOC	26.9	297.3 [A]
		HAP	26.84	194.72 [B]
		NCAC	13.5	20.0 [C]

A Plantwide VOC Limit (excludes Boilers)
B Plantwide HAP Limit
C Plantwide NCAC Limit, and may only be used to substitute VOC/HAP usage.
D HAP limits are included in VOC total.
E Non-Criteria Air Contaminants are pollutants which are not VOC and/or HAP.

SECTION III: PERMIT HISTORY

Permit 982-A was issued on August 13, 1990 for the facility already in operation. This permit was for the manufacture of rubber fuel cells. The major permitted emission was VOC's at 213.20 tons per year.

Permit 982-AR-1 was issued on January 8, 1993. Several small emission sources were added and the major permitted emission was VOC's at 264 tons per year.

Permit 982-AR-2 was issued on October 15, 1993. This permit was for a change in the degreaser solvent from 1,1,1-trichloroethane to trichloroethylene. All emissions, lb/hr and tpy, remained identical to the previous permit.

Permit No. 982-AOP-R0 was issued on October 24, 2000. This was the first Title V permit to be issued to Amfuel. A replacement boiler was installed, HAPs were quantified for the first time, and allowable VOC rates were increased.

Permit No. 982-AOP-R1 was issued on March 12, 2006. American Fuel Cell and Coated Fabrics Company, Inc. (Amfuel) is engaged in the manufacture of fuel cells used in the aircraft industry. This is the first Title V renewal permit for the facility. Amfuel requested to increase the HAP limit by 10.00 tpy to use additional coatings and adhesive formulas and permission to use up to 90.00 tpy non-VOC, non-HAP air contaminants as a substitute to VOC and HAP usage. A TLV table and additional record keeping requirements were added to allow increased flexibility in demonstrating compliance with HAP emission limits. While increases for HAP and Non-VOC/non-HAP materials were requested, plantwide VOC emissions were not increased.

SECTION IV: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

SN-01 through SN-05, SN-08, SN-09, SN-10, SN-16, SN-18, SN-19

Fabrication Operations

Emissions from the production area are combined into one mass rate and recordkeeping requirement. The individual sources and a brief description are as follows:

Cement/Mill Room (SN-01)

This building is separated into two sections. The cement mixing room is an explosion proof room where components are mixed to produce the adhesives (cement) which are used in the manufacturing of rubber coated fuel cells. The bulk solvent storage tanks are piped directly into the cement room; raw rubber and pigments are mixed with the solvents to produce the cement. All of the HAPs listed in the permit will be used at some time in the cement room. Components are mixed in various amounts from 55-gallon drums to one-pint cans according to the necessary process usage. The cell builders move the cement from the cement room to the manufacturing areas dispensing areas for use. Solvents used in this area can include methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, toluene, acetone, naphtha, isopropanol and xylene. The ventilation is through roof vents.

The Mill Room is connected to the cement room and houses a banberry type mill which is used to mix pigments and rubber according to the formula for the cement used. No solvents are used or mixed in this area.

Manufacturing Area (SN-02)

This area encompasses a large part of the plant, which is used for all stages of production of fuel cells. This area includes forms storage, building areas, cutting tables, autoclave areas, repair areas, final finish areas. Solvents are used in each of these areas except cutting tables, autoclave and forms storage. Builders and repair personnel use various solvents to activate the rubber and adhesives as the cells are constructed in layers as required in specific specifications. Some solvents are used in cleaning cells for dipping. Each end of the plant has a solvent/adhesive dispensing area. The solvents and adhesives are dispensed from 30, 5 and 1 gallon safety cans or containers. Each individual builder has several small squeeze bottles of the solvent needed for construction of fuel cells. Solvents used in this area can include MEK, MIBK, toluene, xylene, naphtha, acetone and ethanol. Ventilation is into plant area and roof vents. Large ceiling fans keep air moving to assist ventilation.

Environmental Room/Nylon Spray (SN-03)

This room is a temperature and humidity controlled area where powdered nylon in an alcohol medium is sprayed on the inside layer of rubber of a fuel cell. The alcohol evaporates leaving the nylon layer on the cell. This nylon layer allows the cell to be non-permeable in contact with fuel and also strengthens the cell. Solvents used in this area can include MEK, ethanol and isopropanol. Powered ventilation controls air movement and ventilation to regulate temperature and humidity.

Environmental Room/Cement Spray Room (SN-04)

After the inner liner layer of rubber is placed on the form, the cell is moved to the cement spray room. Cement (adhesive) is sprayed on the cell so the layer is evenly coated on the cell. After the spray operation another layer of rubber is worked over the cell. A cell may come back to the cement spray room more than once for further coats of cement. Solvents used in this area can include MEK, MIBK, toluene, MNPK, Methanol, ethanol and isopropanol. Ventilation is a filtered air return system and powered ventilation through roof.

Manufacturing Area/Fabritanks (SN-05)

In this area, small rubber tanks called dunage bags are produced. The construction of the bags is very similar to the fuel cell except no form is used. The bags are built in flat layers with a plastic layer in the middle to keep sides from adhering to each other. Solvents used can include ethyl ketone, naphtha, methyl isobutyl ketone, toluene, naphta and acetone. Ventilation is into the general plant area and through roof vents.

Manufacturing Areas (SN-08, SN-09, and SN-10)

These three manufacturing areas perform essentially similar activities, use the same solvent-based cements, and manufacture the same variety of products to customer specifications.

Custom-blended solvent-based cement mixtures (mixed elsewhere on-site in the Cement Room, SN-01, to required specifications from rubber stock, solvents, and adhesives) are dispensed from larger containers with agitators (i.e. 55-gallon and 30-gallon drums, 5-gallon buckets) into smaller buckets/cans and applied by paint brushes to seal or bond together the various nylon fabrics and rubber sheet outer ply material that has been cut to specific patterns per product requirements. Multiple pieces of fabric/rubber are typically assembled on a custom form in the shape of the fuel cell or tank being fabricated. Small squirt bottles are utilized to apply solvents to parts that may bond prematurely, so they can be re-positioned.

Air emissions occur from evaporative drying (i.e. flashoff) of solvents from the cement mixtures during the cement application, assembly and drying stages. Once the components have been assembled, they are moved to an autoclave for final curing under heat and pressure. The manufacturing area designated SN-08 has five (5) exhaust vents; SN-09 has fourteen (14) exhaust vents; SN-10 has two (2) exhaust vents.

Fittings/Calendar (SN-16)

The fittings area builds rubber/metal fittings which are used for plumbing connections for the fuel cells. Metal rings are bonded to rubber flanges which are attached to layers of rubber in the fuel cells. A vapor degreaser (SN-17) is used in this area to clean metal rings for a super clean bonding surface. The raw fittings are placed in molds and placed in large steam heated presses to complete the bonding process. Solvents used can include MEK, MIBK, toluene, xylene and naphtha. Trichloroethylene is used in the degreaser. Ventilation is into the plant area and into roof vents.
The calendar area used a large calendar to mill raw rubber into sheets which are to be used as the large panels in building fuel cells. Small amounts of MEK are used as cleaners on the mill

rollers. Ventilation is into the plant area and into roof vents. The fabrication operations produce a wide range of products and utilize a corresponding range of solvents. Solvent usage occurs interchangeably.

Spray Room (SN-18)

Solvent-based urethane rubber specialty coating products (i.e. "paint") are custom-blended elsewhere on-site in the Cement Room, SN-01, to required specifications from rubber stock, solvents, and adhesives. Different colors and coating formulations are used based on customer specifications.

The paint is typically agitated in 5-gallon buckets in the spraybooth area prior to use, where it is pumped directly from the buckets to a spraygun operation. The coating is sprayed onto fabricated pieces of nylon fabric or rubber stock in the spraybooth.
Air emissions occur from evaporative drying (i.e. flashoff) of solvents during spray application and drying. Once the components are dry, they are moved to another part of the facility for further processing or assembly. Spray room SN-18 has one (1) exhaust vent.

Dip Tank (Unit) (SN-19)

The dip tank or unit is located near the fittings department in a separate room. The unit is used to apply adhesives to nylon sheeting or milled rubber sheeting to produce various fabrics for building fuel cells. The sheeting is dipped and knife coated in the adhesive and then dried in an oven. The fabric is moved to cutting tables and cell panels are cut. Solvents used in this area can include MEK, MIBK, toluene, xylene, naphtha and ethanol. Powered ventilation removes air and vapors through roof vents.

Specific Conditions

1. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee will demonstrate compliance with annual emission limit by complying with Specific Condition #3. The permittee will demonstrate compliance with hourly emission limit by complying with Specific Condition #4. [Regulation No. 19 §19.501 *et seq.*, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Fabrication Operations Maximum Criteria Pollutant Emission Rates				
SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
01	Cement Room	VOC	16.8	--
02	Manufacturing Area	VOC	6.8	--
03	Nylon Spray Operations	VOC	16.3	--
04	Cement Spray Operations	VOC	19.2	--
05	Manufacturing Area	VOC	6.8	--
08	Manufacturing Area	VOC	13.5	--
09	Manufacturing Area	VOC	6.8	--
10	Manufacturing Area	VOC	6.8	--
16	Calender Operations	VOC	0.9	--

Fabrication Operations Maximum Criteria Pollutant Emission Rates				
SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
18	Spray Room	VOC	16.8	--
19	Dipping Operations	VOC	26.9	--
Total Fabrication Operation		VOC	--	297.3*
*Plantwide Limit				

2. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee will demonstrate compliance with annual emission limit by complying with Specific Condition #3. The permittee will demonstrate compliance with hourly emission limit by complying with Specific Condition #4. [Regulation No. 18 §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Fabrication Operations Maximum Non-Criteria Pollutant Emission Rates				
SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
01	Cement Room	HAP NCAC	16.78 8.40	-- --
02	Manufacturing Area	HAP NCAC	6.71 3.40	-- --
03	Nylon Spray Operations	HAP NCAC	16.25 8.20	-- --
04	Cement Spray Operations	HAP NCAC	19.14 9.60	-- --
05	Manufacturing Area	HAP NCAC	6.71 3.40	-- --
08	Manufacturing Area	HAP NCAC	13.42 6.80	-- --
09	Manufacturing Area	HAP NCAC	6.71 3.40	-- --
10	Manufacturing Area	HAP NCAC	6.71 3.40	-- --
16	Calender Operations	HAP NCAC	0.84 0.50	-- --
18	Spray Room	HAP NCAC	16.71 8.40	-- --
19	Dipping Operations	HAP NCAC	26.84 13.50	-- --
Total Fabrication Operations		HAP NCAC	-- --	194.72* 20.00**

* Plantwide HAP Limit
** Plantwide NCAC Limit and may only be used to substitute VOC and/or HAP usage. See Specific Condition #8.

3. The facility shall maintain monthly records that demonstrate compliance with the annual limits in Specific Conditions #1 and #2. Each month's data and a rolling twelve (12) month total shall be calculated. The records shall be maintained on-site and available to Department personnel upon request. These records shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

4. The permittee will not exceed the facility-wide Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) content limits set forth in the following table. Materials which are not compliant with the requirements of this table may be exempted from this condition provided that they meet all of the requirements of Specific Condition #6. [§18.801 of Regulation 18 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

TLV Table	
Maximum Single HAP Concentration (lb/gal)*	Minimum TLV (mg/m^3)
6.71	276.4
6.0	247.2
5.5	226.6
5.0	206.0
4.5	185.4
4.0	164.8
3.5	144.2
3.0	123.6
2.5	103.0
2.0	82.4
1.5	61.8
1.0	41.2
0.5	20.6
0.4	16.5
0.3	12.4
0.2	8.2
0.1	4.1
0.05	2.1
* HDI (822-06-0), MDI (101-68-8), and other low TLV substances which are not able to comply with this table may be used if they comply with Specific Condition #6.	

5. The permittee will maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limits set in Table 6 and which may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Compliance will be determined by inspecting the ACGIH TLV values as listed on current MSDS forms, or in the most recently published ACGIH handbook of Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) and Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) and properly noting on the monthly HAP records (required by Specific Condition #3) whether the material in question is compliant with Table 6. These records will be maintained on site and will be

provided to Department personnel upon request. [§18.1004 of Regulation 18 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

6. Certain HAP containing materials that are unable to meet the requirements of Table 1 may be exempted provided that all of the following conditions are met. Any exemptions that are claimed must be noted on the HAP records required by Specific Condition #3. [§18.1004 of Regulation 18 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

   a. Emissions of the exempted pollutants will not exceed 200 lb of any single HAP during any one month.
   b. This exemption may only be claimed if the source material of the HAP is used for touch-up or other small quantity application. This exemption may not be claimed for any HAP emissions resulting from the usage of bulk process materials (such as paints) that are used in large quantities on a regular basis. The Department will reserve the right to determine whether a material qualifies under this condition.
   c. Total emissions of any single HAP that are claimed as an exemption may not exceed 1.00 tpy and the combined HAP emissions that are claimed as an exemption may not exceed 2.50 tpy.

7. The permittee may use all scrap VOCs and HAPs that are drummed and shipped offsite to a proper disposal site as a credit towards the facility's VOC emissions. Only the VOC and HAP portion of the shipment may be taken as a credit. Before a credit can be given the following conditions must be met. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6]

   a. Representative samples shall be taken from 10% of the drums containing VOCs and HAPs. The samples shall be tested for percentage of VOC and HAP content by weight and reported as such. The average of the samples shall be applied to all the VOC and HAP containing drums in that shipment. Sampling data taken by the offsite disposal facility shall be accepted provided it meets the requirements of this condition.
   b. The sampling reports shall be maintained on site with the VOC and HAP emissions records required by this permit. These records shall be made available to Department personnel upon request.

8. The permittee may substitute any part of VOC and/or HAP usage with up to 20.00 tpy with materials that are considered to be non-criteria air contaminants provided that each compound's concentration and TLV comply with the TLV table in Specific Condition #4. [§18.801 of Regulation 18 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

9. The permittee shall maintain records of the amount of material used to substitute VOC and/or HAP usage. These records shall be made available to department personnel upon request, updated by the 15th day following the month to which the records pertain, and submitted in accordance with General Provision 7. [§18.1004 of Regulation 18 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

10. The permittee is an existing affected source pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GG – *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Aerospace Manufacturing*

and Rework Facilities because the facility engages in the manufacturing and rework of commercial, civil, or military aerospace vehicles or components. The permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of the subpart including, but not limited to, the following: [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GG]

a. The permittee shall store fresh and spent solvent in closed containers. [40 CFR 63 §63.744 (a)]

b. The permittee shall place used solvent-laden cloth, paper, or any other absorbent applicators used for cleaning in bags or other closed containers. The bags or containers shall remain closed at all times except when depositing or removing materials from the container. [40 CFR 63 §63.744 (a)]

c. The permittee shall only use one or more of the techniques, or their equivalent, specified under 40 CFR Part 63 §63.744 (c) for cleaning spray guns and associated equipment unless the cleaning solvent solutions contain HAP and VOC below the de minimis levels specified in §63.741 (f). [40 CFR Part 63 §63.744 (c)]

SN-14.2, SN-14.3, and SN-14.10
Jet Fuel Storage Tanks

Petroleum-based "JP-8" Jet Fuel (a.k.a. Jet Kerosene) and Standard Test Fluid "TTS Type III) are stored in 3 outdoor above-ground storage tanks (ASTs). The tanks are plumbed to the leak test buildings where the material are used to fill fuel cells for QA/QC leak testing procedures. After the completion of the tests, the materials are pumped back into storage tanks for subsequent reuse. All three tanks are vertical fixed roof tanks.

Storage Tank Capacities and Dates of Installation			
SN	Capacity (Gallons)	Date Installed	Content
14.2	10,000	1981	JP-8
14.3	12,000	1983	JP-8
14.10	5,000	1983	TTS Type III

Specific Conditions

11. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee will demonstrate compliance with this condition by permitting these sources at maximum capacity. [Regulation No. 19 §19.501 *et seq.*, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Jet Fuel Storage Tanks Maximum Criteria Pollutant Emission Rates			
SN	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
14.2	VOC	0.1	297.3*
14.3	VOC	0.1	
14.10	VOC	0.1	
* Plantwide VOC Limit			

12. The facility shall only store petroleum distillates with vapor pressures less than or equal to jet fuel in each tank and shall not exceed a total throughput of 5,000 gallons per consecutive twelve (12) months. The total throughput shall be calculated by the following equation:

    Fuel Throughput = Beginning Fuel Inventory + Purchases – End of Fuel Inventory

    [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6]

13. The facility shall maintain monthly records that demonstrate compliance with Specific Conditions #12. Each month's data and a rolling twelve (12) month total shall be calculated. The records shall be maintained on-site and available to the Department personnel upon request. These records shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN-15.1 and SN-15.2
Boilers

The facility operates two boilers which use only natural gas. SN-15.1 is a Cleaver Brooks, Model CB266X25, rated at 10.461 MMBTU/hr boiler moved to the plant in 2000 from Amfuel's Plant 2. SN-15.2 is a Cleaver Brooks, Model CB400-800, rated at 33.476 MMBTU/hr boiler installed in 1996. Both units are subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc, but only recordkeeping requirements apply.

Specific Conditions

14. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee will demonstrate compliance with this condition by permitting these sources at maximum capacity. [Regulation No. 19 §19.501 *et seq.*, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Boiler Maximum Criteria Pollutant Emission Rates			
SN	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
15.1	PM_{10}	0.1	0.3
	SO_2	0.1	0.1
	VOC	0.1	0.3
	CO	0.9	3.8
	NO_X	1.0	4.6
15.2	PM_{10}	0.2	0.9
	SO_2	0.1	0.1
	VOC	0.2	0.8
	CO	2.8	12.1
	NO_X	3.3	14.4

15. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee will demonstrate compliance with this condition by permitting these sources at maximum capacity. [Regulation No. 18 §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Boiler Maximum Non-Criteria Pollutant Emission Rates			
SN	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
15.1	PM	0.1	0.4
15.2	PM	0.3	1.1

16. Visible emissions from SN-15.1 and SN-15.2 shall not exceed 5%. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by Specific Condition #17. [Regulation No. 18 §18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

17. The boilers shall use pipeline quality natural gas as the sole fuel. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6]

40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc

18. SN-15.1 and SN-15.2 are subject to all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc - New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) – Standards of Performance for Small Industrial - Commercial - Institutional Steam Generating Units (Appendix A). The Permittee shall record and maintain records of the amounts of fuel combusted in SN-15.1 and SN-15.2 during each month. These records may be in the form of fuel bills or meter readings. The permittee will keep the records on site and make the records available on request. [Regulation 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.48c(g) Subpart Dc]

SECTION V: COMPLIANCE PLAN AND SCHEDULE

AmFuel will continue to operate in compliance with those identified regulatory provisions. The facility will examine and analyze future regulations that may apply and determine their applicability with any necessary action taken on a timely basis.

SECTION VI: PLANTWIDE CONDITIONS

1. The permittee shall notify the Director in writing within thirty (30) days after commencing construction, completing construction, first placing the equipment and/or facility in operation, and reaching the equipment and/or facility target production rate. [Regulation 19, §19.704, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

2. If the permittee fails to start construction within eighteen months or suspends construction for eighteen months or more, the Director may cancel all or part of this permit. [Regulation 19, §19.410(B) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

3. The permittee must test any equipment scheduled for testing, unless otherwise stated in the Specific Conditions of this permit or by any federally regulated requirements, within the following time frames: (1) new equipment or newly modified equipment within sixty (60) days of achieving the maximum production rate, but no later than 180 days after initial start up of the permitted source or (2) operating equipment according to the time frames set forth by the Department or within 180 days of permit issuance if no date is specified. The permittee must notify the Department of the scheduled date of compliance testing at least fifteen (15) business days in advance of such test. The permittee shall submit the compliance test results to the Department within thirty (30) calendar days after completing the testing. [Regulation 19 §19.702 and/or Regulation 18 §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

4. The permittee must provide:

   a. Sampling ports adequate for applicable test methods;
   b. Safe sampling platforms;
   c. Safe access to sampling platforms; and
   d. Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

   [Regulation 19, §19.702 and/or Regulation 18, §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

5. The permittee must operate the equipment, control apparatus and emission monitoring equipment within the design limitations. The permittee shall maintain the equipment in good condition at all times. [Regulation 19, §19.303 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

6. This permit subsumes and incorporates all previously issued air permits for this facility. [Regulation 26 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Title VI Provisions

7. The permittee must comply with the standards for labeling of products using ozone-depleting substances. [40 CFR Part 82, Subpart E]

   a. All containers containing a class I or class II substance stored or transported, all products containing a class I substance, and all products directly manufactured with a class I substance must bear the required warning statement if it is being introduced to interstate commerce pursuant to §82.106.

b. The placement of the required warning statement must comply with the requirements pursuant to §82.108.

c. The form of the label bearing the required warning must comply with the requirements pursuant to §82.110.

d. No person may modify, remove, or interfere with the required warning statement except as described in §82.112.

8. The permittee must comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction, except as provided for MVACs in Subpart B. [40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F]

e. Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to §82.156.

f. Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to §82.158.

g. Persons performing maintenance, service repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to §82.161.

h. Persons disposing of small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances must comply with record keeping requirements pursuant to §82.166. ("MVAC-like appliance" as defined at §82.152.)

i. Persons owning commercial or industrial process refrigeration equipment must comply with leak repair requirements pursuant to §82.156.

j. Owners/operators of appliances normally containing 50 or more pounds of refrigerant must keep records of refrigerant purchased and added to such appliances pursuant to §82.166.

9. If the permittee manufactures, transforms, destroys, imports, or exports a class I or class II substance, the permittee is subject to all requirements as specified in 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart A, Production and Consumption Controls.

10. If the permittee performs a service on motor (fleet) vehicles when this service involves ozone-depleting substance refrigerant (or regulated substitute substance) in the motor vehicle air conditioner (MVAC), the permittee is subject to all the applicable requirements as specified in 40 CFR part 82, Subpart B, Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners.

The term "motor vehicle" as used in Subpart B does not include a vehicle in which final assembly of the vehicle has not been completed. The term "MVAC" as used in Subpart B does not include the air-tight sealed refrigeration system used as refrigerated cargo, or the system used on passenger buses using HCFC-22 refrigerant.

11. The permittee can switch from any ozone-depleting substance to any alternative listed in the Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP) promulgated pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart G, "Significant New Alternatives Policy Program".

SECTION VII: INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

The following sources are insignificant activities. Any activity that has a state or federal applicable requirement shall be considered a significant activity even if this activity meets the criteria of §26.304 of Regulation 26 or listed in the table below. Insignificant activity determinations rely upon the information submitted by the permittee in an applications dated September 9, 2005 and September 21, 2010.

Description	Category
Sand Blast Units	A-13
Quality Control Lab	A-5
Foam Operations	A-13
Calender Operations – Heat Sources	A-1
Mill Cyclone	A-13
Bossing Department (Sanding of Seam)	A-13
Firing Range	A-13
Hot Room	A-13
Fitting Oven	A-13
Buffing Machine	A-13
Leak Testing	A-13

SECTION VIII: GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Any terms or conditions included in this permit which specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 or the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (A.C.A. §8-4-101 et seq.) as the sole origin of and authority for the terms or conditions are not required under the Clean Air Act or any of its applicable requirements, and are not federally enforceable under the Clean Air Act. Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 was adopted pursuant to the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (A.C.A. §8-4-101 et seq.). Any terms or conditions included in this permit which specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 or the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (A.C.A. §8-4-101 et seq.) as the origin of and authority for the terms or conditions are enforceable under this Arkansas statute. [40 CFR 70.6(b)(2)]

2. This permit shall be valid for a period of five (5) years beginning on the date this permit becomes effective and ending five (5) years later. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(2) and Regulation 26 §26.701(B)]

3. The permittee must submit a complete application for permit renewal at least six (6) months before permit expiration. Permit expiration terminates the permittee's right to operate unless the permittee submitted a complete renewal application at least six (6) months before permit expiration. If the permittee submits a complete application, the existing permit will remain in effect until the Department takes final action on the renewal application. The Department will not necessarily notify the permittee when the permit renewal application is due. [Regulation 26 §26.406]

4. Where an applicable requirement of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq. (Act) is more stringent than an applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act, the permit incorporates both provisions into the permit, and the Director or the Administrator can enforce both provisions. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(1)(ii) and Regulation 26 §26.701(A)(2)]

5. The permittee must maintain the following records of monitoring information as required by this permit.

    a. The date, place as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements;
    b. The date(s) analyses performed;
    c. The company or entity performing the analyses;
    d. The analytical techniques or methods used;
    e. The results of such analyses; and
    f. The operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

    [40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(A) and Regulation 26 §26.701(C)(2)]

6. The permittee must retain the records of all required monitoring data and support information for at least five (5) years from the date of the monitoring sample,

measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(B) and Regulation 26 §26.701(C)(2)(b)]

7. The permittee must submit reports of all required monitoring every six (6) months. If permit establishes no other reporting period, the reporting period shall end on the last day of the anniversary month of the initial Title V permit. The report is due within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. Although the reports are due every six months, each report shall contain a full year of data. The report must clearly identify all instances of deviations from permit requirements. A responsible official as defined in Regulation No. 26, §26.2 must certify all required reports. The permittee will send the reports to the address below:

Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality
Air Division
ATTN: Compliance Inspector Supervisor
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, AR 72118-5317

[40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) and Regulation 26 §26.701(C)(3)(a)]

8. The permittee shall report to the Department all deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit.

a. For all upset conditions (as defined in Regulation19, § 19.601), the permittee will make an initial report to the Department by the next business day after the discovery of the occurrence. The initial report may be made by telephone and shall include:

i. The facility name and location;
ii. The process unit or emission source deviating from the permit limit;
iii. The permit limit, including the identification of pollutants, from which deviation occurs;
iv. The date and time the deviation started;
v. The duration of the deviation;
vi. The average emissions during the deviation;
vii. The probable cause of such deviations;
viii. Any corrective actions or preventive measures taken or being taken to prevent such deviations in the future; and
ix. The name of the person submitting the report.

The permittee shall make a full report in writing to the Department within five (5) business days of discovery of the occurrence. The report must include, in addition to the information required by the initial report, a schedule of actions taken or planned

to eliminate future occurrences and/or to minimize the amount the permit's limits were exceeded and to reduce the length of time the limits were exceeded. The permittee may submit a full report in writing (by facsimile, overnight courier, or other means) by the next business day after discovery of the occurrence, and the report will serve as both the initial report and full report.

b. For all deviations, the permittee shall report such events in semi-annual reporting and annual certifications required in this permit. This includes all upset conditions reported in 8a above. The semi-annual report must include all the information as required by the initial and full reports required in 8a.

[Regulation 19 §19.601 and §19.602, Regulation 26 §26.701(C)(3)(b), and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B)]

9. If any provision of the permit or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity will not affect other provisions or applications hereof which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end, provisions of this Regulation are declared to be separable and severable. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(5), Regulation 26 §26.701(E), and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

10. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this Part 70 permit. Any permit noncompliance with applicable requirements as defined in Regulation 26 constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §7401, et seq. and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, for permit modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(i) and Regulation 26 §26.701(F)(1)]

11. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(ii) and Regulation 26 §26.701(F)(2)]

12. The Department may modify, revoke, reopen and reissue the permit or terminate the permit for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iii) and Regulation 26 §26.701(F)(3)]

13. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iv) and Regulation 26 §26.701(F)(4)]

14. The permittee must furnish to the Director, within the time specified by the Director, any information that the Director may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee must also furnish to the Director copies of

records required by the permit. For information the permittee claims confidentiality, the Department may require the permittee to furnish such records directly to the Director along with a claim of confidentiality. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(v) and Regulation 26 §26.701(F)(5)]

15. The permittee must pay all permit fees in accordance with the procedures established in Regulation 9. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(7) and Regulation 26 §26.701(G)]

16. No permit revision shall be required, under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading and other similar programs or processes for changes provided for elsewhere in this permit. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(8) and Regulation 26 §26.701(H)]

17. If the permit allows different operating scenarios, the permittee shall, contemporaneously with making a change from one operating scenario to another, record in a log at the permitted facility a record of the operational scenario. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(9)(i) and Regulation 26 §26.701(I)(1)]

18. The Administrator and citizens may enforce under the Act all terms and conditions in this permit, including any provisions designed to limit a source's potential to emit, unless the Department specifically designates terms and conditions of the permit as being federally unenforceable under the Act or under any of its applicable requirements. [40 CFR 70.6(b) and Regulation 26 §26.702(A) and (B)]

19. Any document (including reports) required by this permit must contain a certification by a responsible official as defined in Regulation 26, §26.2. [40 CFR 70.6(c)(1) and Regulation 26 §26.703(A)]

20. The permittee must allow an authorized representative of the Department, upon presentation of credentials, to perform the following: [40 CFR 70.6(c)(2) and Regulation 26 §26.703(B)]

    a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where the permitted source is located or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
    b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records required under the conditions of this permit;
    c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
    d. As authorized by the Act, sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters for assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

21. The permittee shall submit a compliance certification with the terms and conditions contained in the permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. The

permittee must submit the compliance certification annually within 30 days following the last day of the anniversary month of the initial Title V permit. The permittee must also submit the compliance certification to the Administrator as well as to the Department. All compliance certifications required by this permit must include the following: [40 CFR 70.6(c)(5) and Regulation 26 §26.703(E)(3)]

a. The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;
b. The compliance status;
c. Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;
d. The method(s) used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period established by the monitoring requirements of this permit; and
e. Such other facts as the Department may require elsewhere in this permit or by §114(a)(3) and §504(b) of the Act.

22. Nothing in this permit will alter or affect the following: [Regulation 26 §26.704(C)]

a. The provisions of Section 303 of the Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the Administrator under that section;
b. The liability of the permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;
c. The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with §408(a) of the Act; or
d. The ability of EPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to §114 of the Act.

23. This permit authorizes only those pollutant emitting activities addressed in this permit. [A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

24. The permittee may request in writing and at least 15 days in advance of the deadline, an extension to any testing, compliance or other dates in this permit. No such extensions are authorized until the permittee receives written Department approval. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion in the following circumstances:

a. Such an extension does not violate a federal requirement;
b. The permittee demonstrates the need for the extension; and
c. The permittee documents that all reasonable measures have been taken to meet the current deadline and documents reasons it cannot be met.

[Regulation 18 §18.314(A), Regulation 19 §19.416(A), Regulation 26 §26.1013(A), A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

25. The permittee may request in writing and at least 30 days in advance, temporary emissions and/or testing that would otherwise exceed an emission rate, throughput requirement, or other limit in this permit. No such activities are authorized until the permittee receives written Department approval. Any such emissions shall be included in the facility's total emissions and reported as such. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion under the following conditions:

    a. Such a request does not violate a federal requirement;
    b. Such a request is temporary in nature;
    c. Such a request will not result in a condition of air pollution;
    d. The request contains such information necessary for the Department to evaluate the request, including but not limited to, quantification of such emissions and the date/time such emission will occur;
    e. Such a request will result in increased emissions less than five tons of any individual criteria pollutant, one ton of any single HAP and 2.5 tons of total HAPs; and
    f. The permittee maintains records of the dates and results of such temporary emissions/testing.

    [Regulation 18 §18.314(B), Regulation 19 §19.416(B), Regulation 26 §26.1013(B), A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

26. The permittee may request in writing and at least 30 days in advance, an alternative to the specified monitoring in this permit. No such alternatives are authorized until the permittee receives written Department approval. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion under the following conditions:

    a. The request does not violate a federal requirement;
    b. The request provides an equivalent or greater degree of actual monitoring to the current requirements; and
    c. Any such request, if approved, is incorporated in the next permit modification application by the permittee.

    [Regulation 18 §18.314(C), Regulation 19 §19.416(C), Regulation 26 §26.1013(C), A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

APPENDIX A

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc - Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

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Subpart Dc—Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Source: 72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.40c Applicability and delegation of authority.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d), (e), (f), and (g) of this section, the affected facility to which this subpart applies is each steam generating unit for which construction, modification, or reconstruction is commenced after June 9, 1989 and that has a maximum design heat input capacity of 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr)) or less, but greater than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 MMBtu/hr).

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Clean Air Act, §60.48c(a)(4) shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(c) Steam generating units that meet the applicability requirements in paragraph (a) of this section are not subject to the sulfur dioxide (SO_2) or particulate matter (PM) emission limits, performance testing requirements, or monitoring requirements under this subpart (§§60.42c, 60.43c, 60.44c, 60.45c, 60.46c, or 60.47c) during periods of combustion research, as defined in §60.41c.

(d) Any temporary change to an existing steam generating unit for the purpose of conducting combustion research is not considered a modification under §60.14.

(e) Heat recovery steam generators that are associated with combined cycle gas turbines and meet the applicability requirements of subpart KKKK of this part are not subject to this subpart. This subpart will continue to apply to all other heat recovery steam generators that are capable of combusting more than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 MMBtu/hr) heat input of fossil fuel but less than or equal to 29 MW (100 MMBtu/hr) heat input of fossil fuel. If the heat recovery steam generator is subject to this subpart, only emissions resulting from combustion of fuels in the steam generating unit are subject to this subpart. (The gas turbine emissions are subject to subpart GG or KKKK, as applicable, of this part).

(f) Any facility covered by subpart AAAA of this part is not subject by this subpart.

(g) Any facility covered by an EPA approved State or Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing subpart BBBB of this part is not subject by this subpart.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5090, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.41c Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act and in subpart A of this part.

Annual capacity factor means the ratio between the actual heat input to a steam generating unit from an individual fuel or combination of fuels during a period of 12 consecutive calendar months and the potential heat input to the steam generating unit from all fuels had the steam generating unit been operated for 8,760

hours during that 12-month period at the maximum design heat input capacity. In the case of steam generating units that are rented or leased, the actual heat input shall be determined based on the combined heat input from all operations of the affected facility during a period of 12 consecutive calendar months.

Coal means all solid fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. Coal-derived synthetic fuels derived from coal for the purposes of creating useful heat, including but not limited to solvent refined coal, gasified coal not meeting the definition of natural gas, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures, are also included in this definition for the purposes of this subpart.

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

Cogeneration steam generating unit means a steam generating unit that simultaneously produces both electrical (or mechanical) and thermal energy from the same primary energy source.

Combined cycle system means a system in which a separate source (such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, or kiln) provides exhaust gas to a steam generating unit.

Combustion research means the experimental firing of any fuel or combination of fuels in a steam generating unit for the purpose of conducting research and development of more efficient combustion or more effective prevention or control of air pollutant emissions from combustion, provided that, during these periods of research and development, the heat generated is not used for any purpose other than preheating combustion air for use by that steam generating unit (*i.e.* , the heat generated is released to the atmosphere without being used for space heating, process heating, driving pumps, preheating combustion air for other units, generating electricity, or any other purpose).

Conventional technology means wet flue gas desulfurization technology, dry flue gas desulfurization technology, atmospheric fluidized bed combustion technology, and oil hydrodesulfurization technology.

Distillate oil means fuel oil that complies with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17) or diesel fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D975 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).

Dry flue gas desulfurization technology means a SO_2control system that is located between the steam generating unit and the exhaust vent or stack, and that removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gases with an alkaline reagent and water, whether introduced separately or as a premixed slurry or solution and forming a dry powder material. This definition includes devices where the dry powder material is subsequently converted to another form. Alkaline reagents used in dry flue gas desulfurization systems include, but are not limited to, lime and sodium compounds.

Duct burner means a device that combusts fuel and that is placed in the exhaust duct from another source (such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, kiln, etc.) to allow the firing of additional fuel to heat the exhaust gases before the exhaust gases enter a steam generating unit.

Emerging technology means any SO_2control system that is not defined as a conventional technology under this section, and for which the owner or operator of the affected facility has received approval from the Administrator to operate as an emerging technology under §60.48c(a)(4).

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

Fluidized bed combustion technology means a device wherein fuel is distributed onto a bed (or series of beds) of limestone aggregate (or other sorbent materials) for combustion; and these materials are forced upward in the device by the flow of combustion air and the gaseous products of combustion. Fluidized bed combustion technology includes, but is not limited to, bubbling bed units and circulating bed units.

Fuel pretreatment means a process that removes a portion of the sulfur in a fuel before combustion of the fuel in a steam generating unit.

Heat input means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a steam generating unit and does not include the heat derived from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust gases from other sources (such as stationary gas turbines, internal combustion engines, and kilns).

Heat transfer medium means any material that is used to transfer heat from one point to another point.

Maximum design heat input capacity means the ability of a steam generating unit to combust a stated maximum amount of fuel (or combination of fuels) on a steady state basis as determined by the physical design and characteristics of the steam generating unit.

Natural gas means:

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

(2) Liquefied petroleum (LP) gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17); or

(3) A mixture of hydrocarbons that maintains a gaseous state at ISO conditions. Additionally, natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 34 and 43 megajoules (MJ) per dry standard cubic meter (910 and 1,150 Btu per dry standard cubic foot).

Noncontinental area means the State of Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the Northern Mariana Islands.

Oil means crude oil or petroleum, or a liquid fuel derived from crude oil or petroleum, including distillate oil and residual oil.

Potential sulfur dioxide emission rate means the theoretical SO_2emissions (nanograms per joule (ng/J) or lb/MMBtu heat input) that would result from combusting fuel in an uncleaned state and without using emission control systems.

Process heater means a device that is primarily used to heat a material to initiate or promote a chemical reaction in which the material participates as a reactant or catalyst.

Residual oil means crude oil, fuel oil that does not comply with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5, and 6, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).

Steam generating unit means a device that combusts any fuel and produces steam or heats water or heats any heat transfer medium. This term includes any duct burner that combusts fuel and is part of a combined cycle system. This term does not include process heaters as defined in this subpart.

Steam generating unit operating day means a 24-hour period between 12:00 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the steam generating unit. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted continuously for the entire 24-hour period.

Wet flue gas desulfurization technology means an SO_2control system that is located between the steam generating unit and the exhaust vent or stack, and that removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gases with an alkaline slurry or solution and forming a liquid material. This definition includes devices where the liquid material is subsequently converted to another form. Alkaline reagents used in wet flue gas desulfurization systems include, but are not limited to, lime, limestone, and sodium compounds.

Wet scrubber system means any emission control device that mixes an aqueous stream or slurry with the exhaust gases from a steam generating unit to control emissions of PM or SO_2.

Wood means wood, wood residue, bark, or any derivative fuel or residue thereof, in any form, including but not limited to sawdust, sanderdust, wood chips, scraps, slabs, millings, shavings, and processed pellets made from wood or other forest residues.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5090, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.42c Standard for sulfur dioxide (SO_2).

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (e) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts only coal shall neither: cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO_2emission rate (90 percent reduction), nor cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is combusted with other fuels, the affected facility shall neither: cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO_2emission rate (90 percent reduction), nor cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of the emission limit is determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(b) Except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (e) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of an affected facility that:

(1) Combusts only coal refuse alone in a fluidized bed combustion steam generating unit shall neither:

(i) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 20 percent (0.20) of the potential SO_2emission rate (80 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of SO_2in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is fired with coal refuse, the affected facility subject to paragraph (a) of this section. If oil or any other fuel (except coal) is fired with coal refuse, the affected facility is subject to the 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input SO_2emissions limit or the 90 percent SO_2reduction requirement specified in paragraph (a) of this section and the emission limit is determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(2) Combusts only coal and that uses an emerging technology for the control of SO_2emissions shall neither:

(i) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 50 percent (0.50) of the potential SO_2emission rate (50 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is combusted with other fuels, the affected facility is subject to the 50 percent SO_2reduction requirement specified in this paragraph and the emission limit determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, alone or in combination with any other fuel, and is listed in paragraphs (c)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2 in excess of the emission limit determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section. Percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under paragraphs (c)(1), (2), (3), or (4).

(1) Affected facilities that have a heat input capacity of 22 MW (75 MMBtu/hr) or less.

(2) Affected facilities that have an annual capacity for coal of 55 percent (0.55) or less and are subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor for coal of 55 percent (0.55) or less.

(3) Affected facilities located in a noncontinental area.

(4) Affected facilities that combust coal in a duct burner as part of a combined cycle system where 30 percent (0.30) or less of the heat entering the steam generating unit is from combustion of coal in the duct burner and 70 percent (0.70) or more of the heat entering the steam generating unit is from exhaust gases entering the duct burner.

(d) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2 in excess of 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/MMBtu) heat input; or, as an alternative, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall combust oil in the affected facility that contains greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur. The percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under this paragraph.

(e) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, oil, or coal and oil with any other fuel shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2 in excess of the following:

(1) The percent of potential SO_2 emission rate or numerical SO_2 emission rate required under paragraph (a) or (b)(2) of this section, as applicable, for any affected facility that

(i) Combusts coal in combination with any other fuel;

(ii) Has a heat input capacity greater than 22 MW (75 MMBtu/hr); and

(iii) Has an annual capacity factor for coal greater than 55 percent (0.55); and

(2) The emission limit determined according to the following formula for any affected facility that combusts coal, oil, or coal and oil with any other fuel:

$$E_s = \frac{(K_a H_a + K_b H_b + K_c H_c)}{(H_a + H_b + H_c)}$$

Where:

E_s= SO_2 emission limit, expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input;

K_a= 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu);

K_b= 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/MMBtu);

K_c= 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/MMBtu);

H_a= Heat input from the combustion of coal, except coal combusted in an affected facility subject to paragraph (b)(2) of this section, in Joules (J) [MMBtu];

H_b= Heat input from the combustion of coal in an affected facility subject to paragraph (b)(2) of this section, in J (MMBtu); and

H_c= Heat input from the combustion of oil, in J (MMBtu).

(f) Reduction in the potential SO_2emission rate through fuel pretreatment is not credited toward the percent reduction requirement under paragraph (b)(2) of this section unless:

(1) Fuel pretreatment results in a 50 percent (0.50) or greater reduction in the potential SO_2emission rate; and

(2) Emissions from the pretreated fuel (without either combustion or post-combustion SO_2control) are equal to or less than the emission limits specified under paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(g) Except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, compliance with the percent reduction requirements, fuel oil sulfur limits, and emission limits of this section shall be determined on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(h) For affected facilities listed under paragraphs (h)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, compliance with the emission limits or fuel oil sulfur limits under this section may be determined based on a certification from the fuel supplier, as described under §60.48c(f), as applicable.

(1) Distillate oil-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 29 MW (10 and 100 MMBtu/hr).

(2) Residual oil-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 and 30 MMBtu/hr).

(3) Coal-fired facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 and 30 MMBtu/hr).

(i) The SO_2emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, and percent reduction requirements under this section apply at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(j) For affected facilities located in noncontinental areas and affected facilities complying with the percent reduction standard, only the heat input supplied to the affected facility from the combustion of coal and oil is counted under this section. No credit is provided for the heat input to the affected facility from wood or other fuels or for heat derived from exhaust gases from other sources, such as stationary gas turbines, internal combustion engines, and kilns.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5090, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.43c Standard for particulate matter (PM).

(a) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005, that combusts coal or combusts mixtures of coal with other fuels and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/hr) or greater, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of the following emission limits:

(1) 22 ng/J (0.051 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility combusts only coal, or combusts coal with other fuels and has an annual capacity factor for the other fuels of 10 percent (0.10) or less.

(2) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility combusts coal with other fuels, has an annual capacity factor for the other fuels greater than 10 percent (0.10), and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor greater than 10 percent (0.10) for fuels other than coal.

(b) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005, that combusts wood or combusts mixtures of wood with other fuels (except coal) and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/hr) or greater, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of the following emissions limits:

(1) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for wood greater than 30 percent (0.30); or

(2) 130 ng/J (0.30 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for wood of 30 percent (0.30) or less and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor for wood of 30 percent (0.30) or less.

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that can combust coal, wood, or oil and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/hr) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity. Owners and operators of an affected facility that elect to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) for measuring PM emissions according to the requirements of this subpart and are subject to a federally enforceable PM limit of 0.030 lb/MMBtu or less are exempt from the opacity standard specified in this paragraph.

(d) The PM and opacity standards under this section apply at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(e)(1) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts coal, oil, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/hr) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 13 ng/J (0.030 lb/MMBtu) heat input, except as provided in paragraphs (e)(2), (e)(3), and (e)(4) of this section.

(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (e)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility for which modification commenced after February 28, 2005, may elect to meet the requirements of this paragraph. On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences modification after February 28, 2005 shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of both:

(i) 22 ng/J (0.051 lb/MMBtu) heat input derived from the combustion of coal, oil, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels; and

(ii) 0.2 percent of the combustion concentration (99.8 percent reduction) when combusting coal, oil, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels.

(3) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences

modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts over 30 percent wood (by heat input) on an annual basis and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/hr) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input.

(4) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, an owner or operator of an affected facility that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts only oil that contains no more than 0.50 weight percent sulfur or a mixture of 0.50 weight percent sulfur oil with other fuels not subject to a PM standard under §60.43c and not using a post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) to reduce PM or SO_2emissions is not subject to the PM limit in this section.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.44c Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for sulfur dioxide.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (g) and (h) of this section and §60.8(b), performance tests required under §60.8 shall be conducted following the procedures specified in paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this section, as applicable. Section 60.8(f) does not apply to this section. The 30-day notice required in §60.8(d) applies only to the initial performance test unless otherwise specified by the Administrator.

(b) The initial performance test required under §60.8 shall be conducted over 30 consecutive operating days of the steam generating unit. Compliance with the percent reduction requirements and SO_2emission limits under §60.42c shall be determined using a 30-day average. The first operating day included in the initial performance test shall be scheduled within 30 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affect facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup of the facility. The steam generating unit load during the 30-day period does not have to be the maximum design heat input capacity, but must be representative of future operating conditions.

(c) After the initial performance test required under paragraph (b) of this section and §60.8, compliance with the percent reduction requirements and SO_2emission limits under §60.42c is based on the average percent reduction and the average SO_2emission rates for 30 consecutive steam generating unit operating days. A separate performance test is completed at the end of each steam generating unit operating day, and a new 30-day average percent reduction and SO_2emission rate are calculated to show compliance with the standard.

(d) If only coal, only oil, or a mixture of coal and oil is combusted in an affected facility, the procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part are used to determine the hourly SO_2emission rate (E_{ho}) and the 30-day average SO_2emission rate (E_{ao}). The hourly averages used to compute the 30-day averages are obtained from the CEMS. Method 19 of appendix A of this part shall be used to calculate $E_{ao}$when using daily fuel sampling or Method 6B of appendix A of this part.

(e) If coal, oil, or coal and oil are combusted with other fuels:

(1) An adjusted E_{ho}($E_{ho}o$) is used in Equation 19–19 of Method 19 of appendix A of this part to compute the adjusted E_{ao}($E_{ao}o$). The $E_{ho}o$ is computed using the following formula:

$$E_{ho}o = \frac{E_{ho} - E_w(1 - X_j)}{X_j}$$

Where:

$E_{ho}o$ = Adjusted E_{ho}, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_{ho}= Hourly SO_2emission rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_w= SO_2concentration in fuels other than coal and oil combusted in the affected facility, as determined by fuel sampling and analysis procedures in Method 9 of appendix A of this part, ng/J (lb/MMBtu). The value $E_w$for each fuel lot is used for each hourly average during the time that the lot is being combusted. The owner or operator does not have to measure $E_w$if the owner or operator elects to assume E_w= 0.

X_k= Fraction of the total heat input from fuel combustion derived from coal and oil, as determined by applicable procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(2) The owner or operator of an affected facility that qualifies under the provisions of §60.42c(c) or (d) (where percent reduction is not required) does not have to measure the parameters $E_w$or $X_k$if the owner or operator of the affected facility elects to measure emission rates of the coal or oil using the fuel sampling and analysis procedures under Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(f) Affected facilities subject to the percent reduction requirements under §60.42c(a) or (b) shall determine compliance with the SO_2emission limits under §60.42c pursuant to paragraphs (d) or (e) of this section, and shall determine compliance with the percent reduction requirements using the following procedures:

(1) If only coal is combusted, the percent of potential SO_2emission rate is computed using the following formula:

$$\%P_s = 100\left(1 - \frac{\%R_g}{100}\right)\left(1 - \frac{\%R_f}{100}\right)$$

Where:

$\%P_s$= Potential SO_2emission rate, in percent;

$\%R_g$= SO_2removal efficiency of the control device as determined by Method 19 of appendix A of this part, in percent; and

$\%R_f$= SO_2removal efficiency of fuel pretreatment as determined by Method 19 of appendix A of this part, in percent.

(2) If coal, oil, or coal and oil are combusted with other fuels, the same procedures required in paragraph (f)(1) of this section are used, except as provided for in the following:

(i) To compute the $\%P_s$, an adjusted $\%R_g$($\%R_go$) is computed from $E_{ao}o$ from paragraph (e)(1) of this section and an adjusted average SO_2inlet rate ($E_{ai}o$) using the following formula:

$$\%R_{go} = 100\left(1 - \frac{E^*_{ao}}{E^*_{ai}}\right)$$

Where:

$\%R_go$ = Adjusted $\%R_g$, in percent;

$E_{ao}o$ = Adjusted E_{ao}, ng/J (lb/MMBtu); and

$E_{ai}o$ = Adjusted average SO_2inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu).

(ii) To compute E_{ao}, an adjusted hourly SO_2 inlet rate ($E_{hi}o$) is used. The $E_{hi}o$ is computed using the following formula:

$$E_{ao} = \frac{E_{hi} - E_w(1 - X_k)}{X_k}$$

Where:

$E_{hi}o$ = Adjusted E_{hi}, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_{hi}= Hourly SO_2 inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_w= SO_2 concentration in fuels other than coal and oil combusted in the affected facility, as determined by fuel sampling and analysis procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part, ng/J (lb/MMBtu). The value E_w for each fuel lot is used for each hourly average during the time that the lot is being combusted. The owner or operator does not have to measure E_w if the owner or operator elects to assume E_w= 0; and

X_k= Fraction of the total heat input from fuel combustion derived from coal and oil, as determined by applicable procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(g) For oil-fired affected facilities where the owner or operator seeks to demonstrate compliance with the fuel oil sulfur limits under §60.42c based on shipment fuel sampling, the initial performance test shall consist of sampling and analyzing the oil in the initial tank of oil to be fired in the steam generating unit to demonstrate that the oil contains 0.5 weight percent sulfur or less. Thereafter, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall sample the oil in the fuel tank after each new shipment of oil is received, as described under §60.46c(d)(2).

(h) For affected facilities subject to §60.42c(h)(1), (2), or (3) where the owner or operator seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2 standards based on fuel supplier certification, the performance test shall consist of the certification from the fuel supplier, as described in §60.48c(f), as applicable.

(i) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2 standards under §60.42c(c)(2) shall demonstrate the maximum design heat input capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the steam generating unit at this capacity for 24 hours. This demonstration shall be made during the initial performance test, and a subsequent demonstration may be requested at any other time. If the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate for the affected facility is less than the maximum design heat input capacity stated by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate shall be used to determine the annual capacity factor for the affected facility; otherwise, the maximum design heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer shall be used.

(j) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall use all valid SO_2 emissions data in calculating $\%P_s$ and E_{ho} under paragraphs (d), (e), or (f) of this section, as applicable, whether or not the minimum emissions data requirements under §60.46c(f) are achieved. All valid emissions data, including valid data collected during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, shall be used in calculating $\%P_s$ or E_{ho} pursuant to paragraphs (d), (e), or (f) of this section, as applicable.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.45c Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for particulate matter.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the PM and/or opacity standards under §60.43c shall conduct an initial performance test as required under §60.8, and shall conduct subsequent

performance tests as requested by the Administrator, to determine compliance with the standards using the following procedures and reference methods, except as specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(1) Method 1 of appendix A of this part shall be used to select the sampling site and the number of traverse sampling points.

(2) Method 3A or 3B of appendix A–2 of this part shall be used for gas analysis when applying Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part or 17 of appendix A–6 of this part.

(3) Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part shall be used to measure the concentration of PM as follows:

(i) Method 5 of appendix A of this part may be used only at affected facilities without wet scrubber systems.

(ii) Method 17 of appendix A of this part may be used at affected facilities with or without wet scrubber systems provided the stack gas temperature does not exceed a temperature of 160 °C (320 °F). The procedures of Sections 8.1 and 11.1 of Method 5B of appendix A of this part may be used in Method 17 of appendix A of this part only if Method 17 of appendix A of this part is used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system. Method 17 of appendix A of this part shall not be used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system if the effluent is saturated or laden with water droplets.

(iii) Method 5B of appendix A of this part may be used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system.

(4) The sampling time for each run shall be at least 120 minutes and the minimum sampling volume shall be 1.7 dry standard cubic meters (dscm) [60 dry standard cubic feet (dscf)] except that smaller sampling times or volumes may be approved by the Administrator when necessitated by process variables or other factors.

(5) For Method 5 or 5B of appendix A of this part, the temperature of the sample gas in the probe and filter holder shall be monitored and maintained at 160 ±14 °C (320±25 °F).

(6) For determination of PM emissions, an oxygen (O_2) or carbon dioxide (CO_2) measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each run of Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part by traversing the duct at the same sampling location.

(7) For each run using Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part, the emission rates expressed in ng/J (lb/MMBtu) heat input shall be determined using:

(i) The O_2or CO_2measurements and PM measurements obtained under this section, (ii) The dry basis F factor, and

(iii) The dry basis emission rate calculation procedure contained in Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(8) Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part shall be used for determining the opacity of stack emissions.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance with the PM standards under §60.43c(b)(2) shall demonstrate the maximum design heat input capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the steam generating unit at this capacity for 24 hours. This demonstration shall be made during the initial performance test, and a subsequent demonstration may be requested at any other time. If the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate for the affected facility is less than the maximum design heat input capacity stated by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate shall be used to determine the annual capacity factor for the affected facility; otherwise, the maximum design heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer shall be used.

(c) In place of PM testing with Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part, an owner or operator may elect to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for monitoring PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility who elects to continuously monitor PM emissions instead of conducting performance

testing using Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS and shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(14) of this section.

(1) Notify the Administrator 1 month before starting use of the system.

(2) Notify the Administrator 1 month before stopping use of the system.

(3) The monitor shall be installed, evaluated, and operated in accordance with §60.13 of subpart A of this part.

(4) The initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than 180 days after the date of initial startup of the affected facility, as specified under §60.8 of subpart A of this part or within 180 days of notification to the Administrator of use of CEMS if the owner or operator was previously determining compliance by Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part performance tests, whichever is later.

(5) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for PM emissions as required under §60.8 of subpart A of this part. Compliance with the PM emission limit shall be determined by using the CEMS specified in paragraph (d) of this section to measure PM and calculating a 24-hour block arithmetic average emission concentration using EPA Reference Method 19 of appendix A of this part, section 4.1.

(6) Compliance with the PM emission limit shall be determined based on the 24-hour daily (block) average of the hourly arithmetic average emission concentrations using CEMS outlet data.

(7) At a minimum, valid CEMS hourly averages shall be obtained as specified in paragraph (c)(7)(i) of this section for 75 percent of the total operating hours per 30-day rolling average.

(i) At least two data points per hour shall be used to calculate each 1-hour arithmetic average.

(ii) [Reserved]

(8) The 1-hour arithmetic averages required under paragraph (c)(7) of this section shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input and shall be used to calculate the boiler operating day daily arithmetic average emission concentrations. The 1-hour arithmetic averages shall be calculated using the data points required under §60.13(e)(2) of subpart A of this part.

(9) All valid CEMS data shall be used in calculating average emission concentrations even if the minimum CEMS data requirements of paragraph (c)(7) of this section are not met.

(10) The CEMS shall be operated according to Performance Specification 11 in appendix B of this part.

(11) During the correlation testing runs of the CEMS required by Performance Specification 11 in appendix B of this part, PM and O_2(or CO_2) data shall be collected concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the continuous emission monitors and performance tests conducted using the following test methods.

(i) For PM, Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part shall be used; and

(ii) For O2 (or CO_2), Method 3A or 3B of appendix A–2 of this part, as applicable shall be used.

(12) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with procedure 2 in appendix F of this part. Relative Response Audit's must be performed annually and Response Correlation Audits must be performed every 3 years.

(13) When PM emissions data are not obtained because of CEMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, emissions data shall be obtained by using other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator or EPA Reference Method 19 of appendix A of this part to provide, as necessary, valid emissions data for a minimum of 75 percent of total operating hours on a 30-day rolling average.

(14) After July 1, 2011, within 90 days after the date of completing each performance evaluation required by paragraph (c)(11) of this section, the owner or operator of the affected facility must either submit the test data to EPA by successfully entering the data electronically into EPA's WebFIRE data base available at *http://cfpub.epa.gov/oarweb/index.cfm?action=fire.main* or mail a copy to: United States Environmental Protection Agency; Energy Strategies Group; 109 TW Alexander DR; Mail Code: D243–01; RTP, NC 27711.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance under §60.43c(e)(4) shall follow the applicable procedures under §60.48c(f). For residual oil-fired affected facilities, fuel supplier certifications are only allowed for facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 to 30 MMBtu/hr).

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009; 76 FR 3523, Jan. 20, 2011]

§ 60.46c Emission monitoring for sulfur dioxide.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the SO_2emission limits under §60.42c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring SO_2concentrations and either O_2or CO_2concentrations at the outlet of the SO_2control device (or the outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO_2control device is used), and shall record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the percent reduction requirements under §60.42c shall measure SO_2concentrations and either O_2or CO_2concentrations at both the inlet and outlet of the SO_2control device.

(b) The 1-hour average SO_2emission rates measured by a CEMS shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input and shall be used to calculate the average emission rates under §60.42c. Each 1-hour average SO_2emission rate must be based on at least 30 minutes of operation, and shall be calculated using the data points required under §60.13(h)(2). Hourly SO_2emission rates are not calculated if the affected facility is operated less than 30 minutes in a 1-hour period and are not counted toward determination of a steam generating unit operating day.

(c) The procedures under §60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the CEMS.

(1) All CEMS shall be operated in accordance with the applicable procedures under Performance Specifications 1, 2, and 3 of appendix B of this part.

(2) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with Procedure 1 of appendix F of this part.

(3) For affected facilities subject to the percent reduction requirements under §60.42c, the span value of the SO_2CEMS at the inlet to the SO_2control device shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO_2emission rate of the fuel combusted, and the span value of the SO_2CEMS at the outlet from the SO_2control device shall be 50 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO_2emission rate of the fuel combusted.

(4) For affected facilities that are not subject to the percent reduction requirements of §60.42c, the span value of the SO_2CEMS at the outlet from the SO_2control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO_2control device is used) shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO_2emission rate of the fuel combusted.

(d) As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the inlet to the SO_2control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO_2control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO_2emission rate by sampling the fuel prior to combustion. As

an alternative to operating a CEMS at the outlet from the SO_2control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO_2control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO_2emission rate by using Method 6B of appendix A of this part. Fuel sampling shall be conducted pursuant to either paragraph (d)(1) or (d)(2) of this section. Method 6B of appendix A of this part shall be conducted pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(1) For affected facilities combusting coal or oil, coal or oil samples shall be collected daily in an as-fired condition at the inlet to the steam generating unit and analyzed for sulfur content and heat content according the Method 19 of appendix A of this part. Method 19 of appendix A of this part provides procedures for converting these measurements into the format to be used in calculating the average SO_2input rate.

(2) As an alternative fuel sampling procedure for affected facilities combusting oil, oil samples may be collected from the fuel tank for each steam generating unit immediately after the fuel tank is filled and before any oil is combusted. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall analyze the oil sample to determine the sulfur content of the oil. If a partially empty fuel tank is refilled, a new sample and analysis of the fuel in the tank would be required upon filling. Results of the fuel analysis taken after each new shipment of oil is received shall be used as the daily value when calculating the 30-day rolling average until the next shipment is received. If the fuel analysis shows that the sulfur content in the fuel tank is greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur, the owner or operator shall ensure that the sulfur content of subsequent oil shipments is low enough to cause the 30-day rolling average sulfur content to be 0.5 weight percent sulfur or less.

(3) Method 6B of appendix A of this part may be used in lieu of CEMS to measure SO_2at the inlet or outlet of the SO_2control system. An initial stratification test is required to verify the adequacy of the Method 6B of appendix A of this part sampling location. The stratification test shall consist of three paired runs of a suitable $SO_2$and CO_2measurement train operated at the candidate location and a second similar train operated according to the procedures in §3.2 and the applicable procedures in section 7 of Performance Specification 2 of appendix B of this part. Method 6B of appendix A of this part, Method 6A of appendix A of this part, or a combination of Methods 6 and 3 of appendix A of this part or Methods 6C and 3A of appendix A of this part are suitable measurement techniques. If Method 6B of appendix A of this part is used for the second train, sampling time and timer operation may be adjusted for the stratification test as long as an adequate sample volume is collected; however, both sampling trains are to be operated similarly. For the location to be adequate for Method 6B of appendix A of this part 24-hour tests, the mean of the absolute difference between the three paired runs must be less than 10 percent (0.10).

(e) The monitoring requirements of paragraphs (a) and (d) of this section shall not apply to affected facilities subject to §60.42c(h) (1), (2), or (3) where the owner or operator of the affected facility seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2standards based on fuel supplier certification, as described under §60.48c(f), as applicable.

(f) The owner or operator of an affected facility operating a CEMS pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, or conducting as-fired fuel sampling pursuant to paragraph (d)(1) of this section, shall obtain emission data for at least 75 percent of the operating hours in at least 22 out of 30 successive steam generating unit operating days. If this minimum data requirement is not met with a single monitoring system, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall supplement the emission data with data collected with other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator.

§ 60.47c Emission monitoring for particulate matter.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility combusting coal, oil, or wood that is subject to the opacity standards under §60.43c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) for measuring the opacity of the emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to an opacity standard in §60.43c(c) that is not required to use a COMS due to paragraphs (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section that elects not to use a COMS shall conduct a performance test using Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part and the procedures in §60.11 to demonstrate compliance with the applicable limit in §60.43c by April 29, 2011, within 45 days of stopping use of an existing COMS, or 180 days after initial startup of the facility, whichever is later, and shall comply with either paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of this section. The observation period for Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance tests may be reduced from 3 hours to 60 minutes if all 6-minute averages are less

than 10 percent and all individual 15-second observations are less than or equal to 20 percent during the initial 60 minutes of observation.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this section, the owner or operator shall conduct subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance tests using the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section according to the applicable schedule in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (a)(1)(iv) of this section, as determined by the most recent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test results.

(i) If no visible emissions are observed, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test must be completed within 12 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted;

(ii) If visible emissions are observed but the maximum 6-minute average opacity is less than or equal to 5 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test must be completed within 6 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted;

(iii) If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than 5 percent but less than or equal to 10 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test must be completed within 3 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted; or

(iv) If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than 10 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test must be completed within 45 calendar days from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted.

(2) If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than 10 percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test, the owner or operator may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using Method 22 of appendix A–7 of this part according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator shall conduct 10 minute observations (during normal operation) each operating day the affected facility fires fuel for which an opacity standard is applicable using Method 22 of appendix A–7 of this part and demonstrate that the sum of the occurrences of any visible emissions is not in excess of 5 percent of the observation period (*i.e.* , 30 seconds per 10 minute period). If the sum of the occurrence of any visible emissions is greater than 30 seconds during the initial 10 minute observation, immediately conduct a 30 minute observation. If the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is greater than 5 percent of the observation period (*i.e.,* 90 seconds per 30 minute period), the owner or operator shall either document and adjust the operation of the facility and demonstrate within 24 hours that the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is equal to or less than 5 percent during a 30 minute observation (*i.e.,* 90 seconds) or conduct a new Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test using the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section within 45 calendar days according to the requirements in §60.45c(a)(8).

(ii) If no visible emissions are observed for 30 operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable, observations can be reduced to once every 7 operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable. If any visible emissions are observed, daily observations shall be resumed.

(3) If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than 10 percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test, the owner or operator may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using a digital opacity compliance system according to a site-specific monitoring plan approved by the Administrator. The observations shall be similar, but not necessarily identical, to the requirements in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. For reference purposes in preparing the monitoring plan, see OAQPS "Determination of Visible Emission Opacity from Stationary Sources Using Computer-Based Photographic Analysis Systems." This document is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA); Office of Air Quality and Planning Standards; Sector Policies and Programs Division; Measurement Policy Group (D243–02), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. This document is also available on the Technology Transfer Network (TTN) under Emission Measurement Center Preliminary Methods.

(b) All COMS shall be operated in accordance with the applicable procedures under Performance Specification 1 of appendix B of this part. The span value of the opacity COMS shall be between 60 and 80 percent.

(c) Owners and operators of an affected facilities that burn only distillate oil that contains no more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur and/or liquid or gaseous fuels with potential sulfur dioxide emission rates of 26 ng/J (0.060 lb/MMBtu) heat input or less and that do not use a post-combustion technology to reduce SO2 or PM emissions and that are subject to an opacity standard in §60.43c(c) are not required to operate a COMS if they follow the applicable procedures in §60.48c(f).

(d) Owners or operators complying with the PM emission limit by using a PM CEMS must calibrate, maintain, operate, and record the output of the system for PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere as specified in §60.45c(c). The CEMS specified in paragraph §60.45c(c) shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the affected facility except for CEMS breakdowns and repairs. Data is recorded during calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

(e) Owners and operators of an affected facility that is subject to an opacity standard in §60.43c(c) and that does not use post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) for reducing PM, SO_2, or carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, burns only gaseous fuels or fuel oils that contain less than or equal to 0.5 weight percent sulfur, and is operated such that emissions of CO discharged to the atmosphere from the affected facility are maintained at levels less than or equal to 0.15 lb/MMBtu on a boiler operating day average basis is not required to operate a COMS. Owners and operators of affected facilities electing to comply with this paragraph must demonstrate compliance according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (4) of this section; or

(1) You must monitor CO emissions using a CEMS according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (e)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) The CO CEMS must be installed, certified, maintained, and operated according to the provisions in §60.58b(i)(3) of subpart Eb of this part.

(ii) Each 1-hour CO emissions average is calculated using the data points generated by the CO CEMS expressed in parts per million by volume corrected to 3 percent oxygen (dry basis).

(iii) At a minimum, valid 1-hour CO emissions averages must be obtained for at least 90 percent of the operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis. The 1-hour averages are calculated using the data points required in §60.13(h)(2).

(iv) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests for the CO CEMS must be performed in accordance with procedure 1 in appendix F of this part.

(2) You must calculate the 1-hour average CO emissions levels for each steam generating unit operating day by multiplying the average hourly CO output concentration measured by the CO CEMS times the corresponding average hourly flue gas flow rate and divided by the corresponding average hourly heat input to the affected source. The 24-hour average CO emission level is determined by calculating the arithmetic average of the hourly CO emission levels computed for each steam generating unit operating day.

(3) You must evaluate the preceding 24-hour average CO emission level each steam generating unit operating day excluding periods of affected source startup, shutdown, or malfunction. If the 24-hour average CO emission level is greater than 0.15 lb/MMBtu, you must initiate investigation of the relevant equipment and control systems within 24 hours of the first discovery of the high emission incident and, take the appropriate corrective action as soon as practicable to adjust control settings or repair equipment to reduce the 24-hour average CO emission level to 0.15 lb/MMBtu or less.

(4) You must record the CO measurements and calculations performed according to paragraph (e) of this section and any corrective actions taken. The record of corrective action taken must include the date and time during which the 24-hour average CO emission level was greater than 0.15 lb/MMBtu, and the date, time, and description of the corrective action.

(f) Owners and operators of an affected facility that is subject to an opacity standard in §60.43c(c) and that uses a bag leak detection system to monitor the performance of a fabric filter (baghouse) according to the most recent requirements in section §60.48Da of this part is not required to operate a COMS.

(g) Owners and operators of an affected facility that is subject to an opacity standard in §60.43c(c) and that burns only gaseous fuels or fuel oils that contain less than or equal to 0.5 weight percent sulfur and operates according to a written site-specific monitoring plan approved by the permitting authority is not required to operate a COMS. This monitoring plan must include procedures and criteria for establishing and monitoring specific parameters for the affected facility indicative of compliance with the opacity standard.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009; 76 FR 3523, Jan. 20, 2011]

§ 60.48c Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall submit notification of the date of construction or reconstruction and actual startup, as provided by §60.7 of this part. This notification shall include:

(1) The design heat input capacity of the affected facility and identification of fuels to be combusted in the affected facility.

(2) If applicable, a copy of any federally enforceable requirement that limits the annual capacity factor for any fuel or mixture of fuels under §60.42c, or §60.43c.

(3) The annual capacity factor at which the owner or operator anticipates operating the affected facility based on all fuels fired and based on each individual fuel fired.

(4) Notification if an emerging technology will be used for controlling SO_2emissions. The Administrator will examine the description of the control device and will determine whether the technology qualifies as an emerging technology. In making this determination, the Administrator may require the owner or operator of the affected facility to submit additional information concerning the control device. The affected facility is subject to the provisions of §60.42c(a) or (b)(1), unless and until this determination is made by the Administrator.

(b) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO_2emission limits of §60.42c, or the PM or opacity limits of §60.43c, shall submit to the Administrator the performance test data from the initial and any subsequent performance tests and, if applicable, the performance evaluation of the CEMS and/or COMS using the applicable performance specifications in appendix B of this part.

(c) In addition to the applicable requirements in §60.7, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the opacity limits in §60.43c(c) shall submit excess emission reports for any excess emissions from the affected facility that occur during the reporting period and maintain records according to the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section, as applicable to the visible emissions monitoring method used.

(1) For each performance test conducted using Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part, the owner or operator shall keep the records including the information specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Dates and time intervals of all opacity observation periods;

(ii) Name, affiliation, and copy of current visible emission reading certification for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test; and

(iii) Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets;

(2) For each performance test conducted using Method 22 of appendix A–4 of this part, the owner or operator shall keep the records including the information specified in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Dates and time intervals of all visible emissions observation periods;

(ii) Name and affiliation for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test;

(iii) Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets; and

(iv) Documentation of any adjustments made and the time the adjustments were completed to the affected facility operation by the owner or operator to demonstrate compliance with the applicable monitoring requirements.

(3) For each digital opacity compliance system, the owner or operator shall maintain records and submit reports according to the requirements specified in the site-specific monitoring plan approved by the Administrator

(d) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO_2emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under §60.42c shall submit reports to the Administrator.

(e) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO_2emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under §60.42c shall keep records and submit reports as required under paragraph (d) of this section, including the following information, as applicable.

(1) Calendar dates covered in the reporting period.

(2) Each 30-day average SO_2emission rate (ng/J or lb/MMBtu), or 30-day average sulfur content (weight percent), calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken.

(3) Each 30-day average percent of potential SO_2emission rate calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of the corrective actions taken.

(4) Identification of any steam generating unit operating days for which SO_2or diluent (O_2or CO_2) data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 75 percent of the operating hours; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and a description of corrective actions taken.

(5) Identification of any times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates; justification for excluding data; and a description of corrective actions taken if data have been excluded for periods other than those during which coal or oil were not combusted in the steam generating unit.

(6) Identification of the F factor used in calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.

(7) Identification of whether averages have been obtained based on CEMS rather than manual sampling methods.

(8) If a CEMS is used, identification of any times when the pollutant concentration exceeded the full span of the CEMS.

(9) If a CEMS is used, description of any modifications to the CEMS that could affect the ability of the CEMS to comply with Performance Specifications 2 or 3 of appendix B of this part.

(10) If a CEMS is used, results of daily CEMS drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments as required under appendix F, Procedure 1 of this part.

(11) If fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance, records of fuel supplier certification as described under paragraph (f)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section, as applicable. In addition to records of fuel

supplier certifications, the report shall include a certified statement signed by the owner or operator of the affected facility that the records of fuel supplier certifications submitted represent all of the fuel combusted during the reporting period.

(f) Fuel supplier certification shall include the following information:

(1) For distillate oil:

(i) The name of the oil supplier;

(ii) A statement from the oil supplier that the oil complies with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil in §60.41c; and

(iii) The sulfur content or maximum sulfur content of the oil.

(2) For residual oil:

(i) The name of the oil supplier;

(ii) The location of the oil when the sample was drawn for analysis to determine the sulfur content of the oil, specifically including whether the oil was sampled as delivered to the affected facility, or whether the sample was drawn from oil in storage at the oil supplier's or oil refiner's facility, or other location;

(iii) The sulfur content of the oil from which the shipment came (or of the shipment itself); and

(iv) The method used to determine the sulfur content of the oil.

(3) For coal:

(i) The name of the coal supplier;

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

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

(iv) The methods used to determine the properties of the coal.

(4) For other fuels:

(i) The name of the supplier of the fuel;

(ii) The potential sulfur emissions rate or maximum potential sulfur emissions rate of the fuel in ng/J heat input; and

(iii) The method used to determine the potential sulfur emissions rate of the fuel.

(g)(1) Except as provided under paragraphs (g)(2) and (g)(3) of this section, the owner or operator of each affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each operating day.

(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts only natural gas, wood, fuels using fuel certification in §60.48c(f) to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2standard, fuels not subject to an emissions standard (excluding opacity), or a mixture of these fuels may elect to record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each calendar month.

(3) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility or multiple affected facilities located on a contiguous property unit where the only fuels combusted in any steam generating unit (including steam generating units not subject to this subpart) at that property are natural gas, wood, distillate oil meeting the most current requirements in §60.42C to use fuel certification to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2standard, and/or fuels, excluding coal and residual oil, not subject to an emissions standard (excluding opacity) may elect to record and maintain records of the total amount of each steam generating unit fuel delivered to that property during each calendar month.

(h) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting the annual capacity factor for any fuel or mixture of fuels under §60.42c or §60.43c shall calculate the annual capacity factor individually for each fuel combusted. The annual capacity factor is determined on a 12-month rolling average basis with a new annual capacity factor calculated at the end of the calendar month.

(i) All records required under this section shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the affected facility for a period of two years following the date of such record.

(j) The reporting period for the reports required under this subpart is each six-month period. All reports shall be submitted to the Administrator and shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009]

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APPENDIX B

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GG – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES (CONTINUED)

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Subpart GG—National Emission Standards for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities

Source: 60 FR 45956, Sept. 1, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§ 63.741 Applicability and designation of affected sources.

(a) This subpart applies to facilities that are engaged, either in part or in whole, in the manufacture or rework of commercial, civil, or military aerospace vehicles or components and that are major sources as defined in §63.2.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected source shall comply with the requirements of this subpart and of subpart A of this part, except as specified in §63.743(a) and Table 1 of this subpart.

(c) *Affected sources.* The affected sources to which the provisions of this subpart apply are specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section. The activities subject to this subpart are limited to the manufacture or rework of aerospace vehicles or components as defined in this subpart. Where a dispute arises relating to the applicability of this subpart to a specific activity, the owner or operator shall demonstrate whether or not the activity is regulated under this subpart.

(1) Each cleaning operation as follows:

(i) All hand-wipe cleaning operations constitute an affected source.

(ii) Each spray gun cleaning operation constitutes an affected source.

(iii) All flush cleaning operations constitute an affected source.

(2) For organic HAP or VOC emissions, each primer application operation, which is the total of all primer applications at the facility.

(3) For organic HAP or VOC emissions, each topcoat application operation, which is the total of all topcoat applications at the facility.

(4) For organic HAP or VOC emissions, each depainting operation, which is the total of all depainting at the facility.

(5) Each chemical milling maskant application operation, which is the total of all chemical milling maskant applications at the facility.

(6) Each waste storage and handling operation, which is the total of all waste handling and storage at the facility.

(7) For inorganic HAP emissions, each spray booth or hangar that contains a primer or topcoat application operation subject to §63.745(g) or a depainting operation subject to §63.746(b)(4).

(d) An owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart shall obtain an operating permit from the permitting authority in the State in which the source is located. The owner or operator shall apply for and obtain such permit in accordance with the regulations contained in part 70 of this chapter and in applicable State regulations.

(e) All wastes that are determined to be hazardous wastes under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (PL 94–580) (RCRA) as implemented by 40 CFR parts 260 and 261, and that are subject to RCRA requirements as implemented in 40 CFR parts 262 through 268, are exempt from the requirements of this subpart.

(f) This subpart does not contain control requirements for use of specialty coatings, adhesives, adhesive bonding primers, or sealants at aerospace facilities. It also does not regulate research and development, quality control, and laboratory testing activities, chemical milling, metal finishing, electrodeposition (except for electrodeposition of paints), composites processing (except for cleaning and coating of composite parts or components that become part of an aerospace vehicle or component as well as composite tooling that comes in contact with such composite parts or components prior to cure), electronic parts and assemblies (except for cleaning and topcoating of completed assemblies), manufacture of aircraft transparencies, and wastewater operations at aerospace facilities. These requirements do not apply to the rework of aircraft or aircraft components if the holder of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) design approval, or the holder's licensee, is not actively manufacturing the aircraft or aircraft components. These requirements also do not apply to parts and assemblies not critical to the vehicle's structural integrity or flight performance. The requirements of this subpart also do not apply to primers, topcoats, chemical milling maskants, strippers, and cleaning solvents containing HAP and VOC at concentrations less than 0.1 percent for carcinogens or 1.0 percent for noncarcinogens, as determined from manufacturer's representations. Additional specific exemptions from regulatory coverage are set forth in paragraphs (e), (g), (h), (i) and (j) of this section and §§63.742, 63.744(a)(1), (b), (e), 63.745(a), (f)(3), (g)(4), 63.746(a), (b)(5), 63.747(c)(3), and 63.749(d).

(g) The requirements for primers, topcoats, and chemical milling maskants in §63.745 and §63.747 do not apply to the use of low-volume coatings in these categories for which the annual total of each separate formulation used at a facility does not exceed 189 l (50 gal), and the combined annual total of all such primers, topcoats, and chemical milling maskants used at a facility does not exceed 757 l (200 gal). Primers and topcoats exempted under paragraph (f) of this section and under §63.745(f)(3) and (g)(4) are not included in the 50 and 200 gal limits. Chemical milling maskants exempted under §63.747(c)(3) are also not included in these limits.

(h) Regulated activities associated with space vehicles designed to travel beyond the limit of the earth's atmosphere, including but not limited to satellites, space stations, and the Space Shuttle System (including orbiter, external tanks, and solid rocket boosters), are exempt from the requirements of this subpart, except for depainting operations found in §63.746.

(i) Any waterborne coating for which the manufacturer's supplied data demonstrate that organic HAP and VOC contents are less than or equal to the organic HAP and VOC content limits for its coating type, as specified in §§63.745(c) and 63.747(c), is exempt from the following requirements of this subpart: §§63.745 (d) and (e), 63.747(d) and (e), 63.749 (d) and (h), 63.750 (c) through (h) and (k) through (n), 63.752 (c) and (f), and 63.753 (c) and (e). A facility shall maintain the manufacturer's supplied data and annual purchase records for each exempt waterborne coating readily available for inspection and review and shall retain these data for 5 years.

(j) Regulated activities associated with the rework of antique aerospace vehicles or components are exempt from the requirements of this subpart.

[60 FR 45956, Sept. 1, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 15016, Mar. 27, 1998; 63 FR 46532, Sept. 1, 1998]

§ 63.742 Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Act, in subpart A of this part, or in this section as follows:

Aerospace facility means any facility that produces, reworks, or repairs in any amount any commercial, civil, or military aerospace vehicle or component.

Aerospace vehicle or component means any fabricated part, processed part, assembly of parts, or completed unit, with the exception of electronic components, of any aircraft including but not limited to airplanes, helicopters, missiles, rockets, and space vehicles.

Aircraft fluid systems means those systems that handle hydraulic fluids, fuel, cooling fluids, or oils.

Aircraft transparency means the aircraft windshield, canopy, passenger windows, lenses, and other components which are constructed of transparent materials.

Antique aerospace vehicle or component means an aircraft or component thereof that was built at least 30 years ago. An antique aerospace vehicle would not routinely be in commercial or military service in the capacity for which it was designed.

Carbon adsorber means one vessel in a series of vessels in a carbon adsorption system that contains carbon and is used to remove gaseous pollutants from a gaseous emission source.

Carbon Adsorber control efficiency means the total efficiency of the control system, determined by the product of the capture efficiency and the control device efficiency.

Chemical milling maskant means a coating that is applied directly to aluminum components to protect surface areas when chemical milling the component with a Type I or Type II etchant. Type I chemical milling maskants are used with a Type I etchant and Type II chemical milling maskants are used with a Type II etchant. This definition does not include bonding maskants, critical use and line sealer maskants, and seal coat maskants. Additionally, maskants that must be used with a combination of Type I or II etchants and any of the above types of maskants (i.e., bonding, critical use and line sealer, and seal coat) are also exempt from this subpart. (See also Type I and Type II etchant definitions.)

Chemical milling maskant application operation means application of chemical milling maskant for use with Type I or Type II chemical milling etchants.

Cleaning operation means collectively spray gun, hand-wipe, and flush cleaning operations.

Cleaning solvent means a liquid material used for hand-wipe, spray gun, or flush cleaning. This definition does not include solutions that contain HAP and VOC below the de minimis levels specified in §63.741(f).

Closed-cycle depainting system means a dust-free, automated process that removes permanent coating in small sections at a time and maintains a continuous vacuum around the area(s) being depainted to capture emissions.

Coating means a material that is applied to the surface of an aerospace vehicle or component to form a decorative, protective, or functional solid film, or the solid film itself.

Coating operation means the use of a spray booth, tank, or other enclosure or any area, such as a hangar, for the application of a single type of coating (e.g., primer); the use of the same spray booth for the application of another type of coating (e.g., topcoat) constitutes a separate coating operation for which compliance determinations are performed separately.

Coating unit means a series of one or more coating applicators and any associated drying area and/or oven wherein a coating is applied, dried, and/or cured. A coating unit ends at the point where the coating is dried or cured, or prior to any subsequent application of a different coating. It is not necessary to have an oven or flashoff area in order to be included in this definition.

Confined space means a space that: (1) Is large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter and perform assigned work; (2) has limited or restricted means for entry or exit (for example, fuel

tanks, fuel vessels, and other spaces that have limited means of entry); and (3) is not suitable for continuous employee occupancy.

Control device means destruction and/or recovery equipment used to destroy or recover HAP or VOC emissions generated by a regulated operation.

Control system means a combination of pollutant capture system(s) and control device(s) used to reduce discharge to the atmosphere of HAP or VOC emissions generated by a regulated operation.

Depainting means the removal of a permanent coating from the outer surface of an aerospace vehicle or component, whether by chemical or non-chemical means. For non-chemical means, this definition excludes hand and mechanical sanding, and any other non-chemical removal processes that do not involve blast media or other mechanisms that would result in airborne particle movement at high velocity.

Depainting operation means the use of a chemical agent, media blasting, or any other technique to remove permanent coatings from the outer surface of an aerospace vehicle or components. The depainting operation includes washing of the aerospace vehicle or component to remove residual stripper, media, or coating residue.

Electrodeposition of paint means the application of a coating using a water-based electrochemical bath process. The component being coated is immersed in a bath of the coating. An electric potential is applied between the component and an oppositely charged electrode hanging in the bath. The electric potential causes the ionized coating to be electrically attracted, migrated, and deposited on the component being coated.

Electrostatic spray means a method of applying a spray coating in which an electrical charge is applied to the coating and the substrate is grounded. The coating is attracted to the substrate by the electrostatic potential between them.

Exempt solvent means specified organic compounds that have been determined by the EPA to have negligible photochemical reactivity and are listed in 40 CFR 51.100.

Exterior primer means the first layer and any subsequent layers of identically formulated coating applied to the exterior surface of an aerospace vehicle or component where the component is used on the exterior of the aerospace vehicle. Exterior primers are typically used for corrosion prevention, protection from the environment, functional fluid resistance, and adhesion of subsequent exterior topcoats. Coatings that are defined as specialty coatings are not included under this definition.

Flush cleaning means the removal of contaminants such as dirt, grease, oil, and coatings from an aerospace vehicle or component or coating equipment by passing solvent over, into, or through the item being cleaned. The solvent may simply be poured into the item being cleaned and then drained, or be assisted by air or hydraulic pressure, or by pumping. Hand-wipe cleaning operations where wiping, scrubbing, mopping, or other hand action are used are not included.

General aviation (GA) means that segment of civil aviation that encompasses all facets of aviation except air carriers, commuters, and military. General aviation includes charter and corporate-executive transportation, instruction, rental, aerial application, aerial observation, business, pleasure, and other special uses.

General aviation rework facility means any aerospace facility with the majority of its revenues resulting from the reconstruction, repair, maintenance, repainting, conversion, or alteration of general aviation aerospace vehicles or components.

Hand-wipe cleaning operation means the removal of contaminants such as dirt, grease, oil, and coatings from an aerospace vehicle or component by physically rubbing it with a material such as a rag, paper, or cotton swab that has been moistened with a cleaning solvent.

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

High efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter means a filter that has a 99.97 percent reduction efficiency for 0.3 micron aerosol.

High volume low pressure (HVLP) spray equipment means spray equipment that is used to apply coating by means of a spray gun that operates at 10.0 psig of atomizing air pressure or less at the air cap.

Inorganic hazardous air pollutant (HAP) means any HAP that is not organic.

Large commercial aircraft means an aircraft of more than 110,000 pounds, maximum certified take-off weight manufactured for non-military use.

Leak means any visible leakage, including misting and clouding.

Limited access space means internal surfaces or passages of an aerospace vehicle or component that cannot be reached without the aid of an airbrush or a spray gun extension for the application of coatings.

Mechanical sanding means aerospace vehicle or component surface conditioning which uses directional and random orbital abrasive tools and aluminum oxide or nylon abrasive pads for the purpose of corrosion rework, substrate repair, prepaint surface preparation, and other maintenance activities.

Natural draft opening means any opening in a room, building, or total enclosure that remains open during operation of the facility and that is not connected to a duct in which a fan is installed. The rate and direction of the natural draft through such an opening is a consequence of the difference in pressures on either side of the wall containing the opening.

Non-chemical based depainting equipment means any depainting equipment or technique, including, but not limited to, media blasting equipment, that can depaint an aerospace vehicle or component in the absence of a chemical stripper. This definition does not include mechanical sanding or hand sanding.

Nonregenerative carbon adsorber means a carbon adsorber vessel in which the spent carbon bed does not undergo carbon regeneration in the adsorption vessel.

Operating parameter value means a minimum or maximum value established for a control device or process parameter which, 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 limitation.

Organic hazardous air pollutant (HAP) means any HAP that is organic.

Primer means the first layer and any subsequent layers of identically formulated coating applied to the surface of an aerospace vehicle or component. Primers are typically used for corrosion prevention, protection from the environment, functional fluid resistance, and adhesion of subsequent coatings. Coatings that are defined as specialty coatings are not included under this definition.

Radome means the non-metallic protective housing for electromagnetic transmitters and receivers (e.g., radar, electronic countermeasures, etc.).

Recovery device means an individual unit of equipment capable of and normally used for the purpose of recovering chemicals for fuel value, use, or reuse. Examples of equipment that may be recovery devices include absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, oil-water separators, or organic-water separators or organic removal devices such as decanters, strippers, or thin-film evaporation units.

Research and Development means an operation whose primary purpose is for research and development of new processes and products, that is conducted under the close supervision of technically trained personnel, and is not involved in the manufacture of final or intermediate products for commerical purposes, except in a de mimnimis manner.

Self-priming topcoat means a topcoat that is applied directly to an uncoated aerospace vehicle or component for purposes of corrosion prevention, environmental protection, and functional fluid resistance. More than one layer of identical coating formulation may be applied to the vehicle or component.

Semi-aqueous cleaning solvent means a solution in which water is a primary ingredient (" 60 percent of the solvent solution as applied must be water.)

Softener means a liquid that is applied to an aerospace vehicle or component to degrade coatings such as primers and topcoats specifically as a preparatory step to subsequent depainting by non-chemical based depainting equipment. Softeners may contain VOC but shall not contain any HAP as determined from MSDS's or manufacturer supplied information.

Solids means the non-volatile portion of the coating which after drying makes up the dry film.

Space vehicle means a man-made device, either manned or unmanned, designed for operation beyond earth's atmosphere. This definition includes integral equipment such as models, mock-ups, prototypes, molds, jigs, tooling, hardware jackets, and test coupons. Also included is auxiliary equipment associated with test, transport, and storage, which through contamination can compromise the space vehicle performance.

Specialty coating means a coating that, even though it meets the definition of a primer, topcoat, or self-priming topcoat, has additional performance criteria beyond those of primers, topcoats, and self-priming topcoats for specific applications. These performance criteria may include, but are not limited to, temperature or fire resistance, substrate compatibility, antireflection, temporary protection or marking, sealing, adhesively joining substrates, or enhanced corrosion protection. Individual specialty coatings are defined in appendix A to this subpart and in the CTG for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Operations (EPA 453/R–97–004).

Spot stripping means the depainting of an area where it is not technically feasible to use a non-chemical depainting technique.

Spray gun means a device that atomizes a coating or other material and projects the particulates or other material onto a substrate.

Stripper means a liquid that is applied to an aerospace vehicle or component to remove permanent coatings such as primers and topcoats.

Surface preparation means the removal of contaminants from the surface of an aerospace vehicle or component, or the activation or reactivation of the surface in preparation for the application of a coating.

Temporary total enclosure means a total enclosure that is constructed for the sole purpose of measuring the emissions from an affected source that are not delivered to an emission control device. A temporary total enclosure must be constructed and ventilated (through stacks suitable for testing) so that it has minimal impact on the performance of the permanent emission capture system. A temporary total enclosure will be assumed to achieve total capture of fugitive emissions if it conforms to the requirements found in §63.750(g)(4) and if all natural draft openings are at least four duct or hood equivalent diameters away from each exhaust duct or hood. Alternatively, the owner or operator may apply to the Administrator for approval of a temporary enclosure on a case-by-case basis.

Topcoat means a coating that is applied over a primer on an aerospace vehicle or component for appearance, identification, camouflage, or protection. Coatings that are defined as specialty coatings are not included under this definition.

Total enclosure means a permanent structure that is constructed around a gaseous emission source so that all gaseous pollutants emitted from the source are collected and ducted through a control device, such that 100% capture efficiency is achieved. There are no fugitive emissions from a total enclosure. The only openings in a total enclosure are forced makeup air and exhaust ducts and any natural draft openings such as those that allow raw materials to enter and exit the enclosure for processing. All access doors or windows

are closed during routine operation of the enclosed source. Brief, occasional openings of such doors or windows to accommodate process equipment adjustments are acceptable, but if such openings are routine or if an access door remains open during the entire operation, the access door must be considered a natural draft opening. The average inward face velocity across the natural draft openings of the enclosure must be calculated including the area of such access doors. The drying oven itself may be part of the total enclosure. An enclosure that meets the requirements found in §63.750(g)(4) is a permanent total enclosure.

Touch-up and repair operation means that portion of the coating operation that is the incidental application of coating used to cover minor imperfections in the coating finish or to achieve complete coverage. This definition includes out-of-sequence or out-of-cycle coating.

Two-stage filter system means a dry particulate filter system using two layers of filter media to remove particulate. The first stage is designed to remove the bulk of the particulate and a higher efficiency second stage is designed to remove smaller particulate.

Type I etchant means a chemical milling etchant that contains varying amounts of dissolved sulfur and does not contain amines.

Type II etchant means a chemical milling etchant that is a strong sodium hydroxide solution containing amines.

Volatile organic compound (VOC) means any compound defined as VOC in 40 CFR 51.100. This includes any organic compound other than those determined by the EPA to be an exempt solvent. For purposes of determining compliance with emission limits, VOC will be measured by the approved test methods. Where such a method also inadvertently measures compounds that are exempt solvent, an owner or operator may exclude these exempt solvents when determining compliance with an emission standard.

Waterborne (water-reducible) coating means any coating that contains more than 5 percent water by weight as applied in its volatile fraction.

Waterwash system means a control system that utilizes flowing water (i.e., a conventional waterwash system) or a pumpless system to remove particulate emissions from the exhaust air stream in spray coating application or dry media blast depainting operations.

Nomenclature for determining carbon adsorber efficiency —The nomenclature defined below is used in §63.750(g):

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

(2) C_{aj}= the concentration of HAP or VOC in each gas stream (j) exiting the emission control device, in parts per million by volume.

(3) C_{bi}= the concentration of HAP or VOC in each gas stream (i) entering the emission control device, in parts per million by volume.

(4) C_{di}= the concentration of HAP or VOC in each gas stream (i) entering the emission control device from the affected source, in parts per million by volume.

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

(6) C_{gv}= the concentration of HAP or VOC in each uncontrolled gas stream entering each individual carbon adsorber vessel (v), in parts per million by volume. For the purposes of calculating the efficiency of the individual carbon adsorber vessel, C_{gv}may be measured in the carbon adsorption system's common inlet duct prior to the branching of individual inlet ducts to the individual carbon adsorber vessels.

(7) C_{hv}= the concentration of HAP or VOC in the gas stream exiting each individual carbon adsorber vessel (v), in parts per million by volume.

(8) E = the control device efficiency achieved for the duration of the emission test (expressed as a fraction).

(9) F = the HAP or VOC emission capture efficiency of the HAP or VOC capture system achieved for the duration of the emission test (expressed as a fraction).

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

(11) H_v= the individual carbon adsorber vessel (v) efficiency achieved for the duration of the emission test (expressed as a fraction).

(12) H_{sys}= the efficiency of the carbon adsorption system calculated when each carbon adsorber vessel has an individual exhaust stack (expressed as a fraction).

(13) M_{ci}= the total mass in kilograms of each batch of coating (i) applied, or of each coating applied at an affected coating operation during a 7 to 30-day period, as appropriate, as determined from records at the affected source. This quantity shall be determined at a time and location in the process after all ingredients (including any dilution solvent) have been added to the coating, or if ingredients are added after the mass of the coating has been determined, appropriate adjustments shall be made to account for them.

(14) M_r= the total mass in kilograms of HAP or VOC recovered for a 7 to 30-day period.

(15) Q_{aj}= the volumetric flow rate of each gas stream (j) exiting the emission control device in either dry standard cubic meters per hour when EPA Method 18 in appendix A of part 60 is used to measure HAP or VOC concentration or in standard cubic meters per hour (wet basis) when EPA Method 25A is used to measure HAP or VOC concentration.

(16) Q_{bi}= the volumetric flow rate of each gas stream (i) entering the emission control device, in dry standard cubic meters per hour when EPA Method 18 is used to measure HAP or VOC concentration or in standard cubic meters per hour (wet basis) when EPA Method 25A is used to measure HAP or VOC concentration.

(17) Q_{di}= the volumetric flow rate of each gas stream (i) entering the emission control device from the affected source in either dry standard cubic meters per hour when EPA Method 18 is used to measure HAP or VOC concentration or in standard cubic meters per hour (wet basis) when EPA Method 25A is used to measure HAP or VOC concentration.

(18) Q_{fk}= the volumetric flow rate of each uncontrolled gas stream (k) emitted directly to the atmosphere from the affected source in either dry standard cubic meters per hour when EPA Method 18 is used to measure HAP or VOC concentration or in standard cubic meters per hour (wet basis) when EPA Method 25A is used to measure HAP or VOC concentration.

(19) Q_{gv}= the volumetric flow rate of each gas stream entering each individual carbon adsorber vessel (v) in either dry standard cubic meters per hour when EPA Method 18 is used to measure HAP or VOC concentration or in standard cubic meters per hour (wet basis) when EPA Method 25A is used to measure HAP or VOC concentration. For purposes of calculating the efficiency of the individual carbon adsorber vessel, the value of Q_{gv}can be assumed to equal the value of Q_{hv}measured for that carbon adsorber vessel.

(20) Q_{hv}= the volumetric flow rate of each gas stream exiting each individual carbon adsorber vessel (v) in either dry standard cubic meters per hour when EPA Method 18 is used to measure HAP or VOC concentration or in standard cubic meters per hour (wet basis) when EPA Method 25A is used to measure HAP or VOC concentration.

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

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

(23) R = the overall HAP or VOC emission reduction achieved for the duration of the emission test (expressed as a percentage).

(24) RS_i= the total mass in kilograms of HAP or VOC retained in the coating after drying.

(25) W_{oi}= the weight fraction of VOC in each batch of coating (i) applied, or of each coating applied at an affected coating operation during a 7- to 30-day period, as appropriate, as determined by EPA Method 24 or formulation data. This value shall be determined at a time and location in the process after all ingredients (including any dilution solvent) have been added to the coating, or if ingredients are added after the weight fraction of HAP or VOC in the coating has been determined, appropriate adjustments shall be made to account for them.

[60 FR 45956, Sept. 1, 1995, as amended at 63 FR 15017, Mar. 27, 1998; 63 FR 46533, Sept. 1, 1998; 65 FR 76945, Dec. 8, 2000]

§ 63.743 Standards: General.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (a)(4) through (a)(10) of this section and in Table 1 of this subpart, each owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart is also subject to the following sections of subpart A of this part:

(1) §63.4, Prohibited activities and circumvention;

(2) §63.5, Construction and reconstruction; and

(3) §63.6, Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements.

(4) For the purposes of this subpart, all affected sources shall submit any request for an extension of compliance not later than 120 days before the affected source's compliance date. The extension request should be requested for the shortest time necessary to attain compliance, but in no case shall exceed 1 year.

(5)(i) For the purposes of this subpart, the Administrator (or the State with an approved permit program) will notify the owner or operator in writing of his/her intention to deny approval of a request for an extension of compliance submitted under either §63.6(i)(4) or §63.6(i)(5) within 60 calendar days after receipt of sufficient information to evaluate the request.

(ii) In addition, for purposes of this subpart, if the Administrator does not notify the owner or operator in writing of his/her intention to deny approval within 60 calendar days after receipt of sufficient information to evaluate a request for an extension of compliance, then the request shall be considered approved.

(6)(i) For the purposes of this subpart, the Administrator (or the State) will notify the owner or operator in writing of the status of his/her application submitted under §63.6(i)(4)(ii) (that is, whether the application contains sufficient information to make a determination) within 30 calendar days after receipt of the original application and within 30 calendar days after receipt of any supplementary information that is submitted, rather than 15 calendar days as provided for in §63.6(i)(13)(i).

(ii) In addition, for the purposes of this subpart, if the Administrator does not notify the owner or operator in writing of the status of his/her application within 30 calendar days after receipt of the original application and within 30 calendar days after receipt of any supplementary information that is submitted, then the information in the application or the supplementary information is to be considered sufficient upon which to make a determination.

(7) For the purposes of this subpart, each owner or operator who has submitted an extension request application under §63.6(i)(5) is to be provided 30 calendar days to present additional information or arguments to the Administrator after he/she is notified that the application is not complete, rather than 15 calendar days as provided for in §63.6(i)(13)(ii).

(8) For the purposes of this subpart, each owner or operator is to be provided 30 calendar days to present additional information to the Administrator after he/she is notified of the intended denial of a compliance extension request submitted under either §63.6(i)(4) or §63.6(i)(5), rather than 15 calendar days as provided for in §63.6(1)(12)(iii)(B) and §63.6(i)(13)(iii)(B).

(9) For the purposes of this subpart, a final determination to deny any request for an extension submitted under either §63.6(i)(4) or §63.6(i)(5) will be made within 60 calendar days after presentation of additional information or argument (if the application is complete), or within 60 calendar days after the final date specified for the presentation if no presentation is made, rather than 30 calendar days as provided for in §63.6(i)(12)(iv) and §63.6(i)(13)(iv).

(10) For the purposes of compliance with the requirements of §63.5(b)(4) of the General Provisions and this subpart, owners or operators of existing primer or topcoat application operations and depainting operations who construct or reconstruct a spray booth or hangar that does not have the potential to emit 10 tons/yr or more of an individual inorganic HAP or 25 tons/yr or more of all inorganic HAP combined shall only be required to notify the Administrator of such construction or reconstruction on an annual basis. Notification shall be submitted on or before March 1 of each year and shall include the information required in §63.5(b)(4) for each such spray booth or hangar constructed or reconstructed during the prior calendar year, except that such information shall be limited to inorganic HAP's. No advance notification or written approval from the Administrator pursuant to §63.5(b)(3) shall be required for the construction or reconstruction of such a spray booth or hangar unless the booth or hangar has the potential to emit 10 tons/yr or more of an individual inorganic HAP or 25 tons/yr or more of all inorganic HAP combined.

(b) *Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.* Each owner or operator that uses an air pollution control device or equipment to control HAP emissions shall prepare a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan in accordance with §63.6. Dry particulate filter systems operated per the manufacturer's instructions are exempt from a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan. A startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan shall be prepared for facilities using locally prepared operating procedures. In addition to the information required in §63.6, this plan shall also include the following provisions:

(1) The plan shall specify the operation and maintenance criteria for each air pollution control device or equipment and shall include a standardized checklist to document the operation and maintenance of the equipment;

(2) The plan shall include a systematic procedure for identifying malfunctions and for reporting them immediately to supervisory personnel; and

(3) The plan shall specify procedures to be followed to ensure that equipment or process malfunctions due to poor maintenance or other preventable conditions do not occur.

(c) An owner or operator who uses an air pollution control device or equipment not listed in this subpart shall submit a description of the device or equipment, test data verifying the performance of the device or equipment in controlling organic HAP and/or VOC emissions, as appropriate, and specific operating parameters that will be monitored to establish compliance with the standards to the Administrator for approval not later than 120 days prior to the compliance date.

(d) Instead of complying with the individual coating limits in §§63.745 and 63.747, a facility may choose to comply with the averaging provisions specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(6) of this section.

(1) Each owner or operator of a new or existing source shall use any combination of primers, topcoats (including self-priming topcoats), Type I chemical milling maskants, or Type II chemical milling maskants such that the monthly volume-weighted average organic HAP and VOC contents of the combination of primers, topcoats, Type I chemical milling maskants, or Type II chemical milling maskants, as determined in accordance with the applicable procedures set forth in §63.750, complies with the specified content limits in

§§63.745(c) and 63.747(c), unless the permitting agency specifies a shorter averaging period as part of an ambient ozone control program.

(2) Averaging is allowed only for uncontrolled primers, topcoats (including self-priming topcoats), Type I chemical milling maskants, or Type II chemical milling maskants.

(3) Averaging is not allowed between primers and topcoats (including self-priming topcoats).

(4) Averaging is not allowed between Type I and Type II chemical milling maskants.

(5) Averaging is not allowed between primers and chemical milling maskants, or between topcoats and chemical milling maskants.

(6) Each averaging scheme shall be approved in advance by the permitting agency and adopted as part of the facility's title V permit.

[60 FR 45956, Sept. 1, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 15017, Mar. 27, 1998; 71 FR 20457, Apr. 20, 2006]

§ 63.744 Standards: Cleaning operations.

(a) *Housekeeping measures.* Each owner or operator of a new or existing cleaning operation subject to this subpart shall comply with the requirements in these paragraphs unless the cleaning solvent used is identified in Table 1 of this section or contains HAP and VOC below the de minimis levels specified in §63.741(f).

(1) Unless the owner or operator satisfies the requirements in paragraph (a)(4) of this section, place used solvent-laden cloth, paper, or any other absorbent applicators used for cleaning in bags or other closed containers. Ensure that these bags and containers are kept closed at all times except when depositing or removing these materials from the container. Use bags and containers of such design so as to contain the vapors of the cleaning solvent. Cotton-tipped swabs used for very small cleaning operations are exempt from this requirement.

(2) Unless the owner or operator satisfies the requirements in paragraph (a)(4) of this section, store fresh and spent cleaning solvents, except semi-aqueous solvent cleaners, used in aerospace cleaning operations in closed containers.

(4) Demonstrate to the Administrator (or delegated State, local, or Tribal authority) that equivalent or better alternative measures are in place compared to the use of closed containers for the solvent-laden materials described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, or the storage of solvents described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(3) Conduct the handling and transfer of cleaning solvents to or from enclosed systems, vats, waste containers, and other cleaning operation equipment that hold or store fresh or spent cleaning solvents in such a manner that minimizes spills.

(b) *Hand-wipe cleaning.* Each owner or operator of a new or existing hand-wipe cleaning operation (excluding cleaning of spray gun equipment performed in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section) subject to this subpart shall use cleaning solvents that meet one of the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section. Cleaning solvent solutions that contain HAP and VOC below the de minimis levels specified in §63.741(f) are exempt from the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section.

(1) Meet one of the composition requirements in Table 1 of this section;

(2) Have a composite vapor pressure of 45 mm Hg (24.1 in. H_2O) or less at 20 °C (68 °F); or

(3) Demonstrate that the volume of hand-wipe solvents used in cleaning operations has been reduced by at least 60% from a baseline adjusted for production. The baseline shall be established as part of an approved alternative plan administered by the State. Demonstrate that the volume of hand-wipe cleaning solvents used in cleaning operations has been reduced by at least 60 percent from a baseline adjusted for production. The baseline shall be calculated using data from 1996 and 1997, or as otherwise agreed upon by the Administrator or delegated State Authority. The baseline shall be approved by the Administrator or delegated State Authority and shall be included as part of the facility's title V or part 70 permit.

(c) *Spray gun cleaning.* Each owner or operator of a new or existing spray gun cleaning operation subject to this subpart in which spray guns are used for the application of coatings or any other materials that require the spray guns to be cleaned shall use one or more of the techniques, or their equivalent, specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(4) of this section. Spray gun cleaning operations using cleaning solvent solutions that contain HAP and VOC below the de minimis levels specified in §63.741(f) are exempt from the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(4) of this section.

(1)(i) Enclosed system. Clean the spray gun in an enclosed system that is closed at all times except when inserting or removing the spray gun. Cleaning shall consist of forcing solvent through the gun.

(ii) If leaks are found during the monthly inspection required in §63.751(a), repairs shall be made as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 days after the leak was found. If the leak is not repaired by the 15th day after detection, the cleaning solvent shall be removed, and the enclosed cleaner shall be shut down until the leak is repaired or its use is permanently discontinued.

(2) *Nonatomized cleaning.* Clean the spray gun by placing cleaning solvent in the pressure pot and forcing it through the gun with the atomizing cap in place. No atomizing air is to be used. Direct the cleaning solvent from the spray gun into a vat, drum, or other waste container that is closed when not in use.

(3) Disassembled spray gun cleaning. Disassemble the spray gun and clean the components by hand in a vat, which shall remain closed at all times except when in use. Alternatively, soak the components in a vat, which shall remain closed during the soaking period and when not inserting or removing components.

(4) *Atomizing cleaning.* Clean the spray gun by forcing the cleaning solvent through the gun and direct the resulting atomized spray into a waste container that is fitted with a device designed to capture the atomized cleaning solvent emissions.

(5) Cleaning of the nozzle tips of automated spray equipment systems, except for robotic systems that can be programmed to spray into a closed container, shall be exempt from the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section.

(d) *Flush cleaning.* Each owner or operator of a flush cleaning operation subject to this subpart (excluding those in which Table 1 or semi-aqueous cleaning solvents are used) shall empty the used cleaning solvent each time aerospace parts or assemblies, or components of a coating unit (with the exception of spray guns) are flush cleaned into an enclosed container or collection system that is kept closed when not in use or into a system with equivalent emission control.

(e) *Exempt cleaning operations.* The following cleaning operations are exempt from the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section:

(1) Cleaning during the manufacture, assembly, installation, maintenance, or testing of components of breathing oxygen systems that are exposed to the breathing oxygen;

(2) Cleaning during the manufacture, assembly, installation, maintenance, or testing of parts, subassemblies, or assemblies that are exposed to strong oxidizers or reducers (e.g., nitrogen tetroxide, liquid oxygen, or hydrazine);

(3) Cleaning and surface activation prior to adhesive bonding;

(4) Cleaning of electronic parts and assemblies containing electronic parts;

(5) Cleaning of aircraft and ground support equipment fluid systems that are exposed to the fluid, including air-to-air heat exchangers and hydraulic fluid systems;

(6) Cleaning of fuel cells, fuel tanks, and confined spaces;

(7) Surface cleaning of solar cells, coated optics, and thermal control surfaces;

(8) Cleaning during fabrication, assembly, installation, and maintenance of upholstery, curtains, carpet, and other textile materials used in the interior of the aircraft;

(9) Cleaning of metallic and nonmetallic materials used in honeycomb cores during the manufacture or maintenance of these cores, and cleaning of the completed cores used in the manufacture of aerospace vehicles or components;

(10) Cleaning of aircraft transparencies, polycarbonate, or glass substrates;

(11) Cleaning and cleaning solvent usage associated with research and development, quality control, and laboratory testing;

(12) Cleaning operations, using nonflamable liquids, conducted within five feet of energized electrical systems. Energized electrical systems means any AC or DC electrical circuit on an assembled aircraft once electrical power is connected, including interior passenger and cargo areas, wheel wells and tail sections; and

(13) Cleaning operations identified as essential uses under the Montreal Protocol for which the Administrator has allocated essential use allowances or exemptions in 40 CFR 82.4.

Table 1—Composition Requirements for Approved Cleaning Solvents

Cleaning solvent type	Composition requirements
Aqueous	Cleaning solvents in which water is the primary ingredient (≥80 percent of cleaning solvent solution as applied must be water). Detergents, surfactants, and bioenzyme mixtures and nutrients may be combined with the water along with a variety of additives, such as organic solvents (e.g., high boiling point alcohols), builders, saponifiers, inhibitors, emulsifiers, pH buffers, and antifoaming agents. Aqueous solutions must have a flash point greater than 93 °C (200 °F) (as reported by the manufacturer), and the solution must be miscible with water.
Hydrocarbon-based	Cleaners that are composed of photochemically reactive hydrocarbons and/or oxygenated hydrocarbons and have a maximum vapor pressure of 7 mm Hg at 20 °C (3.75 in. H_2O and 68 °F). These cleaners also contain no HAP.

[60 FR 45956, Sept. 1, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 15018, Mar. 27 1998; 63 FR 46533, Sept. 1, 1998; 68 FR 37352, June 23, 2003]

§ 63.745 Standards: Primer and topcoat application operations.

(a) Each owner or operator of a new or existing primer or topcoat application operation subject to this subpart shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraph (c) of this section for those coatings that

are uncontrolled (no control device is used to reduce organic HAP emissions from the operation), and in paragraph (d) of this section for those coatings that are controlled (organic HAP emissions from the operation are reduced by the use of a control device). Aerospace equipment that is no longer operational, intended for public display, and not easily capable of being moved is exempt from the requirements of this section.

(b) Each owner or operator shall conduct the handling and transfer of primers and topcoats to or from containers, tanks, vats, vessels, and piping systems in such a manner that minimizes spills.

(c) *Uncontrolled coatings—organic HAP and VOC content levels.* Each owner or operator shall comply with the organic HAP and VOC content limits specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(4) of this section for those coatings that are uncontrolled.

(1) Organic HAP emissions from primers shall be limited to an organic HAP content level of no more than: 540 g/L (4.5 lb/gal) of primer (less water), as applied, for general aviation rework facilities; or 650 g/L (5.4 lb/gal) of exterior primer (less water), as applied, to large commercial aircraft components (parts or assemblies) or fully assembled, large commercial aircraft at existing affected sources that produce fully assembled, large commercial aircraft; or 350 g/L (2.9 lb/gal) of primer (less water), as applied.

(2) VOC emissions from primers shall be limited to a VOC content level of no more than: 540 g/L (4.5 lb/gal) of primer (less water and exempt solvents), as applied, for general aviation rework facilities; or 650 g/L (5.4 lb/gal) of exterior primer (less water and exempt solvents), as applied, to large commercial aircraft components (parts or assemblies) or fully assembled, large commercial aircraft at existing affected sources that produce fully assembled, large commercial aircraft; or 350 g/L (2.9 lb/gal) of primer (less water and exempt solvents), as applied.

(3) Organic HAP emissions from topcoats shall be limited to an organic HAP content level of no more than: 420 g/L (3.5 lb/gal) of coating (less water) as applied or 540 g/L (4.5 lb/gal) of coating (less water) as applied for general aviation rework facilities. Organic HAP emissions from self-priming topcoats shall be limited to an organic HAP content level of no more than: 420 g/L (3.5 lb/gal) of self-priming topcoat (less water) as applied or 540 g/L (4.5 lb/gal) of self-priming topcoat (less water) as applied for general aviation rework facilities.

(4) VOC emissions from topcoats shall be limited to a VOC content level of no more than: 420 g/L (3.5 lb/gal) of coating (less water and exempt solvents) as applied or 540 g/L (4.5 lb/gal) of coating (less water and exempt solvents) as applied for general aviation rework facilities. VOC emissions from self-priming topcoats shall be limited to a VOC content level of no more than: 420 g/L (3.5 lb/gal) of self-priming topcoat (less water and exempt solvents) as applied or 540 g/L (4.5 lb/gal) of self-priming topcoat (less water) as applied for general aviation rework facilities.

(d) *Controlled coatings—control system requirements.* Each control system shall reduce the operation's organic HAP and VOC emissions to the atmosphere by 81% or greater, taking into account capture and destruction or removal efficiencies, as determined using the procedures in §63.750(g) when a carbon adsorber is used and in §63.750(h) when a control device other than a carbon adsorber is used.

(e) *Compliance methods.* Compliance with the organic HAP and VOC content limits specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(4) of this section shall be accomplished by using the methods specified in paragraphs (e)(1) and (e)(2) of this section either by themselves or in conjunction with one another.

(1) Use primers and topcoats (including self-priming topcoats) with HAP and VOC content levels equal to or less than the limits specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(4) of this section; or

(2) Use the averaging provisions described in §63.743(d).

(f) *Application equipment.* Except as provided in paragraph (f)(3) of this section, each owner or operator of a new or existing primer or topcoat (including self-priming topcoat) application operation subject to this subpart in which any of the coatings contain organic HAP or VOC shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (f)(1) and (f)(2) of this section.

(1) All primers and topcoats (including self-priming topcoats) shall be applied using one or more of the application techniques specified in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (f)(1)(ix) of this section.

(i) Flow/curtain coat application;

(ii) Dip coat application;

(iii) Roll coating;

(iv) Brush coating;

(v) Cotton-tipped swab application;

(vi) Electrodeposition (dip) coating;

(vii) High volume low pressure (HVLP) spraying;

(viii) Electrostatic spray application; or

(ix) Other coating application methods that achieve emission reductions equivalent to HVLP or electrostatic spray application methods, as determined according to the requirements in §63.750(i).

(2) All application devices used to apply primers or topcoats (including self-priming topcoats) shall be operated according to company procedures, local specified operating procedures, and/or the manufacturer's specifications, whichever is most stringent, at alltimes. Equipment modified by the facility shall maintain a transfer efficiency equivalent to HVLP and electrostatic spray application techniques.

(3) The following situations are exempt from the requirements of paragraph (f)(1) of this section:

(i) Any situation that normally requires the use of an airbrush or an extension on the spray gun to properly reach limited access spaces;

(ii) The application of coatings that contain fillers that adversely affect atomization with HVLP spray guns and that the permitting agency has determined cannot be applied by any of the application methods specified in paragraph (f)(1) of this section;

(iii) The application of coatings that normally have a dried film thickness of less than 0.0013 centimeter (0.0005 in.) and that the permitting agency has determined cannot be applied by any of the application methods specified in paragraph (f)(1) of this section;

(iv) The use of airbrush application methods for stenciling, lettering, and other identification markings;

(v) The use of hand-held spray can application methods; and

(vi) Touch-up and repair operations.

(g) *Inorganic HAP emissions.* Except as provided in paragraph (g)(4) of this section, each owner or operator of a new or existing primer or topcoat application operation subject to this subpart in which any of the coatings that are spray applied contain inorganic HAP, shall comply with the applicable requirements in paragraphs (g)(1) through (g)(3) of this section.

(1) Apply these coatings in a booth or hangar in which air flow is directed downward onto or across the part or assembly being coated and exhausted through one or more outlets.

(2) Control the air stream from this operation as follows:

(i) For existing sources, the owner or operator must choose one of the following:

(A) Before exhausting it to the atmosphere, pass the air stream through a dry particulate filter system certified using the methods described in §63.750(o) to meet or exceed the efficiency data points in Tables 1 and 2 of this section; or

Table 1—Two-Stage Arrestor; Liquid Phase Challenge for Existing Sources

Filtration efficiency requirement, %	Aerodynamic particle size range, μm
>90	>5.7
>50	>4.1
>10	>2.2

Table 2—Two-Stage Arrestor; Solid Phase Challenge for Existing Sources

Filtration efficiency requirement, %	Aerodynamic particle size range, μm
>90	>8.1
>50	>5.0
>10	>2.6

(B) Before exhausting it to the atmosphere, pass the air stream through a waterwash system that shall remain in operation during all coating application operations; or

(C) Before exhausting it to the atmosphere, pass the air stream through an air pollution control system that meets or exceeds the efficiency data points in Tables 1 and 2 of this section and is approved by the permitting authority.

(ii) For new sources, either:

(A) Before exhausting it to the atmosphere, pass the air stream through a dry particulate filter system certified using the methods described in §63.750(o) to meet or exceed the efficiency data points in Tables 3 and 4 of this section; or

Table 3—Three-Stage Arrestor; Liquid Phase Challenge for New Sources

Filtration efficiency requirement, %	Aerodynamic particle size range, μm
>95	>2.0
>80	>1.0
>65	>0.42

Table 4—Three-Stage Arrestor; Solid Phase Challenge for New Sources

Filtration efficiency requirement, %	Aerodynamic particle size range, μm

>95	>2.5
>85	>1.1
>75	>0.70

(B) Before exhausting it to the atmosphere, pass the air stream through an air pollution control system that meets or exceeds the efficiency data points in Tables 3 and 4 of this section and is approved by the permitting authority.

(iii) Owners or operators of new sources that have commenced construction or reconstruction after June 6, 1994 but prior to October 29, 1996 may comply with the following requirements in lieu of the requirements in paragraph (g)(2)(ii) of this section:

(A) Pass the air stream through either a two-stage dry particulate filter system or a waterwash system before exhausting it to the atmosphere.

(B) If the primer or topcoat contains chromium or cadmium, control shall consist of a HEPA filter system, three-stage filter system, or other control system equivalent to the three stage filter system as approved by the permitting agency.

(iv) If a dry particulate filter system is used, the following requirements shall be met:

(A) Maintain the system in good working order;

(B) Install a differential pressure gauge across the filter banks;

(C) Continuously monitor the pressure drop across the filter and read and record the pressure drop once per shift; and

(D) Take corrective action when the pressure drop exceeds or falls below the filter manufacturer's recommended limit(s).

(v) If a conventional waterwash system is used, continuously monitor the water flow rate and read and record the water flow rate once per shift. If a pumpless system is used, continuously monitor the booth parameter(s) that indicate performance of the booth per the manufacturer's recommendations to maintain the booth within the acceptable operating efficiency range and read and record the parameters once per shift.

(3) If the pressure drop across the dry particulate filter system, as recorded pursuant to §63.752(d)(1), is outside the limit(s) specified by the filter manufacturer or in locally prepared operating procedures, shut down the operation immediately and take corrective action. If the water path in the waterwash system fails the visual continuity/flow characteristics check, or the water flow rate recorded pursuant to §63.752(d)(2) exceeds the limit(s) specified by the booth manufacturer or in locally prepared operating procedures, or the booth manufacturer's or locally prepared maintenance procedures for the filter or waterwash system have not been performed as scheduled, shut down the operation immediately and take corrective action. The operation shall not be resumed until the pressure drop or water flow rate is returned within the specified limit(s).

(4) The requirements of paragraphs (g)(1) through (g)(3) of this section do not apply to the following:

(i) Touch-up of scratched surfaces or damaged paint;

(ii) Hole daubing for fasteners;

(iii) Touch-up of trimmed edges;

(iv) Coating prior to joining dissimilar metal components;

(v) Stencil operations performed by brush or air brush;

(vi) Section joining;

(vii) Touch-up of bushings and other similar parts;

(viii) Sealant detackifying;

(ix) Painting parts in an area identified in a title V permit, where the permitting authority has determined that it is not technically feasible to paint the parts in a booth; and

(x) The use of hand-held spray can application methods.

[60 FR 45956, Sept. 1, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 15019, Mar. 27, 1998; 63 FR 46533, Sept. 1, 1998; 65 FR 76945, Dec. 8, 2000]

§ 63.746 Standards: Depainting operations.

(a) *Applicability.* Each owner or operator of a new or existing depainting operation subject to this subpart shall comply with the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section, and with the requirements specified in paragraph (b) where there are no controls for organic HAP, or paragraph (c) where organic HAP are controlled using a control system. This section does not apply to an aerospace manufacturing or rework facility that depaints six or less completed aerospace vehicles in a calendar year.

(1) The provisions of this section apply to the depainting of the outer surface areas of completed aerospace vehicles, including the fuselage, wings, and vertical and horizontal stabilizers of the aircraft, and the outer casing and stabilizers of missiles and rockets. These provisions do not apply to the depainting of parts or units normally removed from the aerospace vehicle for depainting. However, depainting of wings and stabilizers is always subject to the requirements of this section regardless of whether their removal is considered by the owner or operator to be normal practice for depainting.

(2) Aerospace vehicles or components that are intended for public display, no longer operational, and not easily capable of being moved are exempt from the requirements of this section.

(3) The following depainting operations are exempt from the requirements of this section:

(i) Depainting of radomes; and

(ii) Depainting of parts, subassemblies, and assemblies normally removed from the primary aircraft structure before depainting.

(b)(1) *HAP emissions—non-HAP chemical strippers and technologies.* Except as provided in paragraphs (b)(2) and (b)(3) of this section, each owner or operator of a new or existing aerospace depainting operation subject to this subpart shall emit no organic HAP from chemical stripping formulations and agents or chemical paint softeners.

(2) Where non-chemical based equipment is used to comply with paragraph (b)(1) of this section, either in total or in part, each owner or operator shall operate and maintain the equipment according to the manufacturer's specifications or locally prepared operating procedures. During periods of malfunctions of such equipment, each owner or operator may use substitute materials during the repair period provided the substitute materials used are those available that minimize organic HAP emissions. In no event shall substitute materials be used for more than 15 days annually, unless such materials are organic HAP-free.

(3) Each owner or operator of a new or existing depainting operation shall not, on an annual average basis, use more than 26 gallons of organic HAP-containing chemical strippers or alternatively 190 pounds of organic HAP per commercial aircraft depainted; or more than 50 gallons of organic HAP-containing chemical strippers or alternatively 365 pounds of organic HAP per military aircraft depainted for spot stripping and decal removal.

(4) Each owner or operator of a new or existing depainting operation complying with paragraph (b)(2), that generates airborne inorganic HAP emissions from dry media blasting equipment, shall also comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) through (b)(4)(v) of this section.

(i) Perform the depainting operation in an enclosed area, unless a closed-cycle depainting system is used.

(ii)(A) For existing sources pass any air stream removed from the enclosed area or closed-cycle depainting system through a dry particulate filter system, certified using the method described in §63.750(o) to meet or exceed the efficiency data points in Tables 1 and 2 of §63.745, through a baghouse, or through a waterwash system before exhausting it to the atmosphere.

(B) For new sources pass any air stream removed from the enclosed area or closed-cycle depainting system through a dry particulate filter system certified using the method described in §63.750(o) to meet or exceed the efficiency data points in Tables 3 and 4 of §63.745 or through a baghouse before exhausting it to the atmosphere.

(c) Owners or operators of new sources that have commenced construction or reconstruction after June 6, 1994 but prior to October 29, 1996 may comply with the following requirements in lieu of the requirements in paragraph (b)(4)(ii)(B) of this section:

(*1*) Pass the air stream through either a two-stage dry particulate filter system or a waterwash system before exhausting it to the atmosphere.

(2) If the coating being removed contains chromium or cadmium, control shall consist of a HEPA filter system, three-stage filter system, or other control system equivalent to the three-stage filter system as approved by the permitting agency.

(iii) If a dry particulate filter system is used, the following requirements shall be met:

(A) Maintain the system in good working order;

(B) Install a differential pressure gauge across the filter banks;

(C) Continuously monitor the pressure drop across the filter, and read and record the pressure drop once per shift; and

(D) Take corrective action when the pressure drop exceeds or falls below the filter manufacturer's recommended limits.

(iv) If a waterwash system is used, continuously monitor the water flow rate, and read and record the water flow rate once per shift.

(v) If the pressure drop, as recorded pursuant to §63.752(e)(7), is outside the limit(s) specified by the filter manufacturer or in locally prepared operating procedures, whichever is more stringent, shut down the operation immediately and take corrective action. If the water path in the waterwash system fails the visual continuity/flow characteristics check, as recorded pursuant to §63.752(e)(7), or the water flow rate, as recorded pursuant to §63.752(d)(2), exceeds the limit(s) specified by the booth manufacturer or in locally prepared operating procedures, or the booth manufacturer's or locally prepared maintenance procedures for the filter or waterwash system have not been performed as scheduled, shut down the operation immediately and take corrective action. The operation shall not be resumed until the pressure drop or water flow rate is returned within the specified limit(s).

(5) Mechanical and hand sanding operations are exempt from the requirements in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(c) *Organic HAP emissions—organic HAP-containing chemical strippers.* Each owner or operator of a new or existing organic HAP-containing chemical stripper depainting operation subject to this subpart shall comply with the requirements specified in this paragraph.

(1) All organic HAP emissions from the operation shall be reduced by the use of a control system. Each control system that was installed before the effective date shall reduce the operations' organic HAP emissions to the atmosphere by 81 percent or greater, taking into account capture and destruction or removal efficiencies.

(2) Each control system installed on or after the effective date shall reduce organic HAP emissions to the atmosphere by 95 percent or greater. Reduction shall take into account capture and destruction or removal efficiencies, and may take into account the volume of chemical stripper used relative to baseline levels (e.g., the 95 percent efficiency may be achieved by controlling emissions at 81 percent efficiency with a control system and using 74 percent less stripper than in baseline applications). The baseline shall be calculated using data from 1996 and 1997, which shall be on a usage per aircraft or usage per square foot of surface basis.

(3) The capture and destruction or removal efficiencies are to be determined using the procedures in §63.750(g) when a carbon adsorber is used and those in §63.750(h) when a control device other than a carbon adsorber is used.

[60 FR 45956, Sept. 1, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 15020, Mar. 27, 1998; 63 FR 46533, Sept. 1, 1998]

§ 63.747 Standards: Chemical milling maskant application operations.

(a) Each owner or operator of a new or existing chemical milling maskant operation subject to this subpart shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraph (c) of this section for those chemical milling maskants that are uncontrolled (no control device is used to reduce organic HAP emissions from the operation) and in paragraph (d) of this section for those chemical milling maskants that are controlled (organic HAP emissions from the operation are reduced by the use of a control device).

(b) Each owner or operator shall conduct the handling and transfer of chemical milling maskants to or from containers, tanks, vats, vessels, and piping systems in such a manner that minimizes spills.

(c) *Uncontrolled maskants—organic HAP and VOC content levels.* Each owner or operator shall comply with the organic HAP and VOC content limits specified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section for each chemical milling maskant that is uncontrolled.

(1) Organic HAP emissions from chemical milling maskants shall be limited to organic HAP content levels of no more than 622 grams of organic HAP per liter (5.2 lb/gal) of Type I chemical milling maskant (less water) as applied, and no more than 160 grams of organic HAP per liter (1.3 lb/gal) of Type II chemical milling maskant (less water) as applied.

(2) VOC emissions from chemical milling maskants shall be limited to VOC content levels of no more than 622 grams of VOC per liter (5.2 lb/gal) of Type I chemical milling maskant (less water and exempt solvents) as applied, and no more than 160 grams of VOC per liter (1.3 lb/gal) of Type II chemical milling maskant (less water and exempt solvents) as applied.

(3) The requirements of paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section do not apply to the following:

(i) Touch-up of scratched surfaces or damaged maskant; and

(ii) Touch-up of trimmed edges.

(d) *Controlled maskants—control system requirements.* Each control system shall reduce the operation's organic HAP and VOC emissions to the atmosphere by 81% or greater, taking into account capture and destruction or removal efficiencies, as determined using the procedures in §63.750(g) when a carbon adsorber is used and in §63.750(h) when a control device other than a carbon adsorber is used.

(e) *Compliance methods.* Compliance with the organic HAP and VOC content limits specified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section may be accomplished by using the methods specified in paragraphs (e)(1) and (e)(2) of this section either by themselves or in conjunction with one another.

(1) Use chemical milling maskants with HAP and VOC content levels equal to or less than the limits specified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.

(2) Use the averaging provisions described in §63.743(d).

[60 FR 45956, Sept. 1, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 15021, Mar. 27, 1998]

§ 63.748 Standards: Handling and storage of waste.

Except as provided in §63.741(e), the owner or operator of each facility subject to this subpart that produces a waste that contains HAP shall conduct the handling and transfer of the waste to or from containers, tanks, vats, vessels, and piping systems in such a manner that minimizes spills.

§ 63.749 Compliance dates and determinations.

(a) *Compliance dates.* (1) Each owner or operator of an existing affected source subject to this subpart shall comply with the requirements of this subpart by September 1, 1998, except as specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. Owners or operators of new affected sources subject to this subpart shall comply on the effective date or upon startup, whichever is later. In addition, each owner or operator shall comply with the compliance dates specified in §63.6(b) and (c).

(2) Owners or operators of existing primer or topcoat application operations and depainting operations who construct or reconstruct a spray booth or hangar must comply with the new source requirements for inorganic HAP specified in §§63.745(g)(2)(ii) and 63.746(b)(4) for that new spray booth or hangar upon startup. Such sources must still comply with all other existing source requirements by September 1, 1998.

(b) *General.* Each facility subject to this subpart shall be considered in noncompliance if the owner or operator fails to submit a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan as required by §63.743(b) or uses a control device other than one specified in this subpart that has not been approved by the Administrator, as required by §63.743(c).

(c) *Cleaning operations.* Each cleaning operation subject to this subpart shall be considered in noncompliance if the owner or operator fails to institute and carry out the housekeeping measures required under §63.744(a). Incidental emissions resulting from the activation of pressure release vents and valves on enclosed cleaning systems are exempt from this paragraph.

(1) *Hand-wipe cleaning.* An affected hand-wipe cleaning operation shall be considered in compliance when all hand-wipe cleaning solvents, excluding those used for hand cleaning of spray gun equipment under §63.744(c)(3), meet either the composition requirements specified in §63.744(b)(1) or the vapor pressure requirement specified in §63.744(b)(2).

(2) *Spray gun cleaning.* An affected spray gun cleaning operation shall be considered in compliance when each of the following conditions is met:

(i) One of the four techniques specified in §63.744 (c)(1) through (c)(4) is used;

(ii) The technique selected is operated according to the procedures specified in §63.744 (c)(1) through (c)(4) as appropriate; and

(iii) If an enclosed system is used, monthly visual inspections are conducted and any leak detected is repaired within 15 days after detection. If the leak is not repaired by the 15th day after detection, the solvent shall be removed and the enclosed cleaner shall be shut down until the cleaner is repaired or its use is permanently discontinued.

(3) *Flush cleaning.* An affected flush cleaning operation shall be considered in compliance if the operating requirements specified in §63.744(d) are implemented and carried out.

(d) *Organic HAP and VOC content levels—primer and topcoat application operations—* (1) *Performance test periods.* For uncontrolled coatings that are not averaged, each 24 hours is considered a performance test. For compliant and non-compliant coatings that are averaged together, each 30-day period is considered a performance test, unless the permitting agency specifies a shorter averaging period as part of an ambient ozone control program. When using a control device other than a carbon adsorber, three 1-hour runs constitute the test period for the initial and any subsequent performance test. When using a carbon adsorber, each rolling material balance period is considered a performance test.

(2) *Initial performance tests.* If a control device is used, each owner or operator shall conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the overall reduction efficiency specified in paragraph §63.745, unless a waiver is obtained under either §63.7(e)(2)(iv) or §63.7(h). The initial performance test shall be conducted according to the procedures and test methods specified in §63.7 and §63.750(g) for carbon adsorbers and in §63.750(h) for control devices other than carbon adsorbers. For carbon adsorbers, the initial performance test shall be used to establish the appropriate rolling material balance period for determining compliance. The procedures in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (d)(2)(vi) of this section shall be used in determining initial compliance with the provisions of this subpart for carbon adsorbers.

(i)(A) When either EPA Method 18 or EPA Method 25A is to be used in the determination of the efficiency of a fixed-bed carbon adsorption system with a common exhaust stack for all the individual carbon adsorber vessels pursuant to §63.750(g) (2) or (4), the test shall consist of three separate runs, each coinciding with one or more complete sequences through the adsorption cycles of all of the individual carbon adsorber vessels.

(B) When either EPA Method 18 or EPA Method 25A is to be used in the determination of the efficiency of a fixed-bed carbon adsorption system with individual exhaust stacks for each carbon adsorber vessel pursuant to §63.750(g) (3) or (4), each carbon adsorber vessel shall be tested individually. The test for each carbon adsorber vessel shall consist of three separate runs. Each run shall coincide with one or more complete adsorption cycles.

(ii) EPA Method 1 or 1A of appendix A of part 60 is used for sample and velocity traverses.

(iii) EPA Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of appendix A of part 60 is used for velocity and volumetric flow rates.

(iv) EPA Method 3 of appendix A of part 60 is used for gas analysis.

(v) EPA Method 4 of appendix A of part 60 is used for stack gas moisture.

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

(3) The primer application operation is considered in compliance when the conditions specified in paragraphs (d)(3)(i) through (d)(3)(iv) of this section, as applicable, and in paragraph (e) of this section are met. Failure to meet any one of the conditions identified in these paragraphs shall constitute noncompliance.

(i) For all uncontrolled primers, all values of H_i and H_a (as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750 (c) and (d)) are less than or equal to 350 grams of organic HAP per liter (2.9 lb/gal) of primer (less water) as applied, and all values of G_i and G_a (as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750 (e) and (f)) are less than or equal to 350 grams of organic VOC per liter (2.9 lb/gal) of primer (less water and exempt solvents) as applied.

(ii) If a control device is used:

(A) The overall control system efficiency, E_k, as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750(g) for control systems containing carbon adsorbers and in §63.750(h) for control systems with other control devices, is equal to or greater than 81% during the initial performance test and any subsequent performance test;

(B) If an incinerator other than a catalytic incinerator is used, the average combustion temperature for all 3-hour periods is greater than or equal to the average combustion temperature established under §63.751(b)(11); and

(C) If a catalytic incinerator is used, the average combustion temperatures for all 3-hour periods are greater than or equal to the average combustion temperatures established under §63.751(b)(12).

(iii)(A) Uses an application technique specified in §63.745 (f)(1)(i) through (f)(1)(viii), or

(B) Uses an alternative application technique, as allowed under §63.745(f)(1)(ix), such that the emissions of both organic HAP and VOC for the implementation period of the alternative application method are less than or equal to the emissions generated using HVLP or electrostatic spray application methods as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750(i).

(iv) Operates all application techniques in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications or locally prepared operating procedures, whichever is more stringent.

(4) The topcoat application operation is considered in compliance when the conditions specified in paragraphs (e)(4)(i) through (e)(4)(iv) of this section, as applicable, and in paragraph (f) of this section are met. Failure to meet any of the conditions identified in these paragraphs shall constitute noncompliance.

(i) For all uncontrolled topcoats, all values of $H_i$and H_a(as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750(c) and (d)) are less than or equal to 420 grams organic HAP per liter (3.5 lb/gal) of topcoat (less water) as applied, and all values of $G_i$and G_a(as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750(e) and (f)) are less than or equal to 420 grams organic VOC per liter (3.5 lb/gal) of topcoat (less water and exempt solvents) as applied.

(ii) If a control device is used,

(A) The overall control system efficiency, E_k, as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750(g) for control systems containing carbon adsorbers and in §63.750(h) for control systems with other control devices, is equal to or greater than 81% during the initial performance test and any subsequent performance test;

(B) If an incinerator other than a catalytic incinerator is used, the average combustion temperature for all 3-hour periods is greater than or equal to the average combustion temperature established under §63.751(b)(11); and

(C) If a catalytic incinerator is used, the average combustion temperatures for all 3-hour periods are greater than or equal to the average combustion temperatures established under §63.751(b)(12).

(iii)(A) Uses an application technique specified in §63.745 (f)(1)(i) through (f)(1)(viii); or

(B) Uses an alternative application technique, as allowed under §63.745(f)(1)(ix), such that the emissions of both organic HAP and VOC for the implementation period of the alternative application method are less than or equal to the emissions generated using HVLP or electrostatic spray application methods as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750(i).

(iv) Operates all application techniques in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications or locally prepared operating procedures.

(e) *Inorganic HAP emissions—primer and topcoat application operations.* For each primer or topcoat application operation that emits inorganic HAP, the operation is in compliance when:

(1) It is operated according to the requirements specified in §63.745(g)(1) through (g)(3); and

(2) It is shut down immediately whenever the pressure drop or water flow rate is outside the limit(s) established for them and is not restarted until the pressure drop or water flow rate is returned within these limit(s), as required under §63.745(g)(3).

(f) *Organic HAP emissions—Depainting operations—* (1) *Performance test periods.* When using a control device other than a carbon adsorber, three 1-hour runs constitute the test period for the initial and any subsequent performance test. When a carbon adsorber is used, each rolling material balance period is considered a performance test. Each 24-hour period is considered a performance test period for determining compliance with §63.746(b)(1). For uncontrolled organic emissions from depainting operations, each calendar year is considered a performance test period for determining compliance with the HAP limits for organic HAP-containing chemical strippers used for spot stripping and decal removal.

(2) *Initial performance tests.* If a control device is used, each owner or operator shall conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the overall reduction efficiency specified in §63.746(c), unless a waiver is obtained under either §63.7(e)(2)(iv) or §63.7(h). The initial performance test shall be conducted according to the procedures and test methods specified in §63.7 and §63.750(g) for carbon adsorbers and in §63.750(h) for control devices other than carbon adsorbers. For carbon adsorbers, the initial performance test shall be used to establish the appropriate rolling material balance period for determining compliance. The procedures in paragraphs (2)(i) through (2)(vi) of this section shall be used in determining initial compliance with the provisions of this subpart for carbon adsorbers.

(i)(A) When either EPA Method 18 or EPA Method 25A is to be used in the determination of the efficiency of a fixed-bed carbon adsorption system with a common exhaust stack for all the individual carbon adsorber vessels pursuant to §63.750(g)(2) or (4), the test shall consist of three separate runs, each coinciding with one or more complete sequences through the adsorption cycles of all of the individual carbon adsorber vessels.

(B) When either EPA Method 18 or EPA Method 25A is to be used in the determination of the efficiency of a fixed-bed carbon adsorption system with individual exhaust stacks for each carbon adsorber vessel pursuant to §63.750(g) (3) or (4), each carbon adsorber vessel shall be tested individually. The test for each carbon adsorber vessel shall consist of three separate runs. Each run shall coincide with one or more complete adsorption cycles.

(ii) EPA Method 1 or 1A of appendix A of part 60 is used for sample and velocity traverses.

(iii) EPA Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of appendix A of part 60 is used for velocity and volumetric flow rates.

(iv) EPA Method 3 of appendix A of part 60 is used for gas analysis.

(v) EPA Method 4 of appendix A of part 60 is used for stack gas moisture.

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

(3) An organic HAP-containing chemical stripper depainting operation is considered in compliance when the conditions specified in paragraph (g)(3)(i) of this section are met.

(i) If a carbon adsorber (or other control device) is used, the overall control efficiency of the control system, as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750(g) (or other control device as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750(h)), is equal to or greater than 81% for control systems installed before the effective date, or equal to or greater than 95% for control systems installed on or after the effective date, during the initial performance test and all subsequent material balances (or performance tests, as appropriate).

(ii) For non-HAP depainting operations complying with §63.746(b)(1);

(A) For any spot stripping and decal removal, the value of C, as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750(j), is less than or equal to 26 gallons of organic HAP-containing chemical stripper or 190 pounds of organic HAP per commercial aircraft depainted calculated on a yearly average; and is less than or equal to 50 gallons of organic HAP-containing chemical stripper or 365 pounds of organic HAP per military aircraft depainted calculated on a yearly average; and

(B) The requirements of §63.746(b)(2) are carried out during malfunctions of non-chemical based equipment.

(g) *Inorganic HAP emissions—depainting operations.* Each depainting operation is in compliance when:

(1) The operating requirements specified in §63.746(b)(4) are followed; and

(2) It is shut down immediately whenever the pressure drop or water flow rate is outside the limit(s) established for them and is not restarted until the pressure drop or water flow rate is returned within these limit(s), as required under §63.746(b)(4)(v).

(h) *Chemical milling maskant application operations* —(1) *Performance test periods.* For uncontrolled chemical milling maskants that are not averaged, each 24-hour period is considered a performance test. For compliant and noncompliant chemical milling maskants that are averaged together, each 30-day period is considered a performance test, unless the permitting agency specifies a shorter period as part of an ambient ozone control program. When using a control device other than a carbon adsorber, three 1-hour runs constitute the test period for the initial and any subsequent performance test. When a carbon adsorber is used, each rolling material balance period is considered a performance test.

(2) *Initial performance tests.* If a control device is used, each owner or operator shall conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the overall reduction efficiency specified in §63.747(d), unless a waiver is obtained under either §63.7(e)(2)(iv) or §63.7(h). The initial performance test shall be conducted according to the procedures and test methods specified in §63.7 and §63.750(g) for carbon adsorbers and in §63.750(h) for control devices other than carbon adsorbers. For carbon adsorbers, the initial performance test shall be used to establish the appropriate rolling material balance period for determining compliance. The procedures in paragraphs (h)(2) (i) through (vi) of this section shall be used in determining initial compliance with the provisions of this subpart for carbon adsorbers.

(i)(A) When either EPA Method 18 or EPA Method 25A is to be used in the determination of the efficiency of a fixed-bed carbon adsorption system with a common exhaust stack for all the individual carbon adsorber vessels pursuant to §63.750(g) (2) or (4), the test shall consist of three separate runs, each coinciding with one or more complete sequences through the adsorption cycles of all of the individual carbon adsorber vessels.

(B) When either EPA Method 18 or EPA Method 25A is to be used in the determination of the efficiency of a fixed-bed carbon adsorption system with individual exhaust stacks for each carbon adsorber vessel pursuant to §63.750(g) (3) or (4), each carbon adsorber vessel shall be tested individually. The test for each carbon adsorber vessel shall consist of three separate runs. Each run shall coincide with one or more complete adsorption cycles.

(ii) EPA Method 1 or 1A of appendix A of part 60 is used for sample and velocity traverses.

(iii) EPA Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of appendix A of part 60 is used for velocity and volumetric flow rates.

(iv) EPA Method 3 of appendix A of part 60 is used for gas analysis.

(v) EPA Method 4 of appendix A of part 60 is used for stack gas moisture.

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

(3) The chemical milling maskant application operation is considered in compliance when the conditions specified in paragraphs (i)(3)(i) and (i)(3)(ii) of this section are met.

(i) For all uncontrolled chemical milling maskants, all values of $H_i$and H_a(as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750 (k) and (l)) are less than or equal to 622 grams of organic HAP per liter (5.2 lb/gal) of Type I chemical milling maskant as applied (less water), and 160 grams of organic HAP per liter (1.3 lb/gal) of Type II chemical milling maskant as applied (less water). All values of $G_i$and G_a(as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750 (m) and (n)) are less than or equal to 622 grams of VOC per liter (5.2 lb/gal) of Type I chemical milling maskant as applied (less water and exempt solvents), and 160 grams of VOC per liter (1.3 lb/gal) of Type II chemical milling maskant (less water and exempt solvents) as applied.

(ii) If a carbon adsorber (or other control device) is used, the overall control efficiency of the control system, as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750(g) (or systems with other control devices as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750(h)), is equal to or greater than 81% during the initial performance test period and all subsequent material balances (or performance tests, as appropriate).

(i) *Handling and storage of waste.* For those wastes subject to this subpart, failure to comply with the requirements specified in §63.748 shall be considered a violation.

[60 FR 45956, Sept. 1, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 15021, Mar. 27, 1998]

§ 63.750 Test methods and procedures.

(a) *Composition determination.* Compliance with the hand-wipe cleaning solvent approved composition list specified in §63.744(b)(1) for hand-wipe cleaning solvents shall be demonstrated using data supplied by the manufacturer of the cleaning solvent. The data shall identify all components of the cleaning solvent and shall demonstrate that one of the approved composition definitions is met.

(b) *Vapor pressure determination.* The composite vapor pressure of hand-wipe cleaning solvents used in a cleaning operation subject to this subpart shall be determined as follows:

(1) For single-component hand-wipe cleaning solvents, the vapor pressure shall be determined using MSDS or other manufacturer's data, standard engineering reference texts, or other equivalent methods.

(2) The composite vapor pressure of a blended hand-wipe solvent shall be determined by quantifying the amount of each organic compound in the blend using manufacturer's supplied data or a gas chromatographic analysis in accordance with ASTM E 260–91 or 96 (incorporated by reference—see §63.14 of subpart A of this part) and by calculating the composite vapor pressure of the solvent by summing the partial pressures of each component. The vapor pressure of each component shall be determined using manufacturer's data, standard engineering reference texts, or other equivalent methods. The following equation shall be used to determine the composite vapor pressure:

$$PP_c = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(W_i)(VP_i)/MW_i}{\frac{W_w}{MW_w} + \sum_{e=1}^{n} \frac{W_e}{MW_e} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{W_i}{MW_i}}$$

where:

W_i=Weight of the "i"th VOC compound, grams.

W_w=Weight of water, grams.

W_e=Weight of non-HAP, nonVOC compound, grams.

MW_i=Molecular weight of the "i"th VOC compound, g/g-mole.

MW_w=Molecular weight of water, g/g-mole.

MW_e=Molecular weight of exempt compound, g/g-mole.

PP_c=VOC composite partial pressure at 20 °C, mm Hg.

VP_i=Vapor pressure of the "i"th VOC compound at 20 °C, mm Hg.

(c) *Organic HAP content level determination—compliant primers and topcoats.* For those uncontrolled primers and topcoats complying with the primer and topcoat organic HAP content limits specified in §63.745(c) without being averaged, the following procedures shall be used to determine the mass of organic HAP emitted per volume of coating (less water) as applied.

(1) For coatings that contain no exempt solvents, determine the total organic HAP content using manufacturer's supplied data or Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, to determine the VOC content. The VOC content shall be used as a surrogate for total HAP content for coatings that contain no exempt solvent. If there is a discrepancy between the manufacturer's formulation data and the results of the Method 24 analysis, compliance shall be based on the results from the Method 24 analysis.

When Method 24 is used to determine the VOC content of water-reducible coatings, the precision adjustment factors in Reference Method 24 shall be used. If the adjusted analytical VOC content is less than the formulation solvent content, then the analytical VOC content should be set equal to the formulation solvent content.

(2) For each coating formulation as applied, determine the organic HAP weight fraction, water weight fraction (if applicable), and density from manufacturer's data. If these values cannot be determined using the manufacturer's data, the owner or operator shall submit an alternative procedure for determining their values for approval by the Administrator. Recalculation is required only when a change occurs in the coating formulation.

(3) For each coating as applied, calculate the mass of organic HAP emitted per volume of coating (lb/gal) less water as applied using equations 1, 2, and 3:

$$V_{wi} = \frac{D_{ci} W_{wi}}{D_w} \qquad Eq.\ 1$$

where:

V_{wi}=volume (gal) of water in one gal of coating i.

D_{ci}=density (lb of coating per gal of coating) of coating i.

W_{wi}=weight fraction (expressed as a decimal) of water in coating i.

D_w=density of water, 8.33 lb/gal.

$$M_H = D_{ci} W_H \qquad Eq.\ 2$$

where:

M_{Hi}=mass (lb) of organic HAP in one gal of coating i.

D_{ci}=density (lb of coating per gal of coating) of coating i.

W_{Hi}=weight fraction (expressed as a decimal) of organic HAP in coating i.

$$H_i = \frac{M_{Hi}}{(1 - V_{wi})} \qquad Eq.\ 3$$

where:

H_i=mass of organic HAP emitted per volume of coating i (lb/gal) less water as applied.

M_{Hi}=mass (lb) of organic HAP in one gal of coating i.

V_{wi}=volume (gal) of water in one gal of coating i.

(d) *Organic HAP content level determination—averaged primers and topcoats.* For those uncontrolled primers and topcoats that are averaged together in order to comply with the primer and topcoat organic HAP content limits specified in §63.745(c), the following procedure shall be used to determine the monthly volume-weighted average mass of organic HAP emitted per volume of coating (less water) as applied, unless the permitting agency specifies a shorter averaging period as part of an ambient ozone control program.

(1)(i) Determine the total organic HAP weight fraction as applied of each coating. If any ingredients, including diluent solvent, are added to a coating prior to its application, the organic HAP weight fraction of the coating shall be determined at a time and location in the process after all ingredients have been added.

(ii) Determine the total organic HAP weight fraction of each coating as applied each month.

(A) If no changes have been made to a coating, either as supplied or as applied, or if a change has been made that has a minimal effect on the organic HAP content of the coating, the value previously determined may continue to be used until a change in formulation has been made by either the manufacturer or the user.

(B) If a change in formulation or a change in the ingredients added to the coating takes place, including the ratio of coating to diluent solvent, prior to its application, either of which results in a more than minimal effect on the organic HAP content of the coating, the total organic HAP weight fraction of the coating shall be redetermined.

(iii) Manufacturer's formulation data may be used to determine the total organic HAP content of each coating and any ingredients added to the coating prior to its application. If the total organic HAP content cannot be determined using the manufacturer's data, the owner or operator shall submit an alternative procedure for determining the total organic HAP weight fraction for approval by the Administrator.

(2)(i) Determine the volume both in total gallons as applied and in total gallons (less water) as applied of each coating. If any ingredients, including diluent solvents, are added prior to its application, the volume of each coating shall be determined at a time and location in the process after all ingredients (including any diluent solvent) have been added.

(ii) Determine the volume of each coating (less water) as applied each month, unless the permitting agency specifies a shorter period as part of an ambient ozone control program.

(iii) The volume applied may be determined from company records.

(3)(i) Determine the density of each coating as applied. If any ingredients, including diluent solvent, are added to a coating prior to its application, the density of the coating shall be determined at a time and location in the process after all ingredients have been added.

(ii) Determine the density of each coating as applied each month, unless the permitting agency specifies a shorter period as part of an ambient ozone control program.

(A) If no changes have been made to a coating, either as supplied or as applied, or if a change has been made that has a minimal effect on the density of the coating, then the value previously determined may continue to be used until a change in formulation has been made by either the manufacturer or the user.

(B) If a change in formulation or a change in the ingredients added to the coating takes place, including the ratio of coating to diluent solvent, prior to its application, either of which results in a more than minimal effect on the density of the coating, then the density of the coating shall be redetermined.

(iii) The density may be determined from company records, including manufacturer's data sheets. If the density of the coating cannot be determined using the company's records, including the manufacturer's data, then the owner or operator shall submit an alternative procedure for determining the density for approval by the Administrator.

(4) Calculate the total volume in gallons as applied (less water) by summing the individual volumes of each coating (less water) as applied, which were determined under paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(5) Calculate the volume-weighted average mass of organic HAP in coatings emitted per unit volume (lb/gal) of coating (less water) as applied during each 30-day period using equation 4:

$$H_a = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} W_{Hi} D_{ci} V_{ci}}{C_{lw}} \qquad Eq.\ 4$$

where:

H_a=volume-weighted average mass of organic HAP emitted per unit volume of coating (lb/gal) (less water) as applied during each 30-day period for those coatings being averaged.

n=number of coatings being averaged.

W_{Hi}=weight fraction (expressed as a decimal) of organic HAP in coating i as applied that is being averaged during each 30-day period.

D_{ci}=density (lb of coating per gal of coating) of coating i as applied that is being averaged during each 30-day period.

V_{ci}=volume (gal) of coating i as applied that is being averaged during the 30-day period.

C_{lw}=total volume (gal) of all coatings (less water) as applied that are being averaged during each 30-day period.

(e) *VOC content level determination—compliant primers and topcoats.* For those uncontrolled primers and topcoats complying with the primer and topcoat VOC content levels specified in §63.745(c) without being

averaged, the following procedure shall be used to determine the mass of VOC emitted per volume of coating (less water and exempt solvents) as applied.

(1) Determine the VOC content of each formulation (less water and exempt solvents) as applied using manufacturer's supplied data or Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, to determine the VOC content. The VOC content shall be used as a surrogate for total HAP content for coatings that contain no exempt solvent. If there is a discrepancy between the manufacturer's formulation data and the results of the Method 24 analysis, compliance shall be based on the results from the Method 24 analysis.

When Method 24 is used to determine the VOC content of water-reducible coatings, the precision adjustment factors in Reference Method 24 shall be used. If the adjusted analytical VOC content is less than the formulation solvent content, then the analytical VOC content should be set equal to the formulation solvent content.

(2) For each coating applied, calculate the mass of VOC emitted per volume of coating (lb/gal) (less water and exempt solvents) as applied using equations 5, 6, and 7:

$$V_{wi} = \frac{D_{ci} W_{wi}}{D_w} \qquad Eq.\ 5$$

where:

V_{wi}=volume (gal) of water in one gal of coating i.

D_{ci}=density (lb of coating per gal of coating) of coating i.

W_{wi}=weight fraction (expressed as a decimal) of water in coating i.

D_w=density of water, 8.33 lb/gal.

$$M_{vi} = D_{ci} W_{vi} \qquad Eq.\ 6$$

where:

M_{Vi}=mass (lb) of VOC in one gal of coating i.

D_{ci}=density (lb of coating per gal of coating) of coating i.

W_{Vi}=weight fraction (expressed as a decimal) of VOC in coating i.

$$G_i = \frac{M_{vi}}{(1 - V_{wi}) - V_{xi}} \qquad Eq.\ 7$$

where:

G_i=mass of VOC emitted per volume of coating i (lb/gal) (less water and exempt solvents) as applied.

M_{Vi}=mass (lb) of VOC in one gal of coating i.

V_{wi}=volume (gal) of water in one gal of coating i.

V_{Xi}=volume (gal) of exempt solvents in one gal of coating i.

(3)(i) If the VOC content is found to be different when EPA Method 24 is used during an enforcement inspection from that used by the owner or operator in calculating G_a, compliance shall be based, except as provided in paragraph (e)(3)(ii) of this section, upon the VOC content obtained using EPA Method 24.

(ii) If the VOC content of a coating obtained using Method 24 would indicate noncompliance as determined under either §63.749 (d)(3)(i) or (d)(4)(i), an owner or operator may elect to average the coating with other uncontrolled coatings and (re)calculate G_i(using the procedure specified in paragraph (f) of this section), provided appropriate and sufficient records were maintained for all coatings included in the average (re)calculation. The (re)calculated value of G_i($G_a$in paragraph (f)) for the averaged coatings shall then be used to determine compliance.

(f) *VOC content level determination—averaged primers and topcoats.* For those uncontrolled primers and topcoats that are averaged within their respective coating category in order to comply with the primer and topcoat VOC content limits specified in §63.745 (c)(2) and (c)(4), the following procedure shall be used to determine the monthly volume-weighted average mass of VOC emitted per volume of coating (less water and exempt solvents) as applied, unless the permitting agency specifies a shorter averaging period as part of an ambient ozone control program.

(1)(i) Determine the VOC content (lb/gal) as applied of each coating. If any ingredients, including diluent solvent, are added to a coating prior to its application, the VOC content of the coating shall be determined at a time and location in the process after all ingredients have been added.

(ii) Determine the VOC content of each coating as applied each month, unless the permitting agency specifies a shorter period as part of an ambient ozone control program.

(A) If no changes have been made to a coating, either as supplied or as applied, or if a change has been made that has a minimal effect on the VOC content of the coating, the value previously determined may continue to be used until a change in formulation has been made by either the manufacturer or the user.

(B) If a change in formulation or a change in the ingredients added to the coating takes place, including the ratio of coating to diluent solvent, prior to its application, either of which results in a more than minimal effect on the VOC content of the coating, the VOC content of the coating shall be redetermined.

(iii) Determine the VOC content of each primer and topcoat formulation (less water and exempt solvents) as applied using EPA Method 24 or from manufacturer's data.

(2)(i) Determine the volume both in total gallons as applied and in total gallons (less water and exempt solvents) as applied of each coating. If any ingredients, including diluent solvents, are added prior to its application, the volume of each coating shall be determined at a time and location in the process after all ingredients (including any diluent solvent) have been added.

(ii) Determine the volume of each coating (less water and exempt solvents) as applied each day.

(iii) The volume applied may be determined from company records.

(3) Calculate the total volume in gallons (less water and exempt solvents) as applied by summing the individual volumes of each coating (less water and exempt solvents) as applied, which were determined under paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(4) Calculate the volume-weighted average mass of VOC emitted per unit volume (lb/gal) of coating (less water and exempt solvents) as applied for each coating category during each 30-day period using equation 8:

$$G_a = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (VOC)_{ci} V_{ci}}{C_{lwes}} \qquad Eq. 8$$

where:

G_a=volume weighted average mass of VOC per unit volume of coating (lb/gal) (less water and exempt solvents) as applied during each 30-day period for those coatings being averaged.

n=number of coatings being averaged.

$(VOC)_{ci}$=VOC content (lb/gal) of coating i (less water and exempt solvents) as applied (as determined using the procedures specified in paragraph (f)(1) of this section) that is being averaged during the 30-day period.

V_{ci}=volume (gal) of coating i (less water and exempt solvents) as applied that is being averaged during the 30-day period.

C_{lwes}=total volume (gal) of all coatings (less water and exempt solvents) as applied during each 30-day period for those coatings being averaged.

(5)(i) If the VOC content is found to be different when EPA Method 24 is used during an enforcement inspection from that used by the owner or operator in calculating G_a, recalculation of $G_a$is required using the new value. If more than one coating is involved, the recalculation shall be made once using all of the new values.

(ii) If recalculation is required, an owner or operator may elect to include in the recalculation of $G_a$uncontrolled coatings that were not previously included provided appropriate and sufficient records were maintained for these other coatings to allow daily recalculations.

(iii) The recalculated value of $G_a$under either paragraph (f)(5)(i) or (f)(5)(ii) of this section shall be used to determine compliance.

(g) *Overall VOC and/or organic HAP control efficiency—carbon adsorber.* Each owner or operator subject to the requirements of §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d) shall demonstrate initial compliance with the requirements of this subpart by following the procedures of paragraph (g)(1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) as applicable and paragraphs (6), (7), and (8) of this section. When an initial compliance demonstration is required by this subpart, the procedures in paragraphs (g)(9) through (g)(14) of this section shall be used in determining initial compliance with the provisions of this subpart.

(1) To demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d) when emissions are controlled by a dedicated solvent recovery device, each owner or operator of the affected operation may perform a liquid-liquid HAP or VOC material balance over rolling 7- to 30-day periods in lieu of demonstrating compliance through the methods in paragraph (g)(2), (g)(3), or (g)(4) of this section. Results of the material balance calculations performed to demonstrate initial compliance shall be submitted to the Administrator with the notification of compliance status required by §63.9(h) and by §63.753 (c)(1)(iv), (d)(3)(i), and (e)(3). When demonstrating compliance by this procedure, §63.7(e)(3) of subpart A does not apply. The amount of liquid HAP or VOC applied and recovered shall be determined as discussed in paragraph (g)(1)(iii) of this section. The overall HAP or VOC emission reduction (R) is calculated using equation 9:

$$R = \frac{M_r}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} [W_{oi} M_{ci} - RS_i]} \times 100 \qquad Eq. 9$$

(i) The value of RS_i is zero unless the owner or operator submits the following information to the Administrator for approval of a measured RS_i value that is greater than zero:

(A) Measurement techniques; and

(B) Documentation that the measured value of RS_i exceeds zero.

(ii) The measurement techniques of paragraph (g)(1)(i)(A) of this section shall be submitted to the Administrator for approval with the notification of performance test required under §63.7(b).

(iii) Each owner or operator demonstrating compliance by the test method described in paragraph (g)(1) of this section shall:

(A) Measure the amount of coating or stripper as applied;

(B) Determine the VOC or HAP content of all coating and stripper applied using the test method specified in §63.750(c) (1) through (3) or (e) (1) and (2) of this section;

(C) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate, according to the manufacturer's specifications, a device that indicates the amount of HAP or VOC recovered by the solvent recovery device over rolling 7- to 30-day periods; the device shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within ±2.0 percent, and this certification shall be kept on record;

(D) Measure the amount of HAP or VOC recovered; and

(E) Calculate the overall HAP or VOC emission reduction (R) for rolling 7- to 30-day periods using equation 9.

(F) Compliance is demonstrated if the value of R is equal to or greater than the overall HAP control efficiencies required by §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d).

(2) To demonstrate initial compliance with §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d) when affected HAP emission points are controlled by an emission control device other than a fixed-bed carbon adsorption system with individual exhaust stacks for each carbon adsorber vessel, each owner or operator of an affected source shall perform a gaseous emission test using the following procedures.

(i) Construct the overall HAP emission reduction system so that all volumetric flow rates and total HAP or VOC emissions can be accurately determined by the applicable test methods and procedures specified in §63.750(g) (9) through (14).

(ii) Determine capture efficiency from the HAP emission points by capturing, venting, and measuring all HAP emissions from the HAP emission points. During a performance test, the owner or operator of affected HAP emission points located in an area with other gaseous emission sources not affected by this subpart shall isolate the affected HAP emission points from all other gaseous emission points by one of the following methods:

(A) Build a temporary total enclosure around the affected HAP emission point(s); or

(B) Shut down all gaseous emission points not affected by this subpart and continue to exhaust fugitive emissions from the affected HAP emission points through any building ventilation system and other room exhausts such as drying ovens. All ventilation air must be vented through stacks suitable for testing.

(iii) Operate the emission control device with all affected HAP emission points connected and operating.

(iv) Determine the efficiency (E) of the control device using equation 10:

(v) Determine the efficiency (F) of the capture system using equation 11:

$$E = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{bi} C_{bi} - \sum_{j=1}^{p} Q_{aj} C_{aj}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{bi} C_{bi}} \qquad Eq. 10$$

$$F = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{di} C_{di}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{di} C_{di} + \sum_{k=1}^{p} Q_{fk} C_{fk}} \qquad Eq. 11$$

(vi) For each HAP emission point subject to §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d), compliance is demonstrated if the product of (E) × (F) is equal to or greater than the overall HAP control efficiencies required under §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d).

(3) To demonstrate compliance with §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d) when affected HAP emission points are controlled by a fixed-bed carbon adsorption system with individual exhaust stacks for each carbon adsorber vessel, each owner or operator of an affected source shall perform a gaseous emission test using the following procedures:

(i) Construct the overall HAP emission reduction system so that each volumetric flow rate and the total HAP emissions can be accurately determined by the applicable test methods and procedures specified in §63.750(g) (9) through (14);

(ii) Assure that all HAP emissions from the affected HAP emission point(s) are segregated from gaseous emission points not affected by this subpart and that the emissions can be captured for measurement, as described in paragraphs (g)(2)(ii) (A) and (B) of this section;

(iii) Operate the emission control device with all affected HAP emission points connected and operating;

(iv) Determine the efficiency (H_v) of each individual carbon adsorber vessel (v) using equation 12:

$$H_v = \frac{Q_{gv} C_{gv} - Q_{hv} C_{hv}}{Q_{gv} C_{gv}} \qquad Eq. 12$$

(v) Determine the efficiency of the carbon adsorption system (H_{sys}) by computing the average efficiency of the individual carbon adsorber vessels as weighted by the volumetric flow rate (Q_{hv}) of each individual carbon adsorber vessel (v) using equation 13:

$$H_{sys} = \frac{\sum_{v=1}^{q} H_v Q_{hv}}{\sum_{v=1}^{q} Q_{hv}} \qquad Eq. 13$$

(vi) Determine the efficiency (F) of the capture system using equation 11.

(vii) For each HAP emission point subject to §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d), compliance is demonstrated if the product of (H_{sys}) × (F) is equal to or greater than the overall HAP control efficiency required by §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d).

(4) An alternative method of demonstrating compliance with §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d) is the installation of a total enclosure around the affected HAP emission point(s) and the ventilation of all HAP emissions from the total enclosure to a control device with the efficiency specified in paragraph (g)(4)(iii) of this section. If this method is selected, the compliance test methods described in paragraphs (g)(1), (g)(2), and (g)(3) of this section are not required. Instead, each owner or operator of an affected source shall:

(i) Demonstrate that a total enclosure is installed. An enclosure that meets the requirements in paragraphs (g)(4)(i) (A) through (D) of this section shall be considered a total enclosure. 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 HAP emission point(s) are contained and vented to the control device. The requirements for automatic approval are as follows:

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

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

(C) 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:

(*1*) 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 and procedures specified in §63.750(g) (10) and (11); volumetric flow rates shall be calculated without the adjustment normally made for moisture content; and

(*2*) Determine FV by equation 14:

$$FV = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} Q_{out\,j} - \sum_{i=1}^{p} Q_{in\,i}}{\sum_{k=1}^{q} A_k} \qquad Eq.\,14$$

(D) The air passing through all natural draft openings shall flow into the enclosure continuously. If FV is less than or equal to 9,000 meters per hour, the continuous inward flow of air shall be verified by continuous observation using smoke tubes, streamers, tracer gases, or other means approved by the Administrator over the period that the volumetric flow rate tests required to determine FV are carried out. If FV is greater than 9,000 meters per hour, the direction of airflow through the natural draft openings shall be presumed to be inward at all times without verification.

(ii) Determine the control device efficiency using equation 10 or equations 12 and 13, as applicable, and the test methods and procedures specified in §63.750(g) (9) through (14).

(iii) Compliance shall be achieved if the installation of a total enclosure is demonstrated and the value of E determined from equation 10 (or the value of H_{sys}determined from equations 12 and 13, as applicable) is equal to or greater than the overall HAP control efficiencies required under §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d).

(5) When nonregenerative carbon adsorbers are used to comply with §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d), the owner or operator may conduct a design evaluation to demonstrate initial compliance in lieu of following the compliance test procedures of paragraphs (g)(1), (2), (3), and (4) of this section. The design evaluation shall consider the vent stream composition, component concentrations, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature, and shall establish the design exhaust vent stream organic compound concentration level, capacity of the carbon bed, type and working capacity of activated carbon used for the carbon bed, and design carbon replacement interval based on the total carbon working capacity of the control device and the emission point operating schedule.

(6)(i) To demonstrate initial compliance with §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d) when hard piping or ductwork is used to direct VOC and HAP emissions from a VOC and HAP source to the control device, each owner or operator shall demonstrate upon inspection that the criteria of paragraph (g)(6)(i)(A) and paragraph (g)(6)(i) (B) or (C) of this section VR/FD are met.

(A) The equipment shall be vented to a control device.

(B) The control device efficiency (E or H_{sys}, as applicable) determined using equation 10 or equations 12 and 13, respectively, and the test methods and procedures specified in §63.750(g) (9) through (14), shall be equal to or greater than the overall HAP control efficiency required by §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d).

(C) When a nonregenerative carbon adsorber is used, the ductwork from the affected emission point(s) shall be vented to the control device and the carbon adsorber shall be demonstrated, through the procedures of §63.750(g) (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5), to meet the requirements of §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d).

(7) Startups and shutdowns are normal operation for this source category. Emissions from these activities are to be included when determining if the standards specified in §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d) are being attained.

(8) An owner or operator who uses compliance techniques other than those specified in this subpart shall submit a description of those compliance procedures, subject to the Administrator's approval, in accordance with §63.7(f) of subpart A.

(9) Either EPA Method 18 or EPA Method 25A of appendix A of part 60, as appropriate to the conditions at the site, shall be used to determine VOC and HAP concentration of air exhaust streams as required by §63.750(g) (1) through (6). The owner or operator shall submit notice of the intended test method to the Administrator for approval along with the notification of the performance test required under §63.7(b). Method selection shall be based on consideration of the diversity of organic species present and their total concentration and on consideration of the potential presence of interfering gases. Except as indicated in paragraphs (g)(9) (i) and (ii) of this section, the test shall consist of three separate runs, each lasting a minimum of 30 minutes.

(i) When either EPA Method 18 or EPA Method 25A is to be used in the determination of the efficiency of a fixed-bed carbon adsorption system with a common exhaust stack for all the individual carbon adsorber vessels pursuant to paragraph (g) (2) or (4) of this section, the test shall consist of three separate runs, each coinciding with one or more complete sequences through the adsorption cycles of all of the individual carbon adsorber vessels.

(ii) When either EPA Method 18 or EPA Method 25A is to be used in the determination of the efficiency of a fixed-bed carbon adsorption system with individual exhaust stacks for each carbon adsorber vessel pursuant to §63.750(g) (3) or (4), each carbon adsorber vessel shall be tested individually. The test for each carbon adsorber vessel shall consist of three separate runs. Each run shall coincide with one or more complete adsorption cycles.

(10) EPA Method 1 or 1A of appendix A of part 60 is used for sample and velocity traverses.

(11) EPA Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of appendix A of part 60 is used for velocity and volumetric flow rates.

(12) EPA Method 3 of appendix A of part 60 is used for gas analysis.

(13) EPA Method 4 of appendix A of part 60 is used for stack gas moisture.

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

(h) *Overall VOC and/or organic HAP control efficiency—control devices other than carbon adsorbers.* Calculate the overall control efficiency of a control system with a control device other than a carbon adsorber using the following procedure.

(1) Calculate the overall control efficiency using equation 15:

$$E_k = R_k F_k \qquad Eq. 15$$

where:

E_k=overall VOC and/or organic HAP control efficiency (expressed as a decimal) of control system k.

R_k=destruction or removal efficiency (expressed as a decimal) of total organic compounds or total organic HAP for control device k as determined under paragraph (h)(2) of this section.

F_k=capture efficiency (expressed as a decimal) of capture system k as determined under paragraph (h)(3) of this section.

(2) The organic HAP destruction or removal efficiency $R_k$of a control device other than a carbon adsorber shall be determined using the procedures described below. The destruction efficiency may be measured as either total organic HAP or as TOC minus methane and ethane according to these procedures.

(i) Use Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate, to select the sampling sites.

(ii) Determine the gas volumetric flow rate using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate.

(iii) Use Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, to measure either TOC minus methane and ethane or total organic HAP. Alternatively, any other method or data that have been validated according to the applicable procedures in Method 301 of this part may be used.

(iv) Use the following procedure to calculate the destruction or removal efficiency:

(A) The destruction or removal efficiency test shall consist of three runs. The minimum sampling time for each run shall be 1 hour in which either an integrated sample or a minimum of four grab samples shall be taken. If grab sampling is used, the samples shall be taken at approximately equal intervals in time such as 15-minute intervals during the run.

(B) Calculate the mass rate of either TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total organic HAP (E_i, $E_o$using equations 16 and 17:

$$E_i = K_2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} C_{ij} M_{ij} \right) Q_i \qquad Eq. 16$$

$$E_o = K_2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} C_{oj} M_{oj} \right) Q_o \qquad Eq. 17$$

where:

E_i, E_o=mass rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total organic HAP at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry basis, kg/hr.

K_2=constant, 2.494×10^{-6}(parts per million)$^{-1}$(gram-mole per standard cubic meter) (kilogram/gram) (minute/hour), where standard temperature for (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) is 20 °C.

n=number of sample components in the gas stream.

C_{ij}, C_{oj}=concentration of sample component j of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

M_{ij}, M_{oj}=molecular weight of sample component j of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, gram/gram-mole.

Q_i, Q_o=flow rate of gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry standard cubic meter per minute.

(*1*) Where the mass rate of TOC is being calculated, all organic compounds (minus methane and ethane) measured by EPA Method 18 shall be summed using equation 16 in paragraph (h)(2)(iv)(B) of this section.

(*2*) Where the mass rate of total organic HAP is being calculated, only the organic HAP species shall be summed using equation 17 in paragraph (h)(2)(iv)(B) of this section. The list of organic HAP is provided in §63.104 of subpart F of this part.

(C) Calculate the destruction or removal efficiency for TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total organic HAP using equation 18:

$$R = \frac{E_i - E_o}{E_i} \times 100 \qquad Eq. 18$$

where:

R=destruction or removal efficiency of control device, percent.

E_i=mass rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total organic HAP at the inlet to the control device as calculated under paragraph (h)(2)(iv)(B) of this section, kg TOC per hour or kg organic HAP per hour.

E_o=mass rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total organic HAP at the outlet of the control device, as calculated under paragraph (h)(2)(iv)(B) of this section, kg TOC per hour or kg organic HAP per hour.

(3) Determine the capture efficiency $F_K$of each capture system to which organic HAP and VOC emissions from coating operations are vented. The capture efficiency value shall be determined using Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure as found in appendix B to §52.741 of part 52 of this chapter for total enclosures, and the capture efficiency protocol specified in §52.741(a)(4)(iii) of part 52 of this chapter for all other enclosures.

(i)(1) *Alternative application method—primers and topcoats.* Each owner or operator seeking to use an alternative application method (as allowed in §63.745(f)(1)(ix)) in complying with the standards for primers and topcoats shall use the procedures specified in paragraphs (i)(2)(i) and (i)(2)(ii) or (i)(2)(iii) of this section to determine the organic HAP and VOC emission levels of the alternative application technique as compared to either HVLP or electrostatic spray application methods.

(2)(i) For the process or processes for which the alternative application method is to be used, the total organic HAP and VOC emissions shall be determined for an initial 30-day period, the period of time required to apply coating to five completely assembled aircraft, or a time period approved by the permitting agency. During this initial period, only HVLP or electrostatic spray application methods shall be used. The emissions shall be determined based on the volumes, organic HAP contents (less water), and VOC contents (less water and exempt solvents) of the coatings as applied.

(ii) Upon implementation of the alternative application method, use the alternative application method in production on actual production parts or assemblies for a period of time sufficient to coat an equivalent amount of parts and assemblies with coatings identical to those used in the initial 30-day period. The actual organic HAP and VOC emissions shall be calculated for this post-implementation period.

(iii) Test the proposed application method against either HVLP or electrostatic spray application methods in a laboratory or pilot production area, using parts and coatings representative of the process(es) where the alternative method is to be used. The laboratory test will use the same part configuration(s) and the same number of parts for both the proposed method and the HVLP or electrostatic spray application methods.

(iv) Whenever the approach in either paragraph (i)(2)(ii) or (i)(2)(iii) of this section is used, the owner or operator shall calculate both the organic HAP and VOC emission reduction using equation:

$$P = \frac{E_b - E_a}{E_b} \times 100 \qquad Eq.\ 19$$

where:

P=organic HAP or VOC emission reduction, percent.

E_b=organic HAP or VOC emissions, in pounds, before the alternative application technique was implemented, as determined under paragraph (i)(2)(i) of this section.

E_a=organic HAP of VOC emissions, in pounds, after the alternative application technique was implemented, as determined under paragraph (i)(2)(ii) of this section.

(3) Each owner or operator seeking to demonstrate that an alternative application method achieves emission reductions equivalent to HVLP or electrostatic spray application methods shall comply with the following:

(i) Each coating shall be applied such that the dried film thickness is within the range specified by the applicable specification(s) for the aerospace vehicle or component being coated.

(ii) If no such dried film thickness specification(s) exists, the owner or operator shall ensure that the dried film thickness applied during the initial 30-day period is equivalent to the dried film thickness applied during the alternative application method test period for similar aerospace vehicles or components.

(iii) Failure to comply with these dried film thickness requirements shall invalidate the test results obtained under paragraph (i)(2)(i) of this section.

(j) *Spot stripping and decal removal.* Each owner or operator seeking to comply with §63.746(b)(3) shall determine the volume of organic HAP-containing chemical strippers or alternatively the weight of organic HAP used per aircraft using the procedure specified in paragraphs (j)(1) through (j)(3) of this section.

(1) For each chemical stripper used for spot stripping and decal removal, determine for each annual period the total volume as applied or the total weight of organic HAP using the procedure specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(2) Determine the total number of aircraft for which depainting operations began during the annual period as determined from company records.

(3) Calculate the annual average volume of organic HAP-containing chemical stripper or weight of organic HAP used for spot stripping and decal removal per aircraft using equation 20 (volume) or equation 21 (weight):

$$C = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} V_{si}}{A} \qquad Eq.\ 20$$

where:

C=annual average volume (gal per aircraft) of organic HAP-containing chemical stripper used for spot stripping and decal removal.

n=number of organic HAP-containing chemical strippers used in the annual period.

V_{si}=volume (gal) of organic HAP-containing chemical stripper (i) used during the annual period.

A=number of aircraft for which depainting operations began during the annual period.

$$C = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left[V_{si} D_{hi}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} W_{hi}\right)\right]}{A} \qquad Eq.\ 21$$

where:

C = annual average weight (lb per aircraft) of organic HAP (chemical stripper) used for spot stripping and decal removal.

m = number of organic HAP contained in each chemical stripper, as applied.

n = number of organic HAP-containing chemical strippers used in the annual period.

W_{hi}= weight fraction (expressed as a decimal) of each organic HAP (i) contained in the chemical stripper, as applied, for each aircraft depainted.

D_{hi}= density (lb/gal) of each organic HAP-containing chemical stripper (i), used in the annual period.

V_{si}= volume (gal) of organic HAP-containing chemical stripper (i) used during the annual period.

A = number of aircraft for which depainting operations began during the annual period.

(k) *Organic HAP content level determination—compliant chemical milling maskants.* For those uncontrolled chemical milling maskants complying with the chemical milling maskant organic HAP content limit specified in §63.747(c)(1) without being averaged, the following procedures shall be used to determine the mass of organic HAP emitted per unit volume of coating (chemical milling maskant) i as applied (less water), H_i(lb/gal).

(1) For coatings that contain no exempt solvents, determine the total organic HAP content using manufacturer's supplied data or Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A to determine the VOC content. The VOC content shall be used as a surrogate for total HAP content for coatings that contain no exempt solvent. If there is a discrepancy between the manufacturer's formulation data and the results of the Method 24 analysis, compliance shall be based on the results from the Method 24 analysis.

When Method 24 is used to determine the VOC content of water-reducible coatings, the precision adjustment factors in Reference Method 24 shall be used. If the adjusted analytical VOC content is less than the formulation solvent content, then the analytical VOC content should be set equal to the formulation solvent content.

(2) [Reserved]

(l) *Organic HAP content level determination—averaged chemical milling maskants.* For those uncontrolled chemical milling maskants that are averaged together in order to comply with the chemical milling maskant organic HAP content level specified in §63.747(c)(1), the procedure specified in paragraphs (l)(1) through (l)(4) of this section shall be used to determine the monthly volume-weighted average mass of organic HAP emitted per volume of chemical milling maskant (less water) as applied, unless the permitting agency specifies a shorter averaging period as part of an ambient ozone control program.

(1) Determine the total organic HAP weight fraction as applied of each chemical milling maskant used during each 30-day period using the procedure specified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(2) Determine for each 30-day period:

(i) The individual volume of each chemical milling maskant applied in terms of total gallons (less water) (using the procedure specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this section), and

(ii) The total volume in gallons of all chemical milling maskants (less water) as applied by summing the individual volumes of each chemical milling maskant as applied (less water).

(3) Determine the density of each chemical milling maskant as applied used during each 30-day period using the procedure specified in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(4) Calculate the volume-weighted average mass of organic HAP emitted per unit volume (lb/gal) of chemical milling maskant (less water) as applied for all chemical milling maskants during each 30-day period using equation 22:

$$H_a = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} W_{Hi} D_{mi} V_{mi}}{M_{lw}} \qquad \text{Eq. 22}$$

where:

H_a=volume-weighted mass of organic HAP emitted per unit volume of chemical milling maskants (lb/gal) (less water) as applied during each 30-day period for those chemical milling maskants being averaged.

n=number of chemical milling maskants being averaged.

W_{Hi}=weight fraction (expressed as a decimal) of organic HAP in chemical milling maskant i (less water) as applied during each 30-day period that is averaged.

D_{mi}=density (lb chemical milling maskant per gal coating) of chemical milling maskant i as applied during each 30-day period that is averaged.

V_{mi}=volume (gal) of chemical milling maskant i (less water) as applied during the 30-day period that is averaged.

M_{lw}=total volume (gal) of all chemical milling maskants (less water) as applied during each 30-day period that is averaged.

(m) *VOC content level determination—compliant chemical milling maskants.* For those uncontrolled chemical milling maskants complying with the chemical milling maskant VOC content limit specified in §63.747(c)(2) without being averaged, the procedure specified in paragraphs (m)(1) and (m)(2) of this section shall be used to determine the mass of VOC emitted per volume of chemical milling maskant (less water and exempt solvents) as applied.

(1) Determine the mass of VOC emitted per unit volume of chemical milling maskant (lb/gal) (less water and exempt solvents) as applied, G_i, for each chemical milling maskant using the procedures specified in paragraphs (e)(1) and (e)(2) of this section.

(2)(i) If the VOC content is found to be different when EPA Method 24 is used during an enforcement inspection from that used by the owner or operator in calculating G_i, compliance shall be based, except as provided in paragraph (m)(2)(ii) of this section, upon the VOC content obtained using EPA Method 24.

(ii) If the VOC content of a chemical milling maskant obtained using EPA Method 24 would indicate noncompliance as determined under §63.749(h)(3)(i), an owner or operator may elect to average the chemical milling maskant with other uncontrolled chemical milling maskants and (re)calculate G_a(using the procedure specified in paragraph (n) of this section), provided appropriate and sufficient records were maintained for all chemical milling maskants included in the average recalculation. The (re)calculated value of $G_a$for the averaged chemical milling maskants shall then be used to determine compliance.

(n) *VOC content level determination—averaged chemical milling maskants.* For those uncontrolled chemical milling maskants that are averaged together in order to comply with the chemical milling maskant VOC content limit specified in §63.747(c)(2), the procedure specified in paragraphs (n)(1) through (n)(4) of this section shall be used to determine the monthly volume-weighted average mass of VOC emitted per volume of chemical milling maskant (less water and exempt solvents) as applied, unless the permitting agency specifies a shorter averaging period as part of an ambient ozone control program.

(1) Determine the VOC content of each chemical milling maskant (less water and exempt solvents) as applied used during each 30-day period using the procedure specified in paragraph (f)(1) of this section.

(2)(i) Determine the individual volume of each chemical milling maskant applied in terms of total gallons (less water and exempt solvents) using the procedure specified in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, and

(ii) Calculate the total volume in gallons of all chemical milling maskants (less water and exempt solvents) as applied by summing the individual volumes of each chemical milling maskant (less water and exempt solvents) as applied.

(3) Calculate the volume-weighted average mass of VOC emitted per unit volume (lb/gal) of chemical milling maskant (less water and exempt solvents) as applied during each 30-day period using equation 23:

$$G_a = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (VOC)_{mi} V_{mi}}{M_{lwes}} \qquad \text{Eq. 23}$$

where:

G_a=volume-weighted average mass of VOC per unit volume of chemical milling maskant (lb/gal) (less water and exempt solvents) as applied during each 30-day period for those chemical milling maskants that are averaged.

n=number of chemical milling maskants being averaged.

$(VOC)_{mi}$=VOC content (lb/gal) of chemical milling maskant i (less water and exempt solvents) as applied during the 30-day period that is averaged.

V_{mi}=volume (gal) of chemical milling maskant i (less water and exempt solvents) as applied during the 30-day period that is averaged.

M_{lwes}=total volume (gal) of all chemical milling maskants (less water and exempt solvents) as applied during each 30-day period that is averaged.

(4)(i) If the VOC content is found to be different when EPA Method 24 is used during an enforcement inspection from that used by the owner or operator in calculating G_a, recalculation of $G_a$is required using the new value. If more than one chemical milling maskant is involved, the recalculation shall be made once using all of the new values.

(ii) If recalculation is required, an owner or operator may elect to include in the recalculation of $G_a$uncontrolled chemical milling maskants that were not previously included provided appropriate and sufficient records were maintained for these other chemical milling maskants to allow daily recalculations.

(iii) The recalculated value of $G_a$under either paragraph (n)(4)(i) or (n)(4)(ii) of this section shall be used to determine compliance.

(o) *Inorganic HAP emissions—dry particulate filter certification requirements.* Dry particulate filters used to comply with §63.745(g)(2) or §63.746(b)(4) must be certified by the filter manufacturer or distributor, paint/depainting booth supplier, and/or the facility owner or operator using method 319 in appendix A of subpart A of this part, to meet or exceed the efficiency data points found in Tables 1 and 2, or 3 and 4 of §63.745 for existing or new sources respectively.

[60 FR 45956, Sept. 1, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 15021, Mar. 27, 1998; 63 FR 46534, Sept. 1, 1998; 65 FR 62215, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 63.751 Monitoring requirements.

(a) *Enclosed spray gun cleaners.* Each owner or operator using an enclosed spray gun cleaner under §63.744(c)(1) shall visually inspect the seals and all other potential sources of leaks associated with each enclosed gun spray cleaner system at least once per month. Each inspection shall occur while the system is in operation.

(b) *Incinerators and carbon adsorbers—initial compliance demonstrations.* Each owner or operator subject to the requirements in this subpart must demonstrate initial compliance with the requirements of §§63.745(d), 63.746(c), and 63.747(d) of this subpart. Each owner or operator using a carbon adsorber to comply with the requirements in this subpart shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (7) of this section. Each owner or operator using an incinerator to comply with the requirements in this subpart shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(8) through (12) of this section.

(1) Except as allowed by paragraph (b)(2) or (b)(5) of this section, for each control device used to control organic HAP or VOC emissions, the owner or operator shall fulfill the requirements of paragraph (b)(1) (i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator shall establish as a site-specific operating parameter the outlet total HAP or VOC concentration that demonstrates compliance with §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d) as appropriate; or

(ii) The owner or operator shall establish as the site-specific operating parameter the control device efficiency that demonstrates compliance with §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d).

(iii) When a nonregenerative carbon adsorber is used to comply with §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d), the site-specific operating parameter value may be established as part of the design evaluation used to demonstrate initial compliance. Otherwise, the site-specific operating parameter value shall be established during the initial performance test conducted according to the procedures of §63.750(g).

(2) For each nonregenerative carbon adsorber, in lieu of meeting the requirements of §63.751(b)(1), the owner or operator may establish as the site-specific operating parameter the carbon replacement time interval, as determined by the maximum design flow rate and organic concentration in the gas stream vented to the carbon adsorption system. The carbon replacement time interval shall be established either as part of the design evaluation to demonstrate initial compliance or during the initial performance test conducted according to the procedures in §63.750(g) (1), (2), (3), or (4).

(3) Each owner or operator venting solvent HAP emissions from a source through a room, enclosure, or hood, to a control device to comply with §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d) shall:

(i) Submit to the Administrator with the compliance status report required by §63.9(h) of the General Provisions a plan that:

(A) Identifies the operating parameter to be monitored to ensure that the capture efficiency measured during the initial compliance test is maintained;

(B) Discusses why this parameter is appropriate for demonstrating ongoing compliance; and

(C) Identifies the specific monitoring procedures;

(ii) Set the operating parameter value, or range of values, that demonstrate compliance with §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d), as appropriate; and

(iii) Conduct monitoring in accordance with the plan submitted to the Administrator unless comments received from the Administrator require an alternate monitoring scheme.

(4) Owners or operators subject to §63.751(b) (1), (2), or (3) shall calculate the site-specific operating parameter value, or range of values, as the arithmetic average of the maximum and/or minimum operating

parameter values, as appropriate, that demonstrate compliance with §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d) during the multiple test runs required by §63.750 (g)(2) and (g)(1).

(5) For each solvent recovery device used to comply with §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d), in lieu of meeting the requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the results of the material balance calculation conducted in accordance with §63.750(g)(1) may serve as the site-specific operating parameter that demonstrates compliance with §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d).

(6) *Continuous compliance monitoring.* Following the date on which the initial compliance demonstration is completed, continuous compliance with §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d) of this subpart shall be demonstrated as outlined in this paragraph.

(i) Each owner or operator of an affected source subject to §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d) of this subpart shall monitor the applicable parameters specified in paragraph (b)(6)(ii), (b)(6)(iii), or (b)(6)(iv) of this section depending on the type of control technique used.

(ii) Compliance monitoring shall be subject to the following provisions:

(A) Except as allowed by paragraph (b)(6)(iii)(A)(*2*) of this section, all continuous emission monitors shall comply with performance specification (PS) 8 or 9 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as appropriate depending on whether VOC or HAP concentration is being measured. The requirements in appendix F of 40 CFR part 60 shall also be followed. In conducting the quarterly audits required by appendix F, owners or operators shall challenge the monitors with compounds representative of the gaseous emission stream being controlled.

(B) If the effluent from multiple emission points are combined prior to being channeled to a common control device, the owner or operator is required only to monitor the common control device, not each emission point.

(iii) Owners or operators complying with §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d) through the use of a control device and establishing a site-specific operating parameter in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section shall fulfill the requirements of paragraph (b)(6)(iii)(A) of this section and paragraph (b)(6)(iii)(B) or (C) of this section, as appropriate.

(A) The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a continuous emission monitor.

(*1*) The continuous emission monitor shall be used to measure continuously the total HAP or VOC concentration at both the inlet and the outlet whenever HAP from coating and paint stripping operations are vented to the control device, or when continuous compliance is demonstrated through a percent efficiency calculation; or

(*2*) For owners or operators using a nonregenerative carbon adsorber, in lieu of using continuous emission monitors as specified in paragraph (b)(6)(iii)(A)(*1*) of this section, the owner or operator may use a portable monitoring device to monitor total HAP or VOC concentration at the inlet and outlet or the outlet of the carbon adsorber as appropriate.

(*a*) The monitoring device shall be calibrated, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

(*b*) The monitoring device shall meet the requirements of part 60, appendix A, Method 21, sections 2, 3, 4.1, 4.2, and 4.4. The calibration gas shall either be representative of the compounds to be measured or shall be methane, and shall be at a concentration associated with 125% of the expected organic compound concentration level for the carbon adsorber outlet vent.

(*c*) The probe inlet of the monitoring device shall be placed at approximately the center of the carbon adsorber outlet vent. The probe shall be held there for at least 5 minutes during which flow into the carbon adsorber is expected to occur. The maximum reading during that period shall be used as the measurement.

(B) If complying with §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d) through the use of a carbon adsorption system with a common exhaust stack for all of the carbon vessels, the owner or operator shall not operate the control device at an average control efficiency less than that required by §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d) for three consecutive adsorption cycles.

(C) If complying with §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d) through the use of a carbon adsorption system with individual exhaust stacks for each of the multiple carbon adsorber vessels, the owner or operator shall not operate any carbon adsorber vessel at an average control efficiency less than that required by §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d) as calculated daily using a 7 to 30-day rolling average.

(D) If complying with §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d) through the use of a nonregenerative carbon adsorber, in lieu of the requirements of paragraph (b)(6)(iii) (B) or (C) of this section, the owner or operator may monitor the VOC or HAP concentration of the adsorber exhaust daily, at intervals no greater than 20 percent of the design carbon replacement interval, whichever is greater, or at a frequency as determined by the owner or operator and approved by the Administrator.

(iv) Owners or operators complying with §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d) through the use of a nonregenerative carbon adsorber and establishing a site-specific operating parameter for the carbon replacement time interval in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) shall replace the carbon in the carbon adsorber system with fresh carbon at the predetermined time interval as determined in the design evaluation.

(v) Owners or operators complying with §63.745(d), §63.746(c), or §63.747(d) by capturing emissions through a room, enclosure, or hood shall install, calibrate, operate, and maintain the instrumentation necessary to measure continuously the site-specific operating parameter established in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this section whenever VOC and HAP from coating and stripper operations are vented through the capture device. The capture device shall not be operated at an average value greater than or less than (as appropriate) the operating parameter value established in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this section for any 3-hour period.

(7) Owners or operators complying with paragraph (b)(4) or (b)(5) of this section shall calculate the site-specific operating parameter value as the arithmetic average of the minimum operating parameter values that demonstrate compliance with §63.745(d)and §63.747(d) during the three test runs required by §63.750(h)(2)(iv).

(8) All temperature monitoring equipment shall be installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated according to manufacturer's specifications. Every 3 months, facilities shall replace the temperature sensors or have the temperature sensors recalibrated. As an alternative, a facility may use a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) to verify that there has been no change in the destruction efficiency and effluent composition of the incinerator.

(9) Where an incinerator other than a catalytic incinerator is used, a thermocouple equipped with a continuous recorder shall be installed and continuously operated in the firebox or in the ductwork immediately downstream of the firebox in a position before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

(10) Where a catalytic incinerator is used, thermocouples, each equipped with a continuous recorder, shall be installed and continuously operated in the gas stream immediately before and after the catalyst bed.

(11) For each incinerator other than a catalytic incinerator, each owner or operator shall establish during each performance test during which compliance is demonstrated, including the initial performance test, the minimum combustion temperature as a site-specific operating parameter. This minimum combustion temperature shall be the operating parameter value that demonstrates compliance with §63.745(d) and §63.747(d).

(12) For each catalytic incinerator, each owner or operator shall establish during each performance test during which compliance is demonstrated, including the initial performance test, the minimum gas temperature upstream of the catalyst bed and the minimum gas temperature difference across the catalyst bed as site-specific operating parameters. These minimum temperatures shall be the operating parameter values that demonstrate compliance with §63.745(d) and §63.747(d).

(c) *Dry particulate filter, HEPA filter, and waterwash systems—primer and topcoat application operations.* (1) Each owner or operator using a dry particulate filter system to meet the requirements of §63.745(g)(2) shall, while primer or topcoat application operations are occurring, continuously monitor the pressure drop across the system and read and record the pressure drop once per shift following the recordkeeping requirements of §63.752(d).

(2) Each owner or operator using a conventional waterwash system to meet the requirements of §63.745(g)(2) shall, while primer or topcoat application operations are occurring, continuously monitor the water flow rate through the system and read and record the water flow rate once per shift following the recordkeeping requirements of §63.752(d). Each owner or operator using a pumpless waterwash system to meet the requirements of §63.745(g)(2) shall, while primer and topcoat application operations are occurring, measure and record the parameter(s) recommended by the booth manufacturer that indicate booth performance once per shift, following the recordkeeping requirements of §63.752(d).

(d) *Particulate filters and waterwash booths—depainting operations.* Each owner or operator using a dry particulate filter or a conventional waterwash system in accordance with the requirements of §63.746(b)(4) shall, while depainting operations are occurring, continuously monitor the pressure drop across the particulate filters or the water flow rate through the conventional waterwash system and read and record the pressure drop or the water flow rate once per shift following the recordkeeping requirements of §63.752(e). Each owner or operator using a pumpless waterwash system to meet the requirements of §63.746(b)(4) shall, while depainting operations are occurring, measure and record the parameter(s) recommended by the booth manufacturer that indicate booth performance once per shift, following the recordkeeping requirements of §63.752(e).

(e) *Use of an alternative monitoring method* —(1) *General.* Until permission to use an alternative monitoring method has been granted by the Administrator under this paragraph, the owner or operator of an affected source shall remain subject to the requirements of this section.

(2) After receipt and consideration of written application, the Administrator may approve alternatives to any monitoring methods or procedures of this section including, but not limited to, the following:

(i) Alternative monitoring requirements when the affected source is infrequently operated; or

(ii) Alternative locations for installing continuous monitoring systems when the owner or operator can demonstrate that installation at alternate locations will enable accurate and representative measurements; or

(iii) Alternatives to the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) test methods or sampling procedures specified in this section.

(3) If the Administrator finds reasonable grounds to dispute the results obtained by an alternative monitoring method, requirement, or procedure, the Administrator may require the use of a method, requirement, or procedure specified in this section. If the results of the specified and the alternative method, requirement, or procedure do not agree, the results obtained by the specified method, requirement, or procedure shall prevail.

(4)(i) *Request to use alternative monitoring method.* An owner or operator who wishes to use an alternative monitoring method shall submit an application to the Administrator as described in paragraph (e)(4)(ii) of this section. The application may be submitted at any time provided that the monitoring method is not used to demonstrate compliance with a relevant standard or other requirement. If the alternative monitoring method is to be used to demonstrate compliance with a relevant standard, the application shall be submitted not later than with the site-specific test plan required in §63.7(c) (if requested) or with the site-specific performance evaluation plan (if requested), or at least 60 days before the performance evaluation is scheduled to begin.

(ii) The application shall contain a description of the proposed alternative monitoring system and information justifying the owner's or operator's request for an alternative monitoring method, such as the technical or economic infeasibility, or the impracticality, of the affected source using the required method.

(iii) The owner or operator may submit the information required in this paragraph well in advance of the submittal dates specified in paragraph (e)(4)(i) of this section to ensure a timely review by the Administrator in order to meet the compliance demonstration date specified in this subpart.

(5) *Approval of request to use alternative monitoring method.* (i) The Administrator will notify the owner or operator of his/her intention to deny approval of the request to use an alternative monitoring method within 60 calendar days after receipt of the original request and within 60 calendar days after receipt of any supplementary information that is submitted. If notification of intent to deny approval is not received within 60 calendar days, the alternative monitoring method is to be considered approved. Before disapproving any request to use an alternative monitoring method, the Administrator will notify the applicant of the Administrator's intent to disapprove the request together with:

(A) Notice of the information and findings on which the intended disapproval is based; and

(B) Notice of opportunity for the owner or operator to present additional information to the Administrator before final action on the request. At the time the Administrator notifies the applicant of his or her intention to disapprove the request, the Administrator will specify how much time the owner or operator will have after being notified of the intended disapproval to submit the additional information.

(ii) If the Administrator approves the use of an alternative monitoring method for an affected source under paragraph (e)(5)(i) of this section, the owner or operator of such source shall continue to use the alternative monitoring method until approval is received from the Administrator to use another monitoring method as allowed by paragraph (e) of this section.

(f) *Reduction of monitoring data.* (1) The data may be recorded in reduced or nonreduced form (e.g., parts per million (ppm) pollutant and % O_2or nanograms per Joule (ng/J) of pollutant).

(2) All emission data shall be converted into units specified in this subpart for reporting purposes. After conversion into units specified in this subpart, the data may be rounded to the same number of significant digits as used in this subpart to specify the emission limit (e.g., rounded to the nearest 1% overall reduction efficiency).

[60 FR 45956, Sept. 1, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 15023, Mar. 27, 1998; 63 FR 46534, Sept. 1, 1998; 65 FR 76945, Dec. 8, 2000]

§ 63.752 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) *General.* Each owner or operator of a source subject to this subpart shall fulfill all recordkeeping requirements specified in §63.10 (a), (b), (d), and (f).

(b) *Cleaning operation.* Each owner or operator of a new or existing cleaning operation subject to this subpart shall record the information specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section, as appropriate.

(1) The name, vapor pressure, and documentation showing the organic HAP constituents of each cleaning solvent used for affected cleaning operations at the facility.

(2) For each cleaning solvent used in hand-wipe cleaning operations that complies with the composition requirements specified in §63.744(b)(1) or for semi-aqueous cleaning solvents used for flush cleaning operations:

(i) The name of each cleaning solvent used;

(ii) All data and calculations that demonstrate that the cleaning solvent complies with one of the composition requirements; and

(iii) Annual records of the volume of each solvent used, as determined from facility purchase records or usage records.

(3) For each cleaning solvent used in hand-wipe cleaning operations that does not comply with the composition requirements in §63.744(b)(1), but does comply with the vapor pressure requirement in §63.744(b)(2):

(i) The name of each cleaning solvent used;

(ii) The composite vapor pressure of each cleaning solvent used;

(iii) All vapor pressure test results, if appropriate, data, and calculations used to determine the composite vapor pressure of each cleaning solvent; and

(iv) The amount (in gallons) of each cleaning solvent used each month at each operation.

(4) For each cleaning solvent used for the exempt hand-wipe cleaning operations specified in §63.744(e) that does not conform to the vapor pressure or composition requirements of §63.744(b):

(i) The identity and amount (in gallons) of each cleaning solvent used each month at each operation; and

(ii) A list of the processes set forth in §63.744(e) to which the cleaning operation applies.

(5) A record of all leaks from enclosed spray gun cleaners identified pursuant to §63.751(a) that includes for each leak found:

(i) Source identification;

(ii) Date leak was discovered; and

(iii) Date leak was repaired.

(c) *Primer and topcoat application operations—organic HAP and VOC.* Each owner or operator required to comply with the organic HAP and VOC content limits specified in §63.745(c) shall record the information specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(6) of this section, as appropriate.

(1) The name and VOC content as received and as applied of each primer and topcoat used at the facility.

(2) For uncontrolled primers and topcoats that meet the organic HAP and VOC content limits in §63.745(c)(1) through (c)(4) without averaging:

(i) The mass of organic HAP emitted per unit volume of coating as applied (less water) (H_i) and the mass of VOC emitted per unit volume of coating as applied (less water and exempt solvents) (G_i) for each coating formulation within each coating category used each month (as calculated using the procedures specified in §63.750(c) and (e));

(ii) All data, calculations, and test results (including EPA Method 24 results) used in determining the values of H_i and G_i; and

(iii) The volume (gal) of each coating formulation within each coating category used each month.

(3) For "low HAP content" uncontrolled primers with organic HAP content less than or equal to 250 g/l (2.1 lb/gal) less water as applied and VOC content less than or equal to 250 g/l (2.1 lb/gal) less water and exempt solvents as applied:

(i) Annual purchase records of the total volume of each primer purchased; and

(ii) All data, calculations, and test results (including EPA Method 24 results) used in determining the organic HAP and VOC content as applied. These records shall consist of the manufacturer's certification when the primer is applied as received, or the data and calculations used to determine H_i if not applied as received.

(4) For primers and topcoats complying with the organic HAP or VOC content level by averaging:

(i) The monthly volume-weighted average masses of organic HAP emitted per unit volume of coating as applied (less water) (H_a) and of VOC emitted per unit volume of coating as applied (less water and exempt solvents) (G_a) for all coatings (as determined by the procedures specified in §63.750(d) and (f)); and

(ii) All data, calculations, and test results (including EPA Method 24 results) used to determine the values of H_a and G_a.

(5) For primers and topcoats that are controlled by a control device other than a carbon adsorber:

(i) The overall control efficiency of the control system (as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750(h)) and all test results, data, and calculations used in determining the overall control efficiency;

(ii) If an incinerator other than a catalytic incinerator is used, continuous records of the firebox temperature recorded under §63.751(b)(9) and all calculated 3-hour averages of the firebox temperature; and

(iii) If a catalytic incinerator is used, continuous records of the temperature recorded under §63.751(b)(10) and all calculated 3-hour averages of the recorded temperatures.

(6) For primer and topcoats that are controlled by a carbon adsorber:

(i) The overall control efficiency of the control system (as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750(g)) and all test results, data, and calculations used in determining the overall control efficiency. The length of the rolling material balance period and all data and calculations used for determining this rolling period. The record of the certification of the accuracy of the device that measures the amount of HAP or VOC recovered; or

(ii) For nonregenerative carbon adsorbers, the overall control efficiency of the control system (as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750(g)) and all test results, data, and calculations used in determining the overall control efficiency. The record of the carbon replacement time established as the site-specific operating parameter to demonstrate compliance.

(d) *Primer and topcoat application operations—inorganic HAP emissions.* (1) Each owner or operator complying with §63.745(g) for the control of inorganic HAP emissions from primer and topcoat application operations through the use of a dry particulate filter system or a HEPA filter system shall record the pressure drop across the operating system once each shift during which coating operations occur.

(2) Each owner or operator complying with §63.745(g) through the use of a conventional waterwash system shall record the water flow rate through the operating system once each shift during which coating operations occur. Each owner or operator complying with §63.745(g) through the use of a pumpless waterwash system shall record the parameter(s) recommended by the booth manufacturer that indicate the performance of the booth once each shift during which coating operations occur.

(3) This log shall include the acceptable limit(s) of pressure drop, water flow rate, or for the pumpless waterwash booth, the booth manufacturer recommended parameter(s) that indicate the booth performance, as applicable, as specified by the filter or booth manufacturer or in locally prepared operating procedures.

(e) *Depainting operations.* Each owner or operator subject to the depainting standards specified in §63.746 shall record the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(7) of this section, as appropriate.

(1) *General.* For all chemical strippers used in the depainting operation:

(i) The name of each chemical stripper; and

(ii) Monthly volumes of each organic HAP containing chemical stripper used or monthly weight of organic HAP-material used for spot stripping and decal removal.

(2) For HAP-containing chemical strippers that are controlled by a carbon adsorber:

(i) The overall control efficiency of the control system (as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750(g)) and all test results, data, and calculations used in determining the overall control efficiency. The length of the rolling material balance period and all data and calculations used for determining this rolling period. The record of the certification of the accuracy of the device that measures the amount of HAP or VOC recovered; or

(ii) For nonregenerative carbon adsorbers, the overall control efficiency of the control system (as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750(g)) and all test results, data, and calculations used in determining the overall control efficiency. The record of the carbon replacement time established as the site-specific operating parameter to demonstrate compliance.

(3) For HAP-containing chemical strippers that are controlled by a control device other than a carbon adsorber:

(i) The overall control efficiency of the control system (as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750(h)) and all test results, data, and calculations used in determining the overall control efficiency;

(ii) [Reserved]

(4) For each type of aircraft depainted at the facility, a listing of the parts, subassemblies, and assemblies normally removed from the aircraft before depainting. Prototype, test model or aircraft that exist in low numbers (i.e., less than 25 aircraft of any one type) are exempt from this requirement.

(5) *Non-chemical based equipment.* If dry media blasting equipment is used to comply with the organic HAP emission limit specified in §63.746(b)(1):

(i) The names and types of non-chemical based equipment; and

(ii) For periods of malfunction,

(A) The non-chemical method or technique that malfunctioned;

(B) The date that the malfunction occurred;

(C) A description of the malfunction;

(D) The methods used to depaint aerospace vehicles during the malfunction period;

(E) The dates that these methods were begun and discontinued; and

(F) The date that the malfunction was corrected.

(6) *Spot stripping and decal removal.* For spot stripping and decal removal, the volume of organic HAP-containing chemical stripper or weight of organic HAP used, the annual average volume of organic HAP-containing chemical stripper or weight of organic HAP used per aircraft, the annual number of aircraft stripped, and all data and calculations used.

(7) *Inorganic HAP emissions.* Each owner or operator shall record the actual pressure drop across the particulate filters or the visual continuity of the water curtain and water flow rate for conventional waterwash systems once each shift in which the depainting process is in operation. For pumpless waterwash systems, the owner or operator shall record the parameter(s) recommended by the booth manufacturer that indicate the performance of the booth once per shift in which the depainting process is in operation. This log shall include the acceptable limit(s) of the pressure drop as specified by the filter manufacturer, the visual continuity of the water curtain and the water flow rate for conventional waterwash systems, or the recommended parameter(s) that indicate the booth performance for pumpless systems as specified by the booth manufacturer or in locally prepared operating procedures.

(f) *Chemical milling maskant application operations.* Each owner or operator seeking to comply with the organic HAP and VOC content limits for the chemical milling maskant application operation, as specified in §63.747(c), or the control system requirements specified in §63.747(d), shall record the information specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (f)(4) of this section, as appropriate.

(1) For uncontrolled chemical milling maskants that meet the organic HAP or VOC content limit without averaging:

(i) The mass of organic HAP emitted per unit volume of chemical milling maskant as applied (less water) (H_i) and the mass of VOC emitted per unit volume of chemical milling maskant as applied (less water and exempt solvents) (G_i) for each chemical milling maskant formulation used each month (as determined by the procedures specified in §63.750 (k) and (m));

(ii) All data, calculations, and test results (including EPA Method 24 results) used in determining the values of $H_i$and G_i; and

(iii) The volume (gal) of each chemical milling maskant formulation used each month.

(2) For chemical milling maskants complying with the organic HAP or VOC content level by averaging:

(i) The monthly volume-weighted average masses of organic HAP emitted per unit volume of chemical milling maskant as applied (less water) (H_a) and of VOC emitted per unit volume of chemical milling maskant as applied (less water and exempt solvents) (G_a) for all chemical milling maskants (as determined by the procedures specified in §63.750 (l) and (n)); and

(ii) All data, calculations, and test results (including EPA Method 24 results) used to determine the values of $H_a$and G_a.

(3) For chemical milling maskants that are controlled by a carbon adsorber:

(i) The overall control efficiency of the control system (as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750(g)) and all test results, data, and calculations used in determining the overall control efficiency. The length of the rolling material balance period and all data and calculations used for determining this rolling period. The record of the certification of the accuracy of the device that measures the amount of HAP or VOC recovered; or

(ii) For nonregenerative carbon adsorbers, the overall control efficiency of the control system (as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750(g)) and all test results, data, and calculations used in determining the overall control efficiency. The record of the carbon replacement time established as the site-specific operating parameter to demonstrate compliance.

(4) For chemical milling maskants that are controlled by a control device other than a carbon adsorber:

(i) The overall control efficiency of the control system (as determined using the procedures specified in §63.750(h)) and all test results, data, and calculations used in determining the overall control efficiency;

(ii) If an incinerator other than a catalytic incinerator is used, continuous records of the firebox temperature recorded under §63.751(b)(9) and all calculated 3-hour averages of the firebox temperature; and

(iii) If a catalytic incinerator is used, continuous records of the temperature recorded under §63.751(b)(10) and all calculated 3-hour averages of the recorded temperatures.

[60 FR 45956, Sept. 1, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 15023, Mar. 27, 1998; 63 FR 46534, Sept. 1, 1998]

§ 63.753 Reporting requirements.

(a)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this section, each owner or operator subject to this subpart shall fulfill the requirements contained in §63.9(a) through (e) and (h) through (j), Notification requirements, and §63.10(a), (b), (d), and (f), Recordkeeping and reporting requirements, of the General Provisions, 40 CFR part 63, subpart A, and that the initial notification for existing sources required in §63.9(b)(2) shall be submitted not later than September 1, 1997. In addition to the requirements of §63.9(h), the notification of compliance status shall include:

(i) Information detailing whether the source has operated within the specified ranges of its designated operating parameters.

(ii) For each coating line, where averaging will be used along with the types of quantities of coatings the facility expects to use in the first year of operation. Averaging scheme shall be approved by the Administrator or delegated State authority and shall be included as part of the facility's title V or part 70 permit.

(2) The initial notification for existing sources, required in §63.9(b)(2) shall be submitted no later than September 1, 1997. For the purposes of this subpart, a title V or part 70 permit application may be used in lieu of the initial notification required under §63.9(b)(2), provided the same information is contained in the permit application as required by §63.9(b)(2), and the State to which the permit application has been submitted has an approved operating permit program under part 70 of this chapter and has received delegation of authority from the EPA. Permit applications shall be submitted by the same due dates as those specified for the initial notifications.

(3) For the purposes of this subpart, the Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing of approval or disapproval of the request for an adjustment to a particular time period or postmark deadline submitted under §63.9(i) within 30 calendar days of receiving sufficient information to evaluate the request, rather than 15 calendar days as provided for in §63.9(i)(3).

(b) *Cleaning operation.* Each owner or operator of a cleaning operation subject to this subpart shall submit the following information:

(1) Semiannual reports occurring every 6 months from the date of the notification of compliance status that identify:

(i) Any instance where a noncompliant cleaning solvent is used for a non-exempt hand-wipe cleaning operation;

(ii) A list of any new cleaning solvents used for hand-wipe cleaning in the previous 6 months and, as appropriate, their composite vapor pressure or notification that they comply with the composition requirements specified in §63.744(b)(1);

(iii) Any instance where a noncompliant spray gun cleaning method is used;

(iv) Any instance where a leaking enclosed spray gun cleaner remains unrepaired and in use for more than 15 days; and

(v) If the operations have been in compliance for the semiannual period, a statement that the cleaning operations have been in compliance with the applicable standards. Sources shall also submit a statement of compliance signed by a responsible company official certifying that the facility is in compliance with all applicable requirements.

(c) *Primer and topcoat application operations.* Each owner or operator of a primer or topcoat application operation subject to this subpart shall submit the following information:

(1) Semiannual reports occurring every 6 months from the date of the notification of compliance status that identify:

(i) For primers and topcoats where compliance is not being achieved through the use of averaging or a control device, each value of H_i and G_i, as recorded under §63.752(c)(2)(i), that exceeds the applicable organic HAP or VOC content limit specified in §63.745(c);

(ii) For primers and topcoats where compliance is being achieved through the use of averaging, each value of H_a and G_a, as recorded under §63.752(c)(4)(i), that exceeds the applicable organic HAP or VOC content limit specified in §63.745(c);

(iii) If incinerators are used to comply with the standards, all periods when the 3-hour average combustion temperature(s) is (are) less than the average combustion temperature(s) established under §63.751(b) (11) or (12) during the most recent performance test during which compliance was demonstrated;

(iv) If a carbon adsorber is used;

(A) each rolling period when the overall control efficiency of the control system is calculated to be less than 81%, the initial material balance calculation, and any exceedances as demonstrated through the calculation; or,

(B) for nonregenerative carbon adsorbers, submit the design evaluation, the continuous monitoring system performance report, and any excess emissions as demonstrated through deviations of monitored values.

(v) For control devices other than an incinerator or carbon adsorber, each exceedance of the operating parameter(s) established for the control device under the initial performance test during which compliance was demonstrated;

(vi) All times when a primer or topcoat application operation was not immediately shut down when the pressure drop across a dry particulate filter or HEPA filter system, the water flow rate through a conventional waterwash system, or the recommended parameter(s) that indicate the booth performance for pumpless systems, as appropriate, was outside the limit(s) specified by the filter or booth manufacturer or in locally prepared operating procedures;

(vii) If the operations have been in compliance for the semiannual period, a statement that the operations have been in compliance with the applicable standards; and,

(2) Annual reports beginning 12 months after the date of the notification of compliance status listing the number of times the pressure drop or water flow rate for each dry filter or waterwash system, as applicable, was outside the limit(s) specified by the filter or booth manufacturer or in locally prepared operating procedures.

(d) *Depainting operation.* Each owner or operator of a depainting operation subject to this subpart shall submit the following information:

(1) Semiannual reports occurring every 6 months from the date of the notification of compliance status that identify:

(i) Any 24-hour period where organic HAP were emitted from the depainting of aerospace vehicles, other than from the exempt operations listed in §63.746 (a), (b)(3), and (b)(5).

(ii) Any new chemical strippers used at the facility during the reporting period;

(iii) The organic HAP content of these new chemical strippers;

(iv) For each chemical stripper that undergoes reformulation, its organic HAP content;

(v) Any new non-chemical depainting technique in use at the facility since the notification of compliance status or any subsequent semiannual report was filed;

(vi) For periods of malfunctions:

(A) The non-chemical method or technique that malfunctioned;

(B) The date that the malfunction occurred;

(C) A description of the malfunction;

(D) The methods used to depaint aerospace vehicles during the malfunction period;

(E) The dates that these methods were begun and discontinued; and

(F) The date that the malfunction was corrected;

(vii) All periods where a nonchemical depainting operation subject to §63.746(b)(2) and (b)(4) for the control of inorganic HAP emissions was not immediately shut down when the pressure drop, water flow rate, or recommended booth parameter(s) was outside the limit(s) specified by the filter or booth manufacturer or in locally prepared operational procedures;

(viii) A list of new and discontinued aircraft models depainted at the facility over the last 6 months and a list of the parts normally removed for depainting for each new aircraft model being depainted; and

(ix) If the depainting operation has been in compliance for the semiannual period, a statement signed by a responsible company official that the operation was in compliance with the applicable standards.

(2) Annual reports occurring every 12 months from the date of the notification of compliance status that identify:

(i) The average volume per aircraft of organic HAP-containing chemical strippers or weight of organic HAP used for spot stripping and decal removal operations if it exceeds the limits specified in §63.746(b)(3); and

(ii) The number of times the pressure drop limit(s) for each filter system or the number of times the water flow rate limit(s) for each waterwash system were outside the limit(s) specified by the filter or booth manufacturer or in locally prepared operating procedures.

(3) Where a control device is used to control organic HAP emissions, semiannual reports that identify:

(i) If a carbon adsorber is used,

(A) each rolling period when the overall control efficiency of the control system is calculated to be less than 81% for existing systems or less than 95% for new systems, the initial material balance calculation, and any exceedances as demonstrated through the calculation; or,

(B) for nonregenerative carbon adsorbers, submit the design evaluation, the continuous monitoring system performance report, and any excess emissions as demonstrated through deviations of monitored values.

(ii) For control devices other than a carbon adsorber, each exceedance of the operating parameter(s) established for the control device under the initial performance test during which compliance was demonstrated;

(iii) Descriptions of any control devices currently in use that were not listed in the notification of compliance status or any subsequent report.

(e) *Chemical milling maskant application operation.* Each owner or operator of a chemical milling maskant application operation subject to this subpart shall submit semiannual reports occurring every 6 months from the date of the notification of compliance status that identify:

(1) For chemical milling maskants where compliance is not being achieved through the use of averaging or a control device, each value of H_i and G_i, as recorded under §63.752(f)(1)(i), that exceeds the applicable organic HAP or VOC content limit specified in §63.747(c);

(2) For chemical milling maskants where compliance is being achieved through the use of averaging, each value of H_a and G_a, as recorded under §63.752(f)(2)(i), that exceeds the applicable organic HAP or VOC content limit specified in §63.747(c);

(3) Where a control device is used,

(i) If incinerators are used to comply with the standards, all periods when the 3-hour average combustion temperature(s) is (are) less than the average combustion temperature(s) established under §63.751(b) (11) or (12) during the most recent performance test during which compliance was demonstrated;

(ii) If a carbon adsorber is used,

(A) Each rolling period when the overall control efficiency of the control system is calculated to be less than 81%, the initial material balance calculation, and any exceedances as demonstrated through the calculation; or,

(B) For nonregenerative carbon adsorbers, submit the design evaluation, the continuous monitoring system performance report, and any excess emissions as demonstrated through deviations of monitored values.

(iii) For control devices other than an incinerator or carbon adsorber, each exceedance of the operating parameter(s) established for the control device under the initial performance test during which compliance was demonstrated;

(4) All chemical milling maskants currently in use that were not listed in the notification of compliance status or any other subsequent semiannual report;

(5) Descriptions of any control devices currently in use that were not listed in the notification of compliance status or any subsequent report; and

(6) If the operations have been in compliance for the semiannual period, a statement that the chemical milling maskant application operation has been in compliance with the applicable standards.

[60 FR 45956, Sept. 1, 1996; 61 FR 4903, Feb. 9, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 66227, Dec. 17, 1996; 63 FR 15023, Mar. 27, 1998; 63 FR 46535, Sept. 1, 1998]

§§ 63.754-63.758 [Reserved]

§ 63.759 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 (4) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§63.741, 63.743, 63.744(a)(3), (b) through (e), 63.745 through 63.748, and 63.649(a).

(2) 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.

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

(4) 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 37352, June 23, 2003]

Table 1 to Subpart GG of Part 63—General Provisions Applicability to Subpart GG

Reference	Applies to affected sources in subpart GG	Comment
63.1(a)(1)	Yes	
63.1(a)(2)	Yes	
63.1(a)(3)	Yes	
63.1(a)(4)	Yes	
63.1(a)(5)	No	Reserved.
63.1(a)(6)	Yes	
63.1(a)(7)	Yes	
63.1(a)(8)	Yes	
63.1(a)(9)	No	Reserved.
63.1(a)(10)	Yes	
63.1(a)(11)	Yes	

63.1(a)(12)	Yes	
63.1(a)(13)	Yes	
63.1(a)(14)	Yes	
63.1(b)(1)	Yes	
63.1(b)(2)	Yes	
63.1(b)(3)	Yes	
63.1(c)(1)	Yes	
63.1(c)(2)	Yes	Subpart GG does not apply to area sources.
63.1(c)(3)	No	Reserved.
63.1(c)(4)	Yes	
63.1(c)(5)	Yes	
63.1(d)	No	Reserved.
63.1(e)	Yes	
63.2	Yes	
63.3	Yes	
63.4(a)(1)	Yes	
63.4(a)(2)	Yes	
63.4(a)(3)	Yes	
63.4(a)(4)	No	Reserved.
63.4(a)(5)	Yes	
63.4(b)	Yes	
63.4(c)	Yes	
63.5(a)	Yes	
63.5(b)(1)	Yes	
63.5(b)(2)	No	Reserved.
63.5(b)(3)	Yes	
63.5(b)(4)	Yes	
63.5(b)(5)	Yes	
63.5(b)(6)	Yes	
63.5(c)	No	Reserved.

63.5(d)(1)(i)	Yes	
63.5(d)(1)(ii)(A)–(H)	Yes	
63.5(d)(1)(ii)(I)	No	Reserved.
63.5(d)(1)(ii)(J)	Yes	
63.5(d)(1)(iii)	Yes	
63.5(d)(2)–(4)	Yes	
63.5(e)	Yes	
63.5(f)	Yes	
63.6(a)	Yes	
63.6(b)(1)–(5)	Yes	§63.749(a) specifies compliance dates for new sources.
63.6(b)(6)	No	Reserved.
63.6(b)(7)	Yes	
63.6(c)(1)	Yes	
63.6(c)(2)	No	The standards in subpart GG are promulgated under section 112(d) of the Act.
63.6(c)(3)–(4)	No	Reserved.
63.6(c)(5)	Yes	
63.6(d)	No	Reserved.
63.6(e)	Yes	63.743(b) includes additional provisions for the operation and maintenance plan.
63.6(f)	Yes	
63.6(g)	Yes	
63.6(h)	No	The standards in subpart GG do not include opacity standards.
63.6(i)(1)–(3)	Yes	
63.6(i)(4)(i)(A)	Yes	
63.6(i)(4)(i)(B)	No	§63.743(a)(4) specifies that requests for extension of compliance must be submitted no later than 120 days before an affected source's compliance date.
63.6(i)(4)(ii)	No	The standards in subpart GG are promulgated under section 112(d) of the Act.

63.6(i)(5)–(12)	Yes	
63.6(i)(13)	Yes	
63.6(i)(14)	Yes	
63.6(i)(15)	No	Reserved.
63.6(i)(16)	Yes	
63.6(j)	Yes	
63.7(a)(1)	Yes	
63.7(a)(2)(i)–(vi)	Yes	
63.7(a)(2)(vii)–(viii)	No	Reserved.
63.7(a)(2)(ix)	Yes	
63.7(a)(3)	Yes	
63.7(b)	Yes	
63.7(c)	Yes	
63.7(d)	Yes	
63.7(e)	Yes	
63.7(f)	Yes	
63.7(g)(1)	Yes	
63.7(g)(2)	No	Reserved.
63.7(g)(3)	Yes	
63.7(h)	Yes	
63.8(a)(1)–(2)	Yes	
63.8(a)(3)	No	Reserved.
63.8(a)(4)	Yes	
63.8(b)	Yes	
63.8(c)	Yes	
63.8(d)	No	
63.8(e)(1)–(4)	Yes	
63.8(e)(5)(i)	Yes	
63.8(e)(5)(ii)	No	The standards in subpart GG do not include opacity standards.

63.8(f)(1)	Yes	
63.8(f)(2)(i)–(vii)	Yes	
63.8(f)(2)(viii)	No	The standards in subpart GG do not include opacity standards.
63.8(f)(2)(ix)	Yes	
63.8(f)(3)–(6)	Yes	
63.8(g)	Yes	
63.9(a)	Yes	
63.9(b)(1)	Yes	
63.9(b)(2)	Yes	§63.753(a)(1) requires submittal of the initial notification at least 1 year prior to the compliance date; §63.753(a)(2) allows a title V or part 70 permit application to be substituted for the initial notification in certain circumstances.
63.9(b)(3)	Yes	
63.9(b)(4)	Yes	
63.9(b)(5)	Yes	
63.9(c)	Yes	
63.9(d)	Yes	
63.9(e)	Yes	
63.9(f)	No	The standards in subpart GG do not include opacity standards.
63.9(g)(1)	No	
63.9(g)(2)	No	The standards in subpart GG do not include opacity standards.
63.9(g)(3)	No	
63.9(h)(1)–(3)	Yes	§63.753(a)(1) also specifies additional information to be included in the notification of compliance status.
63.9(h)(4)	No	Reserved.
63.9(h)(5)–(6)	Yes	
63.9(i)	Yes	
63.9(j)	Yes	
63.10(a)	Yes	

63.10(b)	Yes	
63.10(c)(1)	No	
63.10(c)(2)–(4)	No	Reserved.
63.10(c)(5)–(8)	No	
63.10(c)(9)	No	Reserved.
63.10(c)(10)–(13)	No	
63.10(c)(14)	No	§63.8(d) does not apply to this subpart.
63.10(c)(15)	No	
63.10(d)(1)–(2)	Yes	
63.10(d)(3)	No	The standards in subpart GG do not include opacity standards.
63.10(d)(4)	Yes	
63.10(d)(5)	Yes	
63.(10)(e)(1)	No	
63.10(e)(2)(i)	No	
63.10(e)(2)(ii)	No	The standards in subpart GG do not include opacity standards.
63.10(e)(3)	No	
63.10(e)(4)	No	The standards in subpart GG do not include opacity standards.
63.10(f)	Yes	
63.11	Yes	
63.12	Yes	
63.13	Yes	
63.14	Yes	
63.15	Yes	

[63 FR 15024, Mar. 27, 1998]

Appendix A to Subpart GG of Part 63—Specialty Coating Definitions

Ablative coating —A coating that chars when exposed to open flame or extreme temperatures, as would occur during the failure of an engine casing or during aerodynamic heating. The ablative char surface serves as an insulative barrier, protecting adjacent components from the heat or open flame.

Adhesion promoter —A very thin coating applied to a substrate to promote wetting and form a chemical bond with the subsequently applied material.

Adhesive bonding primer —A primer applied in a thin film to aerospace components for the purpose of corrosion inhibition and increased adhesive bond strength by attachment. There are two categories of adhesive bonding primers: primers with a design cure at 250 °F or below and primers with a design cure above 250 °F.

Aerosol coating —A hand-held, pressurized, nonrefillable container that expels an adhesive or a coating in a finely divided spray when a valve on the container is depressed.

Antichafe coating —A coating applied to areas of moving aerospace components that may rub during normal operations or installation.

Bearing coating —A coating applied to an antifriction bearing, a bearing housing, or the area adjacent to such a bearing in order to facilitate bearing function or to protect base material from excessive wear. A material shall not be classified as a bearing coating if it can also be classified as a dry lubricative material or a solid film lubricant.

Bonding maskant —A temporary coating used to protect selected areas of aerospace parts from strong acid or alkaline solutions during processing for bonding.

Caulking and smoothing compounds —Semi-solid materials which are applied by hand application methods and are used to aerodynamically smooth exterior vehicle surfaces or fill cavities such as bolt hole accesses. A material shall not be classified as a caulking and smoothing compound if it can also be classified as a sealant.

Chemical agent-resistant coating (CARC) —An exterior topcoat designed to withstand exposure to chemical warfare agents or the decontaminants used on these agents.

Clear coating —A transparent coating usually applied over a colored opaque coating, metallic substrate, or placard to give improved gloss and protection to the color coat. In some cases, a clearcoat refers to any transparent coating without regard to substrate.

Commercial exterior aerodynamic structure primer —A primer used on aerodynamic components and structures that protrude from the fuselage, such as wings and attached components, control surfaces, horizontal stabilizers, vertical fins, wing-to-body fairings, antennae, and landing gear and doors, for the purpose of extended corrosion protection and enhanced adhesion.

Commercial interior adhesive —Materials used in the bonding of passenger cabin interior components. These components must meet the FAA fireworthiness requirements.

Compatible substrate primer —Includes two categories: compatible epoxy primer and adhesive primer. *Compatible epoxy primer* is primer that is compatible with the filled elastomeric coating and is epoxy based. The compatible substrate primer is an epoxy-polyamide primer used to promote adhesion of elastomeric coatings such as impact-resistant coatings. *Adhesive primer* is a coating that (1) inhibits corrosion and serves as a primer applied to bare metal surfaces or prior to adhesive application, or (2) is applied to surfaces that can be expected to contain fuel. Fuel tank coatings are excluded from this category.

Corrosion prevention system —A coating system that provides corrosion protection by displacing water and penetrating mating surfaces, forming a protective barrier between the metal surface and moisture. Coatings containing oils or waxes are excluded from this category.

Critical use and line sealer maskant —A temporary coating, not covered under other maskant categories, used to protect selected areas of aerospace parts from strong acid or alkaline solutions such as those used in anodizing, plating, chemical milling and processing of magnesium, titanium, high-strength steel, high-precision aluminum chemical milling of deep cuts, and aluminum chemical milling of complex shapes.

Materials used for repairs or to bridge gaps left by scribing operations (i.e. line sealer) are also included in this category.

Cryogenic flexible primer—A primer designed to provide corrosion resistance, flexibility, and adhesion of subsequent coating systems when exposed to loads up to and surpassing the yield point of the substrate at cryogenic temperatures (−275 °F and below).

Cryoprotective coating—A coating that insulates cryogenic or subcooled surfaces to limit propellant boil-off, maintain structural integrity of metallic structures during ascent or re-entry, and prevent ice formation.

Cyanoacrylate adhesive—A fast-setting, single component adhesive that cures at room temperature. Also known as "super glue."

Dry lubricative material—A coating consisting of lauric acid, cetyl alcohol, waxes, or other non-cross linked or resin-bound materials which act as a dry lubricant.

Electric or radiation-effect coating—A coating or coating system engineered to interact, through absorption or reflection, with specific regions of the electromagnetic energy spectrum, such as the ultraviolet, visible, infrared, or microwave regions. Uses include, but are not limited to, lightning strike protection, electromagnetic pulse (EMP) protection, and radar avoidance. Coatings that have been designated as "classified" by the Department of Defense are exempt.

Electrostatic discharge and electromagnetic interference (EMI) coating—A coating applied to space vehicles, missiles, aircraft radomes, and helicopter blades to disperse static energy or reduce electromagnetic interference.

Elevated-temperature Skydrol-resistant commercial primer—A primer applied primarily to commercial aircraft (or commercial aircraft adapted for military use) that must withstand immersion in phosphate-ester (PE) hydraulic fluid (Skydrol 500b or equivalent) at the elevated temperature of 150 °F for 1,000 hours.

Epoxy polyamide topcoat—A coating used where harder films are required or in some areas where engraving is accomplished in camouflage colors.

Fire-resistant (interior) coating—For civilian aircraft, fire-resistant interior coatings are used on passenger cabin interior parts that are subject to the FAA fireworthiness requirements. For military aircraft, fire-resistant interior coatings are used on parts subject to the flammability requirements of MIL-STD-1630A and MIL-A-87721. For space applications, these coatings are used on parts subject to the flammability requirements of SE-R-0006 and SSP 30233.

Flexible primer—A primer that meets flexibility requirements such as those needed for adhesive bond primed fastener heads or on surfaces expected to contain fuel. The flexible coating is required because it provides a compatible, flexible substrate over bonded sheet rubber and rubber-type coatings as well as a flexible bridge between the fasteners, skin, and skin-to-skin joints on outer aircraft skins. This flexible bridge allows more topcoat flexibility around fasteners and decreases the chance of the topcoat cracking around the fasteners. The result is better corrosion resistance.

Flight test coating—A coating applied to aircraft other than missiles or single-use aircraft prior to flight testing to protect the aircraft from corrosion and to provide required marking during flight test evaluation.

Fuel tank adhesive—An adhesive used to bond components exposed to fuel and that must be compatible with fuel tank coatings.

Fuel tank coating—A coating applied to fuel tank components to inhibit corrosion and/or bacterial growth and to assure sealant adhesion in extreme environmental conditions.

High temperature coating—A coating designed to withstand temperatures of more than 350 °F.

Insulation covering —Material that is applied to foam insulation to protect the insulation from mechanical or environmental damage.

Intermediate release coating —A thin coating applied beneath topcoats to assist in removing the topcoat in depainting operations and generally to allow the use of less hazardous depainting methods.

Lacquer —A clear or pigmented coating formulated with a nitrocellulose or synthetic resin to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction. Lacquers are resoluble in their original solvent.

Metalized epoxy coating —A coating that contains relatively large quantities of metallic pigmentation for appearance and/or added protection.

Mold release —A coating applied to a mold surface to prevent the molded piece from sticking to the mold as it is removed.

Nonstructural adhesive —An adhesive that bonds nonload bearing aerospace components in noncritical applications and is not covered in any other specialty adhesive categories.

Optical anti-reflection coating —A coating with a low reflectance in the infrared and visible wavelength ranges, which is used for anti-reflection on or near optical and laser hardware.

Part marking coating —Coatings or inks used to make identifying markings on materials, components, and/or assemblies. These markings may be either permanent or temporary.

Pretreatment coating —An organic coating that contains at least 0.5 percent acids by weight and is applied directly to metal or composite surfaces to provide surface etching, corrosion resistance, adhesion, and ease of stripping.

Rain erosion-resistant coating— A coating or coating system used to protect the leading edges of parts such as flaps, stabilizers, radomes, engine inlet nacelles, etc. against erosion caused by rain impact during flight.

Rocket motor bonding adhesive— An adhesive used in rocket motor bonding applications.

Rocket motor nozzle coating— A catalyzed epoxy coating system used in elevated temperature applications on rocket motor nozzles.

Rubber-based adhesive— Quick setting contact cements that provide a strong, yet flexible, bond between two mating surfaces that may be of dissimilar materials.

Scale inhibitor— A coating that is applied to the surface of a part prior to thermal processing to inhibit the formation of scale.

Screen print ink— Inks used in screen printing processes during fabrication of decorative laminates and decals.

Seal coat maskant— An overcoat applied over a maskant to improve abrasion and chemical resistance during production operations.

Sealant— A material used to prevent the intrusion of water, fuel, air, or other liquids or solids from certain areas of aerospace vehicles or components. There are two categories of sealants: extrudable/rollable/brushable sealants and sprayable sealants.

Silicone insulation material— Insulating material applied to exterior metal surfaces for protection from high temperatures caused by atmospheric friction or engine exhaust. These materials differ from ablative coatings in that they are not "sacrificial."

Solid film lubricant— A very thin coating consisting of a binder system containing as its chief pigment material one or more of the following: molybdenum, graphite, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), or other solids that act as a dry lubricant between faying surfaces.

Specialized function coatings— Coatings that fulfill extremely specific engineering requirements that are limited in application and are characterized by low volume usage. This category excludes coatings covered in other Specialty Coating categories.

Structural autoclavable adhesive— An adhesive used to bond load-carrying aerospace components that is cured by heat and pressure in an autoclave.

Structural nonautoclavable adhesive— An adhesive cured under ambient conditions that is used to bond load-carrying aerospace components or for other critical functions, such as nonstructural bonding in the proximity of engines.

Temporary protective coating— A coating applied to provide scratch or corrosion protection during manufacturing, storage, or transportation. Two types include peelable protective coatings and alkaline removable coatings. These materials are not intended to protect against strong acid or alkaline solutions. Coatings that provide this type of protection from chemical processing are not included in this category.

Thermal control coating— Coatings formulated with specific thermal conductive or radiative properties to permit temperature control of the substrate.

Touch-up and Repair Coating— A coating used to cover minor coating imperfections appearing after the main coating operation.

Wet fastener installation coating— A primer or sealant applied by dipping, brushing, or daubing to fasteners that are installed before the coating is cured.

Wing coating— A corrosion-resistant topcoat that is resilient enough to withstand the flexing of the wings.

[63 FR 15026, Mar. 27, 1998]

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Cynthia Hook, hereby certify that a copy of this permit has been mailed by first class mail to Albemarle Corporation - South Plant, P.O. Box 729, Magnolia, AR, 71754-0729, on this 18th day of August, 2011.

Cynthia Hook, ASIII, Air Division