

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

The Cooper Tire Company
Permit No.: 957-AOP-R11
AFIN: 46-00005

On August 8, 2012 the Director of the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality gave notice of a draft permitting decision for the above referenced facility. During the comment period, the facility submitted written comments, data, views, or arguments on the draft permitting decision. The Department's response to these issues is as follows:

Comment #1

Page 9. Emission Summary Table. Source description for GR-04 should remove SN-122. Source description for GR-05 should include SN-122. Source description for GR-06 should indicate (...SN-96 through SN-103) and remove SN-104, SN-128, and SN-129.

Response to Comment #1

Agree. The draft document has been revised.

Comment #2

Page 22. Source Description. There will no longer be conditions applicable to the wet scrubber as it is replaced. The conditions associated with the wet scrubber have been removed; therefore, please revise the source description by removing the last two sentences, "All of the pellet coolers except for Pellet Cooler #7 are controlled by baghouses. Pellet Cooler #7 is controlled by a new wet scrubber, installed to control particulate emissions."

Response to Comment #2

Agree. The draft document has been revised.

Comment #3

Page 52. Source Description. This permit modification included the addition of 10 curing presses. Please update the source description to "total of 236 presses".

Response to Comment #3

Agree. The draft document has been revised.



ARKANSAS
Department of Environmental Quality

October 11, 2012

Charles D. Allen
Environmental Coordinator
Cooper Tire & Rubber Company
3500 Washington Road
Texarkana, AR 71854

Dear Mr. Allen:

The enclosed Permit No. 0957-AOP-R11 is your authority to construct, operate, and maintain the equipment and/or control apparatus as set forth in your application initially received on 6/14/2012.

After considering the facts and requirements of A.C.A. §8-4-101 et seq., and implementing regulations, I have determined that Permit No. 0957-AOP-R11 for the construction, operation and maintenance of an air pollution control system for Cooper Tire & Rubber Company 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mike Bates".

Mike Bates
Chief, Air Division

ADEQ OPERATING AIR PERMIT

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

Permit No. : 0957-AOP-R11

IS ISSUED TO:


Cooper Tire & Rubber Company
3500 East Washington Road
Texarkana, AR 71854
Miller County
AFIN: 46-00005

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:

March 15, 2011 AND March 14, 2016

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

Signed:



Mike Bates
Chief, Air Division

October 11, 2012

Date

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Cooper Tire & Rubber Company
Permit #: 0957-AOP-R11
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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

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SECTION I: FACILITY INFORMATION

PERMITTEE: Cooper Tire & Rubber Company

AFIN: 46-00005

PERMIT NUMBER: 0957-AOP-R11

FACILITY ADDRESS: 3500 East Washington Road
Texarkana, AR 71854

MAILING ADDRESS: 3500 Washington Road
Texarkana, AR 71854

COUNTY: Miller County

CONTACT NAME: Charles D. Allen

CONTACT POSITION: Environmental Coordinator

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 870-779-4260

REVIEWING ENGINEER: Charles Hurt, P.E.

UTM North South (Y): Zone 15: 3698633.61 m

UTM East West (X): Zone 15: 406681.30 m

Cooper Tire & Rubber Company
Permit #: 0957-AOP-R11
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SECTION II: INTRODUCTION

Summary of Permit Activity

The Cooper Tire Company (AFIN: 46-00005) operates a tire manufacturing facility located at 3500 East Washington Road, Texarkana, AR 71854. Cooper submitted an application to produce a new sheet rubber product, increase the production capacity of three mixers, add a rubber extrusion line, add ten tire curing presses, and replace the wet scrubber with a fabric filter at one the pellet coolers. Mixer #4 (SN-04), Mixer #7 (SN-51), and Mixer #8 (SN-133) were modified to produce sheet rubber product. The modification involved the replacement of the existing drop mills with rubber sheeters, a combination of rubber calenders and extruders. The mixer bodies of Mixer #2 (SN-02), #4, and #7 were upgraded and resulted in increased rubber production capacity of 2,030 lb/hr, 5,790 lb/hr and 9,450 lb/hr, respectively. Although rubber production capacity increased, permitted rubber throughput and silica usage remain at previously permitted limits. Similarly, the capacity increased at curing press and extrusion line areas but the rubber throughput remain at previously permitted limits. The only change in permitted emissions was due to the replacement of the scrubber with a fabric filter, and that resulted in a reduction of PM/PM₁₀ by 0.9 tpy.

Process Description

Cooper receives (SN-59) dry materials, such as carbon black, and liquid raw materials in both bulk and packaged forms. These materials are stored either in the plant or in the bulk storage facilities at the south end of the plant (SN-59). Raw materials which include dry ingredients, carbon black, natural rubber, synthetic rubber, and process oils, are formulated and mixed in seven mixers (GR-01). Dry ingredients, other than carbon black, are individually weighed to specified formulations and batched in plastic bags in the centralized compounding area (SN-07) and then transported to the mixers.

The rubber mixing process includes two-steps: master mixing and final mixing. The master mixers are equipped with extruders that produce small rubber pellets. The pellets are coated with a de-tackifier and cooled with air (GR-02). Later, the pellets are transported to the final mixer with additional ingredients for final mixing.

Carbon black and other dry ingredients generate dust at the opening to the mixer throat. Individual roof mounted dust collectors are ducted to the mixers and control dust exiting the mixers.

After the rubber is final mixed and layered into sheet form onto steel skids, it is transported to cold feed extruders or to rubber mills (SN-108). The rubber is broken down further on the mills for presentation to various calenders (SN-110) and other extruders (SN-109).

The four-roll calender laminates fabric between thin sheets of rubber for tire belt and body ply production. The fabric material has been pre-treated with a latex dip solution to promote adhesion between the rubber and fabric.

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Some of the calendered material is routed to the pre-cure treatment system. The pre-cure process is in line with the calender (SN-56). The pre-cure system uses two electron beam accelerators to irradiate tire components and initiate the rubber curing process. Electrons are accelerated by means of electromagnetic fields and are directed to uncured tire components. Electrons moving toward the tire components encounter oxygen molecules in the air. When the electrons strike the oxygen molecules, some of the molecules are split into single oxygen atoms. The single oxygen atoms will re-attach to existing diatomic molecules to form ozone (O₃) if other single oxygen atoms are unavailable.

Creeled steel material feeds into a separate calender. After calendering, the material is rolled up on steel shells and transported to cord storage areas.

The twin two-roll calender laminates thin sheets of rubber for inner liner and other miscellaneous tire components, which are transported to the Tire Building Department.

The fabric cutters processes rolls of calendered tire belt and ply material into narrower rolls of material cut at a specified angle, spliced, and wound up on reels. These reels are then transported to the Tire Building Department.

The tread tubers extrude tread rubber, which is then cut to specified lengths and marked with an identifying code at the tread markers (GR-08). After the treads are cut to length, the exposed ends are sprayed with a solvent-based rubber cement by an automatic tread end cementer (GR-03). Cement is applied manually by brush when the automatic cementers are not operating. Next, the treads are placed in trays on a tread truck and transported to the Tire Building Department.

Sidewall lines extrude black and white sidewall components. The sidewall package is rolled up on reels and is transported to the Tire Building Department.

Bead room equipment processes wire and extruded rubber into circular tire beads. The beads are then transported to the Tire Building Department.

All components from the mill room, bead room, and fabric preparation area are manually brought to the Tire Building Department for assembly. The components are assembled in specified sequence on tire building machines (SN-67).

Most radial tires are assembled in two stages. The radial "carcass" is assembled on a 1st stage tire-building machine. The carcass is then transported to the 2nd stage tire building machines. After completing the 2nd stage construction, the "green" tires are transported to the radial green tire spray booths. Some tires are assembled on a single machine.

All green tires are routed to spray booths. The green tire receives a coating of water-based lubricant on the inside and outside surfaces of the tire (GR-04). The sprayed tires are then sorted in portable racks of common tires and are transported to green tire storage areas.

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Green tires are moved from storage areas to the curing presses where they undergo controlled temperature and pressure vulcanization (curing) (SN-111).

Curing bladders are treated with a lubricant prior to installation in the curing process. In addition, some curing molds are lubricated between curing cycles. The curing molds periodically become fouled and require cleaning in a mold cleaner (SN-95 and SN-112).

Cured tires are inspected, and the white sidewall (WSW) tires are routed to various automatic WSW buffers (GR-06). WSW tires must be buffed to remove the black rubber veneer coating over the sidewall. The dust from this operation is collected by wet-type dust collectors.

After WSW buffing, these tires merge with the black sidewall (BSW) tires and are routed to inspectors who visually inspect for defects, make necessary repairs (SN-68), and then route the tires to various sorting conveyors. Some tires are routed to the Tire Reclass Area (SN-106).

After inspection, the tires are sent to the uniformity machines. If specified uniformity force values are not met, the tire shoulder and/or tread area is ground (GR-05). The grinding "dust" is captured by cyclone type dust collectors, one for each uniformity machine. Ground tires are further cleaned at the Uniformity Grind Cleaning Area (SN-105).

After uniformity testing, the tires are sent to the WSW protective painters (SN-33 through SN-36 and SN-131) where the white sidewalls are painted with a water-based protective paint, dried with radiant heaters on a drying conveyor, and routed to the automatic balancers where they are checked for balance.

After leaving the automatic balancers, tires are conveyed to the sort and label area where they are routed to various sort lines, labeled, and loaded onto cart pallets. The pallets are stretch wrapped and then sent to the warehouse.

Cooper also operates three boilers that provide building heat and steam for the processes (SN-53, SN-55, and SN-89). The boilers are equipped to burn either natural gas or No. 2 Low Sulfur Fuel Oil with natural gas being the primary fuel.

Regulations

The following table contains the regulations applicable to this permit.

Regulations
Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code, Regulation 18, effective June 18, 2010
Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control, Regulation 19, effective July 9, 2012
Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program, Regulation 26, effective July 9, 2012

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Regulations
40 CFR Part 60, NSPS, Subpart BBB – <i>Standards of Performance for the Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry</i>
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart XXXX – <i>National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP),– Rubber Tire Manufacturing</i>
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc – <i>Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units</i>

Emission Summary

The following table is a summary of emissions from the facility. This table, in itself, is not an enforceable condition of the permit.

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
Total Allowable Emissions		PM	20.9	47.7
		PM ₁₀	20.9	47.7
		SO ₂	63.3	125.5
		VOC	169.7	249.0
		CO	26.0	84.6
		NO _x	31.4	108.2
		Lead Compounds	8.07E-03	0.04
Total Allowable HAP Emissions (included in VOC or PM ₁₀ except for Methylene Chloride and Tetrachloroethene)		1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.02	00.05
		1,1-Dichloroethene	0.08	0.25
		1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	0.03	0.10
		1,3-Butadiene	0.06	0.19
		4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	4.05	14.77
		Acetophenone	0.24	0.85
		Acrolein	0.05	0.17
		Aniline	0.86	2.79
		Arsenic Compounds	6.83E-04	1.74E-03
		Benzene	0.08	0.24
		Beryllium Compounds	5.13E-04	0.01
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.17	0.56
		Cadmium Compounds	1.01E-03	2.98E-03
		Carbon Disulfide	1.94	7.10
		Carbonyl Sulfide	0.21	0.72
		Ethyl Acrylate	0.02	0.03
		Ethylbenzene	1.34	4.90
		Formaldehyde	0.04	0.14
		Glycol Ethers	0.68	2.27
		Hexachlorobutadiene	0.03	0.10
		Hexane	1.09	4.22
		Hydroquinone	0.05	0.19
		Isooctane	0.15	0.55
		Mercury Compounds	5.12E-04	1.36E-03
		Methanol	0.01	0.01
		Methylene Chloride	1.46	5.36

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EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
Total Allowable HAP Emissions (included in VOC or PM ₁₀ except for Methylene Chloride and Tetrachloroethene) Cont'd		Phenol	0.07	0.28
		Selenium Compounds	2.56E-03	6.17E-03
		Styrene	0.68	2.44
		Tetrachloroethene	0.41	1.47
		Toluene	2.46	9.08
		Xylene	4.03	14.78
GR-01	Mixing (SN-01 through SN-06, SN-51, SN-123) Baghouse	PM	1.2	4.5
		PM ₁₀	1.2	4.5
		VOC	15.5	*
		1,1-Dichloroethene	0.04	0.12
		1,3-Butadiene	0.013	0.05
		4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	1.84	6.74
		Acetophenone	0.005	0.02
		Aniline	0.03	0.11
		Benzene	0.007	0.03
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.01	0.04
		Cadmium Compounds	0.0002	0.0006
		Carbon Disulfide	0.23	0.84
		Carbonyl Sulfide	0.10	0.35
		Ethylbenzene	0.02	0.05
		Hexane	0.10	0.34
		Hydroquinone	0.05	0.18
		Isooctane	0.05	0.17
		Lead Compounds	0.0002	0.0008
		Methylene Chloride	0.15	0.55
		Phenol	0.003	0.01
		Styrene	0.26	0.94
		Tetrachloroethene	0.25	0.9
		Toluene	0.13	0.46
		Xylene	0.10	0.36
GR-02	Pellet Coolers (SN-40, SN-52, SN 61) Fabric Filters	PM	1.2	4.4
		PM ₁₀	1.2	4.4
GR-03	Tread End Cementers (SN-08, SN-09, SN-115)	PM	0.6	1.3
		PM ₁₀	0.6	1.3
		VOC	69.2	*
GR-04	Radial Green Tire Spray Booths (SN-14 through SN-19, SN-124, SN-132)	PM	6.3	12.8
		PM ₁₀	6.3	12.8
		VOC	18.5	*
GR-05	Tire Uniformity Machines & Cleaning Area (SN-20 through SN-28, SN-43 through SN-46, SN-78, SN-79, SN-82 through SN-86, SN-105, SN-119, SN-120, SN-122, SN-125, SN-126, SN-127)	PM	2.2	4.5
		PM ₁₀	2.2	4.5
		VOC	0.9	*
		1,3-Butadiene	1.25E-03	2.55E-03
		Acetophenone	1.76E-04	3.58E-04
		Aniline	0.03	0.05
		Benzene	6.94E-04	1.41E-03

Cooper Tire & Rubber Company
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EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
GR-05 Cont'd	Tire Uniformity Machines & Cleaning Area (SN-20 through SN-28, SN-43 through SN-46, SN-78, SN-79, SN- 82 through SN-86, SN-105, SN- 119, SN-120, SN-122, SN-125, SN-126, SN-127)	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	1.44E-03	2.93E-03
		Cadmium Compounds	3.90E-05	7.80E-05
		Carbon Disulfide	9.96E-04	2.02E-03
		Ethylbenzene	2.98E-03	0.08
		Hexane	6.46E-03	0.16
		Isooctane	6.00E-03	0.15
		Lead Compounds	8.11E-04	1.98E-02
		Methylene Chloride	1.45E-03	0.04
		Phenol	8.23E-04	2.01E-02
		Styrene	8.85E-04	2.16E-02
		Toluene	9.73E-03	0.24
		Xylene	2.63E-03	0.07
GR-06	White Sidewall Buffers (SN-29 through SN-32, SN-47, SN-48, SN-69 through SN-71, SN-80, SN-96 through SN-103)	PM	2.9	5.8
		PM ₁₀	2.9	5.8
		VOC	5.7	*
		1,3-Butadiene	8.52E-03	0.02
		Acetophenone	1.20E-03	2.44E-03
		Aniline	0.15	0.30
		Benzene	4.72E-03	9.59E-03
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	9.81E-03	0.02
		Cadmium Compounds	2.62E-04	5.33E-04
		Carbon Disulfide	6.77E-03	0.02
		Ethylbenzene	0.03	0.05
		Hexane	0.05	0.09
		Isooctane	0.05	0.09
		Lead Compounds	5.52E-03	0.02
		Methylene Chloride	9.83E-03	0.02
		Phenol	5.59E-03	0.02
		Styrene	6.02E-03	0.02
		Toluene	0.07	0.14
		Xylene	0.02	0.04
GR-08	Tread Markers (SN-65, SN-66, SN-116, SN-117, SN-130)	VOC	2.4	*
		Glycol Ethers	0.41	1.10
SN-07	Centralized Compounding	PM	0.1	0.3
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.3
SN-53	Boiler #1 36.0 MMBtu/hr Natural Gas or Fuel Oil Fired	PM	0.6	1.9
		PM ₁₀	0.6	1.9
		SO ₂	11.3	29.7
		VOC	0.2	0.9
		CO	2.9	12.7
		NO _x	5.3	22.4
		Arsenic Compounds	6.83E-04	1.74E-03
		Benzene	4.17E-04	1.83E-03
		Beryllium Compounds	5.13E-04	1.24E-03
		Cadmium Compounds	5.12E-04	1.76E-03
		Ethylbenzene	7.76E-05	1.90E-04
		Formaldehyde	0.04	0.14

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EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
SN-53 Cont'd	Boiler #1 36.0 MMBtu/hr Natural Gas or Fuel Oil Fired	Hexane	0.36	1.57
		Lead Compounds	1.54E-03	3.93E-03
		Mercury Compounds	5.12E-04	1.36E-03
		Selenium Compounds	2.56E-03	6.17E-03
		Toluene	7.56E-03	0.02
		Xylene	1.33E-04	3.20E-04
SN-55	Boiler #3 72.0 MMBtu/hr Natural Gas or Fuel Oil Fired	PM	1.1	3.7
		PM ₁₀	1.1	3.7
		SO ₂	22.6	59.3
		VOC	0.4	1.8
		CO	5.8	25.4
		NO _x	10.6	44.8
		Arsenic Compounds **	6.83E-04	1.74E-03
		Benzene **	4.17E-04	1.83E-03
		Beryllium Compounds **	5.13E-04	1.24E-03
		Cadmium Compounds **	5.12E-04	1.76E-03
		Ethylbenzene **	7.76E-05	1.90E-04
		Formaldehyde **	0.04	0.14
		Hexane **	0.36	1.57
		Lead Compounds **	1.54E-03	3.93E-03
		Mercury Compounds **	5.12E-04	1.36E-03
		Selenium Compounds **	2.56E-03	6.17E-03
		Toluene **	7.56E-03	0.02
		Xylene **	1.33E-04	3.20E-04
SN-59	Carbon Black Unloading/ Distribution System	PM	0.5	0.4
		PM ₁₀	0.5	0.4
SN-67	Tire Building Area	VOC	3.8	*
SN-68 and SN-106	Tire Inspection/Repair Area	VOC	1.0	*
		Ethyl Acrylate	0.02	0.03
		Methanol	0.01	0.01
		Styrene	0.01	0.02
SN-89	Boiler #4 99.7 MMBtu/hr Natural Gas or Fuel Oil Fired	PM	4.2	8.1
		PM ₁₀	4.2	8.1
		SO ₂	29.4	36.5
		VOC	1.0	4.2
		CO	17.3	46.5
		NO _x	15.5	41.0
		Arsenic Compounds **	6.83E-04	1.74E-03
		Benzene **	4.17E-04	1.83E-03
		Beryllium Compounds **	5.13E-04	1.24E-03
		Cadmium Compounds **	5.12E-04	1.76E-03
		Ethylbenzene **	7.76E-05	1.90E-04
		Formaldehyde **	0.04	0.14
		Hexane **	0.36	1.57

Cooper Tire & Rubber Company
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EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
SN-89 Cont'd	Boiler #4 99.7 MMBtu/hr Natural Gas or Fuel Oil Fired	Lead Compounds **	1.54E-03	3.93E-03
		Mercury Compounds **	5.12E-04	1.36E-03
		Selenium Compounds **	2.56E-03	6.17E-03
		Toluene **	7.56E-03	0.02
		Xylene **	1.33E-04	3.20E-04
SN-108	Rubber Milling	VOC	23.8	*
		4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	0.67	2.45
		Acetophenone	0.002	0.006
		Aniline	0.15	0.54
		Benzene	0.003	0.009
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.005	0.02
		Carbon Disulfide	0.083	0.31
		Carbonyl Sulfide	0.04	0.13
		Ethylbenzene	0.006	0.02
		Hexane	0.03	0.12
		Isooctane	0.004	0.013
		Methylene Chloride	0.05	0.20
		Phenol	0.002	0.007
		Styrene	0.09	0.34
		Tetrachloroethene	0.004	0.013
		Toluene	0.014	0.05
		Xylene	0.05	0.17
SN-109	Rubber Extruding	VOC	1.2	*
		1,3-Butadiene	0.03	0.11
		4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	0.33	1.22
		Acetophenone	0.20	0.73
		Acrolein	0.02	0.07
		Aniline	0.03	0.11
		Benzene	0.02	0.06
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.01	0.043
		Carbon Disulfide	0.02	0.06
		Ethylbenzene	0.005	0.02
		Hexane	0.04	0.13
		Isooctane	0.03	0.09
		Methylene Chloride	0.79	2.90
		Phenol	0.02	0.07
		Styrene	0.04	0.16
		Tetrachloroethene	0.13	0.50
		Toluene	0.60	2.04
		Xylene	0.04	0.13
SN-110	Rubber Calendering	VOC	1.4	*
		4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	0.02	0.06
		Acetophenone	0.02	0.05
		Acrolein	1.88E-03	6.88E-03
		Aniline	2.27E-03	8.30E-03
		Benzene	1.09E-03	4.00E-03
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.02	0.07
		Carbon Disulfide	0.06	0.22
		Ethylbenzene	3.76E-03	0.02

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Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
SN-110 Cont'd	Rubber Calendering	Hexane	0.02	0.05
		Hydroquinone	8.96E-04	3.29E-03
		Isooctane	6.45E-03	0.03
		Methylene Chloride	1.13E-03	4.15E-03
		Phenol	3.57E-03	0.02
		Styrene	0.02	0.05
		Toluene	0.10	0.35
		Xylene	0.02	0.06
SN-111	Tire Curing	VOC	20.2	*
		1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.02	0.05
		1,1-Dichloroethene	0.04	0.13
		1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	0.03	0.10
		4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	1.18	4.30
		Acetophenone	8.98E-03	0.04
		Acrolein	0.03	0.09
		Aniline	0.46	1.67
		Benzene	0.04	0.12
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.10	0.36
		Carbon Disulfide	1.54	5.64
		Carbonyl Sulfide	0.07	0.24
		Ethylbenzene	1.27	4.65
		Hexachlorobutadiene	0.03	0.10
		Hexane	0.48	1.76
		Methylene Chloride	0.45	1.64
		Phenol	0.04	0.13
		Styrene	0.24	0.88
		Tetrachloroethene	0.02	0.05
		Toluene	1.55	5.69
		Xylene	3.78	13.85
SN-121	Miscellaneous Plantwide Use of Volatile Materials	VOC	4.5	*
		Glycol Ethers	0.27	1.17
		Toluene	0.02	0.09
		Xylene	0.02	0.09

* The facility has a plantwide VOC limit of 249.0 tpy.

** Total HAP emission for the three boilers (SN-53, SN-55, and SN-89)

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SECTION III: PERMIT HISTORY

Permit 957-A was issued on September 7, 1989. This was the first air permit issued to the facility. The facility has been in operation since 1964.

Permit 957-AR-1 was issued to Cooper on April 9, 1990. This modification established emission values for VOC in the buffer painters (SN-33 through SN-39, SN-49, and SN-50) and increased the VOC emissions for the outside paint per tire in the Green Tire Spray Booths (SN-14, SN-18, and SN 19).

Permit 957-AR-2 was issued to Cooper on July 15, 1991. This modification replaced the existing dust collector for Mixer #1 (SN-01) with a Jet-Aire bag filter. Cooper also added eight additional holding bins to support an increase in operating rates for the Centralized Compounding System (SN-07), a pre-cure system (SN-56a and SN-56b), two 30,000 gallon No. 2 fuel oil tanks (SN-57 and SN-58), and nineteen previously unpermitted, but installed, sources (SN-59 through SN-77). This permit removed the No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6 Tuber Cementers (SN-10 through SN-12), the No. 1 Bias Green Tire Spray Booth, and a 12,000 barrel tank (SN-41). Cooper recalculated, using new data, the emission rates and throughput rates to give a net result of a 1,111 TPY reduction in VOC and a 13.6 TPY increase in particulates.

Permit 957-AR-3 was issued on February 25, 1992. This modification relocated SN-44 through SN-50, replaced the No. 1 Tread End Cementer (SN-08) with a like-kind replacement that is subject to New Source Performance Standard Subpart BBB, installed an additional white sidewall buffer protective painter exhaust/filter system, and replaced the No. 5 Mixer Dust Collector. This modification also installed two new tire uniformity machines (SN-78 and SN-79), installed a new sidewall buffer (SN-80), installed a new buffer protective painter (SN-81), and replaced the existing white sidewall dust collectors (SN-47 and SN-48) with a newer larger dust collector. Total increases were 0.9 TPY of particulates and 0.3 TPY of VOC.

Permit 957-AR-4 was issued on April 27, 1994. This modification changed the opacity limits for SN-61, SN-63, SN-64A, SN-64B, SN-64C, SN-69, SN-70, and SN-71. It also added dust blow-offs for all of the tire uniformity machines (SN-20 through SN-28, SN-43 through SN-46, SN-78, and SN-79). The SO₂ emissions from the boilers while using No. 2 fuel oil were increased to rectify an error made in 957-A. This modification added two insignificant cementing operations, replaced the No. 2 Tread End Cementer (SN-09) with a like kind, and exchanged the source numbers on SN-18 and SN-19. Permitted limits were increased on SN-14 through SN-28, SN 40, SN-78 and SN-79. Three new tire uniformity machines (SN-82, SN-83, and SN-84) were added. A like-kind replacement of the No. 1 and No. 2 tread markers (SN-65 and SN-66) was performed.

Permit 957-AR-5 was issued to Cooper on August 16, 1994. This modification allowed for installation of four new Tire Uniformity Machines (SN-85 through SN-88), replacement of an exhaust fan on the No. 7 pellet cooler (SN-52), replacement of the exhaust fan on the 4 Roll Calender Oven (SN-64B), renovations to the exhaust system from existing laboratory equipment,

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and minor corrections to 957-AR-4. This resulted in a increase of 2.4 TPY of particulates, 2.6 TPY of SO₂, 3.5 TPY of VOC, 0.9 TPY of CO, and a decrease of 0.5 TPY of NO_x.

Permit 957-AR-6, issued on October 17, 1994, allowed the installation of a 90,000 pound per hour steam generating boiler (SN-89). Heat input capacity of the boiler is 119 MMBTU/hr and, therefore, the unit is subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Db. Natural gas is the primary fuel for the boiler, however No. 2 fuel oil will be used as an alternate and emergency fuel.

Permit 957-AR-7 was a minor modification issued on May 2, 1995. This modification allowed for replacement of rotors in SN-01 and SN-04, moving the No. 3 and No. 5 Green Tire Spray Booths (SN-16 and SN-19), and replacing the No. 1 and No. 4 Pellet Coolers (SN-40 and SN 61). It also added three new 10,000 gallons storage tanks (SN-90), a mobile vacuum unit (SN 91), the No. 1 and No. 2 Bladder Spray Booths (SN-92 and SN-93), a Mold Lube (SN 94), and a Mold Cleaner (SN-95). Total permitted increases resulting from 957-AR-7 were 1.6 tons per year of PM₁₀ and 2.8 tons per year of VOCs.

Permit 957-AR-8, issued on November 27, 1995, allowed the replacement of the existing radial green tire spray booth with a new, similar radial green tire spray booth. Cooper Tire reduced the bead dip usage at the bead dip tank and reduced permitted limits on bead dip usage in this modification. Finally, Cooper removed Boiler No. 2 (SN-54) and the emissions associated with the boiler. In addition, this permit assigned emissions limits in pounds per hour and tons per year to sources that were previously permitted in gr/tire/month which is the means of measuring compliance with the applicable NSPS Subpart. A Specific Condition to address NSPS compliance was added to the permit along with other conditions to ensure compliance with proposed emissions rates. Total permitted decreases resulting from 957-AR-8 were 0.2 tons per year PM₁₀, 135.1 tons per year VOC, 27.5 tons per year SO₂, 22.3 tons per year NO_x, and 5.7 tons per year CO.

Permit 957-AR-9 was issued to Cooper on September 20, 1996. This modification allowed for relocation and replacement of the dust collectors on the Tire Uniformity Machines and three White Sidewall Buffers (SN-47, SN-48, and SN-80). It allowed for installation of nine and removed seven White Sidewall Buffers. It also allowed for installation of four and removed ten Sidewall Protective Painters. It allowed installation of a new Grind Cleaning Area (SN-105), fans and dust filter in the Inspection Area (SN-68), and a new dust collector in the Tire Reclass Area (SN-106). It also allowed for replacement of a Radial Green Tire Spray Booth (SN-17) with a new NSPS subject model. Finally, this permit updated emission factors.

Permit 957-AOP-R0, which was the first operating permit for Cooper under Regulation #26, was issued on May 17, 1999. This permit allowed for installation of a new tread line to replace an existing tread line to allow for a higher production rate, while lowering VOC emissions from the old tread line and also replacement of two of the sidewall component lines. Other emissions changed by using updated emission factors and increasing throughput limits.

Permit 957-AOP-R1 was a modification which allowed for the installation of a new tread line, the #2CF Tread Line and Tread End Cementer (SN-118 grouped in GR-03), the replacement of

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two existing radial green tire spray booths with new booths (GR-04), the installation of two new tire uniformity machines (GR 05), the installation of a number of new tire curing presses (SN-111), a change in emission factors for cements and solvents, a change in solvent usage amount, and an increase in rubber throughput associated with a change in the hours of operation at the facility.

The increases in emissions from this modification were because of the addition of new equipment, changes in solvents through approved unrelated minor modifications, and an increase in rubber throughput because of a change in the hours of operation at this facility. The rubber throughput increased from 166,347 tons per year to 262,800 tons per year. The throughput was established in Permit 957-AOP-R0 for existing equipment and was not a New Source Review permit limit. This modification allowed the facility to operate continuously. The change in hours of operation resulted in an increase of VOC emissions by 74 tons per year. This facility has never had production limits for New Source Review purposes. The plant production capacity was limited by the number of curing presses in the plant. The 13 press expansion did result in an increase in VOC emission of 32.6 tons per year. Therefore, the facility modification was not subject to PSD regulations.

Permit 957-AOP-R2 was a minor modification which allowed the facility to improve the particulate dust collection and ventilation systems for Mixing (GR-01) and Pellet Coolers (GR-02). The improvements were made by re-sizing the ductwork and hoods, increasing air flow for the existing dust collectors on Mixer #7 (SN-51) and Pellet Coolers #1, #4, and #7 (SN-40, SN-52, and SN-61, respectively), and installing one additional dust collector at each of the Mixers #1 through #6 (SN-01 through SN-06). The changes to the particulate dust collection and ventilation systems did not result in an increase of permitted emissions.

Permit 957-AOP-R3, issued on September 10, 2003, was a minor modification that increased the permitted emission rates of VOC from SN-109. The increase was attributed to the use of a new rubber compound, known as Compound 6a, which was used in producing silica-based tire tread components. This modification resulted in an emissions increase of 7.7 tpy of VOC.

Permit 957-AOP-R4, issued on February 1, 2006, included the Title V renewal, a permit modification to create a plantwide VOC emission limit of 249 tpy, a plantwide PM/PM₁₀ limit of 92 tpy based on hourly maximum emissions of 19.3 lb/hr, plantwide limits for HAPs, a modification to add Mixer #8 (SN-123) to GR-01, minor modifications to allow the installation of 16 additional curing presses to the Tire Curing Operation (SN-111) (however only 15 were installed), a minor modification to allow the addition of one uniformity optimizer (TUO, SN-122) to the Tire Uniformity Machines and Cleaning Area (GR-05), and minor modifications to allow the replacement of 25 curing ovens at SN-111.

The annual permitted emissions increased by 40.7 tons of PM/PM₁₀ and decreased by 227 tons of VOC due to the plantwide limits for VOC and PM. The annual permitted NO_x emissions decreased by 10 tons due to the removal of GR-07. Combined HAP emissions decreased more than 40 tons per year due to Cooper switching from HAP containing solvents and paints to HAP-free materials.

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Permit 957-AOP-R5, issued on April 26, 2006, was a modification that allowed Cooper to replace 40 old curing presses contained in the Tire Curing Operation, SN-111, with 40 newer presses and to install 2 new extruders in the Rubber Extrusion Operations at SN-109. The curing press replacement and the new extruders did not result in an increase in permitted emissions. In addition to the requested modifications, the plantwide emission rates limited through Plantwide 15 were corrected to match the numbers provided in the application for Permit 957-AOP-R4.

Permit 957-AOP-R6, issued on June 4, 2007, was a revision to Cooper's air permit which incorporated two minor modifications and a significant modification at the facility. In addition, Cooper requested several changes to emissions limits and throughputs during the comment period. The changes resulted in a lower fuel oil through put, thus lowering emissions and the addition of source specific throughput limits. The changes during the comment period did not relax any existing recordkeeping or throughput requirements.

The first minor modification allowed the replacement the existing fabric filter dust collector with a new wet scrubber at the Pellet Coolers (GR-02). The proposed modification has potential emissions of 5.3 tpy of PM₁₀ which was below the minor modification threshold limit.

The second minor modification allowed the installation of an additional spray booth (SN-122) in the Green Tire Spray Booth Operations at GR-04. This booth is primarily utilized for light duty and sport truck tires. This booth also acts as a back-up to the other booths when they are shut down for preventive maintenance. This modification has potential emissions of 7.35 tpy of VOC and 2.3 tpy of PM/PM₁₀; however, there is not an increase in previously permitted VOC or PM/PM₁₀ emissions due to this modification.

Lastly, the significant modification allowed Cooper to de-rate Boiler #4 (SN-89). The boiler was previously permitted as having a maximum heat input capacity of 118 MMBtu/hr; however, the actual heat rating is 108 MMBtu/hr while burning natural gas and 103.7 MMBtu/hr while burning low sulfur fuel oil. With this modification Cooper reduced the heat input rating from 103.7 MMBTU/hr to 95 MMBtu/hr while burning Fuel Oil No. 2. The boiler retained the capacity of 108 MMBtu/hr for burning natural gas. The oil train valve trim was modified to limit the flow of fuel oil to the burner. The oil flow meter and air flow control was re-calibrated to the new pressure settings and control valve specifications. The boiler is subject to portions of 40 CFR Subpart Db when firing natural gas and subject to Subpart Dc when firing No. 2 Fuel Oil.

As a result of the described modifications, updated AP-42 emission factors and calculation corrections made during the comment period, the overall annual permitted emissions decreased 3.2 tons of SO₂ and 38 tons PM/PM₁₀ and increased 6.4 tons of CO and 9.9 of NO_x.

Permit No. 957-AOP-R7, issued on February 20, 2008, reduced the heat input rating on Boiler #4 (SN-89) from 108 MMBTU/hr to less than 100 MMBTU/hr when burning natural gas as fuel. Cooper de-rated the boiler to a total capacity of less than 100 MMBtu/hr for all fuels such that Cooper will no longer be subject to the standards of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db.

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The Rubber Milling (SN-108) and Rubber Calendering (SN-110) were classified as sources in the permit as opposed to insignificant activities. The sources were re-classified based on the amount of emissions which could potentially result from these activities.

As a result of the Boiler de-rating modification, the overall annual permitted emissions decreased by 0.3 tons of PM/PM₁₀, 1.7 tons of SO₂, 1.7 tons of CO, and 1.6 of NO_x. As a result of the re-classification of SN-108 and SN-110 as significant sources the overall HAP emissions increased by 5.76 tons per year.

Permit No. 957-AOP-R8 was issued on October 1, 2009. Cooper submitted two minor modification requests. The following changes were requested:

Modification #1

Cooper requested permission to install the equipment listed below.

Group Number	Source Number	Quantity	Description
04	124	1	Radial Green Tire Spray Booth
05	125-127	3	Tire Uniformity Optimizers
06	128, 129	2	White Sidewall Buffers
08	130	1 set	#2 Cold Feed Tread Markers
-	68,106	3	Tire Inspection / Repair Machines
-	109	10	Additional & Replacement Extrusion Lines in Rubber Extruding
-	111	29	Additional & Replacement Curing Presses in Tire Curing
-	131	1	New White Sidewall Protective Primer (Insignificant Activity)

The total emission increase associated with this project is 26.9 tpy VOC, 0.8 tpy PM/PM₁₀, and 0.005 tpy Lead (Pb). Cooper also requested a revision to the permitted PM/PM₁₀ emission limits to GR-03, GR-04, GR-05, and GR-06. The permit limits for those sources were based on an annual tire production rate of approximately 20 million tires whereas the facility as whole is limited to 17 million tires. Accordingly, permitted PM/PM₁₀ emission limits were lowered by 3.6 tpy.

Modification #2

Cooper requested permission to install an additional truck radial green tire spray booth SN-132 at GR-04. The total emission increase associated with SN-132 is 3.5 tpy VOC and 1.2 tpy PM/PM₁₀. Cooper requested the permit be modified for solvent change that affected Tire Building Area (SN-67), Tire Inspection/Repair and Reclass Area (SN-68 and SN-106), and Miscellaneous Plant-wide Use of Volatile Materials (SN-121). The maximum VOC content

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increased to 6.26 lb/gal to reflect the switch to the replacement solvent. VOC emissions associated with the solvent increased by 0.3 tpy.

The total emission increases associated from both modifications are 30.7 tpy VOC, 2.0 tpy PM/PM₁₀, and 0.005 tpy Pb.

Permit 957-AOP-R9, issued on March 15, 2009, renewed the Title V Operating Air Permit for Cooper and incorporated a minor modification to allow the use of a repair paint with a higher VOC content. PM/PM₁₀ limits decreased by 0.3 tpy and individual HAP limits were revised due to differences in rounding methods between permit revisions. The maximum increase in potential VOC emissions due to the change in coatings was 0.13 tpy. Cooper did not request to increase the plantwide VOC limit of 249.0 tpy.

Permit 957-AOP-R10 was issued on September 8, 2011 to expand the rubber mixing operation at GR-01 in order to allow the facility to mix certain types of rubber compounds that were previously imported. The expansion was accomplished by installing two new mixers and extrusion lines and upgrading two existing mixers. The annual emission limits at rubber mixing (GR-01), rubber milling (SN-108), and rubber extrusion (SN-109) were revised based on rubber production limit in Specific Condition #4 of the permit. Overall, the permitted PM/PM₁₀ emission limits decreased by 0.8 tpy.

SECTION IV: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

GR-01
(SN-01 through SN-06, SN-51, SN-133, and SN-134)
Mixing

Source Description

The Mixing Group includes No. 1 Mixer through No. 9 Mixer (SN-01 through SN-06, SN-51, SN-133, and SN-134). Natural and synthetic rubber, carbon black, process oil, curing agents, and other dry ingredients are combined in these mixers to form the different rubber compounds used in the plant. The mixers are each equipped with fabric filter dust collectors. The emissions from the mixers are bubbled together as one set of emission rates.

Emissions from the Mixing Group include various hazardous air pollutants. The Rubber Manufacturers Association has determined emission factors for all of the emitted HAPs. The significance of each HAP was determined by multiplying the calculated hourly emission rate by 4.38 (8,760 hours per year divided by 2000 pounds per ton) and comparing that value with the relative toxicity. The significant emissions were then evaluated according to the Department's Non-Criteria Pollutant Strategy. HAP emissions are permitted on a plantwide basis.

The VOC emissions from GR-01 are based on stack test data from Cooper's Findlay, Ohio tire manufacturing plant.

Specific Conditions

1. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through Specific Condition #4 and Plantwide Conditions #10 through #12 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq.*, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	1.2	4.5
VOC	15.5	*

*Plantwide limit, see Plantwide Condition #10.

2. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through Specific Condition #4 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	1.2	4.5
1,1-Dichloroethene	0.04	0.12
1,3-Butadiene	0.013	0.05

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Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	1.84	6.74
Acetophenone	0.005	0.02
Aniline	0.03	0.11
Benzene	0.007	0.03
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.01	0.04
Cadmium Compounds	0.0002	0.0006
Carbon Disulfide	0.23	0.84
Carbonyl Sulfide	0.10	0.35
Ethylbenzene	0.02	0.05
Hexane	0.10	0.34
Hydroquinone	0.05	0.18
Isooctane	0.05	0.17
Lead Compounds	0.0002	0.0008
Methylene Chloride	0.15	0.55
Phenol	0.003	0.01
Styrene	0.26	0.94
Tetrachloroethene	0.25	0.90
Toluene	0.13	0.46
Xylene	0.10	0.36

3. The permittee shall not exceed 20% opacity from GR-01 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by Plantwide Condition #8. [Regulation 19, §19.503 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
4. The permittee shall not mix or process in excess of 220,000 tons of final rubber and no more than 4,000 tons of silica ingredient from GR-01, SN-109, and SN-111 during any consecutive twelve month period. [Regulation 19, §19.501 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]
5. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limits set in Specific Condition #4. These records may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Records shall be updated on a monthly basis, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request. An annual 12-month rolling total and each month's individual data shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with General Provision #7. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]

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GR-02
(SN-40, SN-52, SN-61)
Pellet Coolers

Source Description

The Pellet Cooler Group includes the #1, #4, and #7 Pellet Coolers (SN-40, SN-61, and SN-52). The rubber from several of the master mixers (Mixers #1, #4, and #7) is extruded into rubber pellets. These pellets are then dipped in a clay, water-based solution to detackify the pellets. The hot rubber pellets are conveyed to the pellet cooler where they are cooled.

Specific Conditions

6. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through Specific Condition #4 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq.* and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	1.2	4.4

7. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through Specific Condition #4 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	1.2	4.4

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GR-03
(SN-08, SN-09, and SN-115)
Tread End Cementers

Source Description

This group includes #1, #2, and #3 Tread End Cementers (SN-08, SN-09, and SN-115). All extruded tread that meet specifications receive an application of tread end cement on the tread ends. Each tread line station is equipped with a manual and automatic tread end cement station. However, only one station is operated at a time. The automatic station consists of a spray booth, which exhausts to the atmosphere. The manual station consists of an operator manually brushing the cement on the tread ends. This group is subject to New Source Performance Standards, Subpart BBB-*Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry*.

Specific Conditions

8. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through Specific Conditions #11 and #13, Plantwide Conditions #10 through #12, and equipment limitations. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq.* and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	0.6	1.3
VOC	69.2	*

*Plantwide limit, see Plantwide Condition #10.

9. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through Specific Conditions #11 and #13 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	0.6	1.3

10. The permittee shall not exceed 20% opacity from GR-03 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by Plantwide Condition #8. [Regulation 19, §19.503 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
11. The permittee shall not process in excess of 17,000,000 treads or tires from GR-03, GR-04, GR-05, and GR-06 during any consecutive twelve month period. [Regulation 19, §19.501 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]
12. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition #11. These records may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Records shall be updated on a monthly basis, shall be kept on site, and shall be

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provided to Department personnel upon request. An annual 12-month rolling total and each month's individual data shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with General Provision #7. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]

13. The permittee shall not emit greater than 7.5 grams/tread/month of VOC at GR-03. Cooper has currently proposed and is permitted based on a limit more strict than 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BBB requires. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR 60 Subpart BBB]
14. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #13 and the NSPS standard. The records shall be updated on a monthly basis. These records shall be kept on site, provided to Department personnel upon request, and may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Each month's individual data shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with General Provision #7. [Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BBB]

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GR-04
(SN-14 through SN-19, 124, and 132)
Radial Green Tire Spray Booths

Source Description

This group includes Radial Green Tire Spray Booths #1 through #6, #8, and #9 (SN-14 through SN-19, SN-124, and 132, respectively). Each green tire or uncured tire receives a coating of green tire spray on the inside and outside. This group is subject to New Source Performance Standards, Subpart BBB-*Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry*.

Specific Conditions

15. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions #11, #18 and #20, Plantwide Conditions #10 through #12, and equipment limitations. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq.* and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	6.3	12.8
VOC	18.5	*

*Plantwide limit, see Plantwide Condition #10.

16. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions #11, #18, #20 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	6.3	12.8

17. The permittee shall not exceed 20% opacity from GR-04 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by Plantwide Condition #8. [Regulation 19, §19.503 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
18. The permittee shall not emit greater than 1.0 grams/tire/month of VOC from the Inside Paint at GR-04. Cooper has currently proposed and is permitted based on a limit more strict than this subpart requires. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BBB]
19. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #18 and the NSPS. The records shall be updated on a monthly basis. These records shall be kept on site, provided to Department personnel upon request, and may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Each month's individual data shall be

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submitted to the Department in accordance with General Provision #7. [Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BBB]

20. The permittee shall not emit greater than 1.0 grams/tire/month of VOC from the Outside Paint at GR-04. Cooper has currently proposed and is permitted based on a limit more strict than this subpart requires. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BBB]
21. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #20 and the NSPS. The records shall be updated on a monthly basis. These records shall be kept on site, provided to Department personnel upon request, and may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Each month's individual data shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with General Provision #7. [Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BBB]

GR-05
 (SN-20 through SN-28, SN-43 through SN-46, SN-78, SN-79,
 SN-82 through SN-86, SN-119, SN-120, SN-122, SN-125, and SN-126)
 Tire Uniformity Machines & Cleaning Area

Source Description

This group includes LTX and Passenger Tire Uniformity Optimizers (TUO) (SN-20 through SN-28, SN-43 through SN-46, SN-78, SN-79, SN-82 through SN-86, SN-119, SN-120, SN-122 SN-125, and SN-126) and the Grind Cleaning Area (SN-105). All tires enter the TUOs, however only those that do not meet specifications are ground.

Emissions from Tire Uniformity Machines & Cleaning Area include various hazardous air pollutants. The HAP emission rates are based on emissions factors developed by RMA which are included as draft factors in AP-42.

Specific Conditions

22. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition #11, Plantwide Conditions #10 through #12, and equipment limitations. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq.* and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	2.2	4.5
VOC	0.9	*

*Plantwide limit, see Plantwide Condition #10.

23. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition #11 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	2.2	4.5
1,3-Butadiene	1.25E-03	2.55E-03
Acetophenone	1.76E-04	3.58E-04
Aniline	0.03	0.05
Benzene	6.94E-04	1.41E-03
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	1.44E-03	2.93E-03
Cadmium Compounds	3.90E-05	7.80E-05
Carbon Disulfide	9.96E-04	2.02E-03
Ethylbenzene	2.98E-03	0.08
Hexane	6.46E-03	0.16
Isooctane	6.00E-03	0.15
Lead Compounds	8.11E-04	1.98E-02
Methylene Chloride	1.45E-03	0.04

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Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Phenol	8.23E-04	2.01E-02
Styrene	8.85E-04	2.16E-02
Toluene	9.73E-03	0.24
Xylene	2.63E-03	0.07

24. The permittee shall not exceed 20% opacity from GR-05 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by Plantwide Condition #8. [Regulation 19, §19.503 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

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GR-06
(SN-29 through SN-32, SN-47, SN-48, SN-69 through SN-71,
SN-80, SN-96 through SN-103)
White Sidewall Buffers

Source Description

This group includes White Sidewall Buffers #2 through #19 (SN-29 through SN-32, SN-47 through SN-48, SN-69 through SN-71, SN-80, SN-96 through SN-103). Tires that have white sidewalls enter the White Sidewall (WSW) Buffers where the rubber veneer coating that covers the white sidewall is ground off.

Emissions from the White Sidewall Buffers include various hazardous air pollutants. The Rubber Manufacturers Association has determined emission factors for all of the emitted HAPs.

Specific Conditions

25. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition #11, Plantwide Conditions #10 through #12 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq.* and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	2.9	5.8
VOC	5.7	*

*Plantwide limit, see Plantwide Condition #10.

26. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition #11 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	2.9	5.8
1,3-Butadiene	8.52E-03	0.02
Acetophenone	1.20E-03	2.44E-03
Aniline	0.15	0.3
Benzene	4.72E-03	9.59E-03
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	9.81E-03	0.02
Cadmium Compounds	2.62E-04	5.33E-04
Carbon Disulfide	6.77E-03	0.02
Ethylbenzene	0.03	0.05
Hexane	0.05	0.09
Isooctane	0.05	0.09
Lead Compounds	5.52E-03	0.02
Methylene Chloride	9.83E-03	0.02
Phenol	5.59E-03	0.02

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Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Styrene	6.02E-03	0.02
Toluene	0.07	0.14
Xylene	0.02	0.04

27. The permittee shall not exceed 20% opacity from GR-06 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by Plantwide Condition #8. [Regulation 19, §19.503 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

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GR-08
(SN-65, SN-66, SN-116, and SN-130)
Tread Markers

Source Description

This group includes tread markers (SN-65, SN-66, SN-116, and SN-130) which consist of multiple markers on #1, #2, and #3 tread lines that are used to mark the tread with identifying codes. Tread marking inks with thinner/cleanup materials are applied to the tread with rollers and drip-smear applications.

Specific Conditions

28. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions #30, #32, Plantwide Conditions #10 through #12, and equipment limitations. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq.* and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	2.4	*

*Plantwide limit, see Plantwide Condition #10.

29. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions #30, #32, and equipment limitations. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Glycol Ethers	0.41	1.10

30. The permittee shall not use in excess of 800 gallons of ink and 100 gallons of thinner from GR-08 during any consecutive twelve month period. [Regulation 19, §19.501 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]
31. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition #30. These records may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Records shall be updated on a monthly basis, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request. An annual 12-month rolling total and each month's individual data shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with General Provision #7. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]

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32. The permittee shall not exceed the ink and thinner VOC contents listed in the following table at GR 08. [Regulation 19, §19.501 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]

Solution	Component	Content (lb/gal)
Ink	VOC	6.52*
Thinner	VOC	9.11

*Maximum glycol ether content is 21% by weight.

33. The permittee shall maintain records and MSDS sheets which demonstrate compliance with the limits set in Specific Condition #32. These records may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Records shall be updated on a monthly basis and MSDS's shall be kept up-to-date. All records shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]

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SN-07
Centralized Compounding

Source Description

Curing agents and miscellaneous dry ingredients are loaded into day bins, stored, and weighed to be used later in the rubber mixing process.

Specific Conditions

34. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition #4 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq.* and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	0.1	0.3

35. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition #4 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	0.1	0.3

36. The permittee shall not exceed 20% opacity from SN-07 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by Plantwide Condition #8. [Regulation 19, §19.503 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

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SN-53
Boiler #1

Source Description

Boiler #1 (SN-53) is a 36 million BTU per hour natural gas fired boiler installed before 1969. The boiler can also be operated using No. 2 fuel oil, if the permittee desires. This boiler is permitted to operate under alternate operating scenarios. Scenario I represents natural gas combustion and Scenario II represents No. 2 fuel oil combustion up to the throughput limitation with natural gas combustion for the remainder of the 12-month rolling year. The boiler supplies steam to the facility for heat and operation of various equipment.

This boiler is not subject to NSPS Subpart Dc because it has not undergone reconstruction or modification since the applicable date of the rule, June 9, 1989.

Specific Conditions

37. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions #39, #45, and equipment limitations. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq.* and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Scenario I: Natural Gas Combustion		
PM ₁₀	0.3	1.2
SO ₂	0.1	0.1
VOC	0.2	0.9
CO	2.9	12.7
NO _x	4.9	21.2
Scenario II: Fuel Oil Combustion		
PM ₁₀	0.6	1.9
SO ₂	11.3	29.6
VOC	0.2	0.5
CO	2.9	8.6
NO _x	5.3	22.4
Worst Case Emissions		
PM ₁₀	0.6	1.9
SO ₂	11.3	29.7
VOC	0.2	0.9
CO	2.9	12.7
NO _x	5.3	22.4

38. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions #39

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and equipment limitations. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Scenario I: Natural Gas Combustion		
PM	0.3	1.2
Scenario II: Fuel Oil Combustion		
PM	0.6	1.9
Worst Case Emissions		
PM	0.6	1.9
HAPs	*	*

*HAPs are permitted through Specific Condition #77

39. The permittee shall not use in excess of 1,388,475 gallons of fuel oil in SN-53 during any consecutive twelve month period. [Regulation 19, §19.501 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]
40. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition #39. These records may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Records shall be updated on a monthly basis, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request. A 12-month rolling total and each month's individual data shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with General Provision #7. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]
41. *During periods when all three boilers (SN-53, SN-55, and SN-89) are operating simultaneously and firing fuel oil*, the permittee shall not combust more than 1,220 gallons of fuel oil per hour in order to demonstrate compliance with the beryllium emission limits in Specific Condition #73. Compliance shall be demonstrated through maintaining records as specified in Specific Condition # 46.

In lieu of restricting fuel usage to 1,220 gallons of fuel oil per hour, the permittee may elect to demonstrate compliance with this condition by conducting a one time fuel analyses using a test method with a minimum beryllium detection limit of 10 parts per billion or less. [Regulation 19, §19.501 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]

42. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition #41. These records may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Records shall be updated daily when all three boilers have operated simultaneously in excess of one hour, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]
43. The permittee shall not exceed 5% opacity from SN-53 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9 when burning natural gas. Compliance with this condition will be

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demonstrated by firing only pipeline quality natural gas. [Regulation 18, §18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

44. The permittee shall not exceed 20% opacity from SN-53 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9 when burning fuel oil. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by Plantwide Condition #7. [Regulation 19, §19.503 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
45. The permittee shall not exceed 0.30 weight percent sulfur content in the No. 2 fuel oil used to fire the boiler. [Regulation 19, §19.501 and 40 CFR 60.42c(d)]
46. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition #45. These records may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Records shall be kept up-to-date, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]

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SN-55
Boiler #3

Source Description

Boiler #3 (SN-55) is a 72 million BTU per hour natural gas fired boiler installed before 1969. The boiler can also be operated using No. 2 fuel oil, if the permittee desires. This boiler is permitted to operate under alternate operating scenarios. Scenario I represents natural gas combustion and Scenario II represents No. 2 fuel oil combustion up to the throughput limitation with natural gas combustion for the remainder of the 12-month rolling year. The boiler supplies steam to the facility for heat and operation of various equipment.

This boiler is not subject to NSPS Subpart Dc because it has not undergone reconstruction or modification since the applicable date of the rule, June 9, 1989.

Specific Conditions

47. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions #49, #53, and equipment limitations. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq.* and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Scenario I: Natural Gas Combustion		
PM ₁₀	0.6	2.3
SO ₂	0.1	0.2
VOC	0.4	1.8
CO	5.8	25.4
NO _x	9.7	42.3
Scenario II: Fuel Oil Combustion		
PM ₁₀	1.1	3.7
SO ₂	22.6	59.2
VOC	0.4	1.1
CO	5.8	17.1
NO _x	10.6	44.8
Worst Case Emissions		
PM ₁₀	1.1	3.7
SO ₂	22.6	59.3
VOC	0.4	1.8
CO	5.8	25.4
NO _x	10.6	44.8

48. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition #49

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and equipment limitations. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Scenario I: Natural Gas Combustion		
PM	0.6	2.3
Scenario II: Fuel Oil Combustion		
PM	1.1	3.7
Total Emissions		
PM	1.1	3.7
HAPs	*	*

*HAPs are permitted through Specific Condition #77

49. The permittee shall not use in excess of 2,776,950 gallons of fuel oil in SN-55 during any consecutive 12-month period. *During periods when all three boilers (SN-53, SN-55, and SN-89) are operating simultaneously and firing fuel oil*, the permittee shall comply with the additional limits in Specific Condition #41 in addition to complying with the annual fuel oil limit. [Regulation 19, §19.501 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]
50. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition #49. These records may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Records shall be updated on a monthly basis, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request. A 12-month rolling total and each month's individual data shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with General Provision #7. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]
51. The permittee shall not exceed 5% opacity from SN-55 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9 when burning natural gas. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by firing only natural gas. [Regulation 18, §18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
52. The permittee shall not exceed 20% opacity from SN-55 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9 when burning fuel oil. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by Plantwide Condition #7. [Regulation 19, §19.503 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
53. The permittee shall not exceed 0.30 weight percent sulfur content in the No. 2 fuel oil used to fire the boiler. [Regulation 19, §19.501 and 40 CFR 60.42c(d)]
54. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition #53. These records may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Records shall be kept up-to-date, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]

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SN-59
Carbon Black Unloading/Distribution System

Source Description

Carbon black is received in railcars and trucks and unloaded into an enclosed, mechanical conveyor system. From there, the carbon black is transferred to a storage silo. From the silo, enclosed, mechanical conveyors transfer the carbon black to the rubber mixers. The railcar and truck cannot be unloaded simultaneously.

Specific Conditions

55. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition #58 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq.* and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	0.5	0.4

56. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition #58 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	0.5	0.4

57. The permittee shall not exceed 20% opacity from SN-59 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by Plantwide Condition #8. [Regulation 19, §19.503 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
58. The permittee shall not process in excess of 80,000 tons of carbon black from SN-59 during any consecutive twelve month period. [Regulation 19, §19.501 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]
59. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition #58. These records may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Records shall be updated on a monthly basis, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request. An annual 12-month rolling total and each month's individual data shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with General Provision #7. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]

SN-67
Tire Building Area

Source Description

All tire components are brought to the Tire Building Area (SN-67) where the tire builders assemble them. The components are assembled in a specific sequence on several different types of tire building machines. Passenger and light truck tires are assembled in two stages on different machines. At this point in the process, the tires are known as green tires. HAP-free solvents and cements are periodically used during tire building.

Specific Conditions

60. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions #61 and #63, Plantwide Conditions #10 through #11, and equipment limitations. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq.* and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	3.8	*

* Plantwide limit, see Plantwide Condition #10.

61. The permittee shall not process in excess of 650 gallons of cement and 2,000 gallons of solvent from SN-67 during any consecutive twelve month period. [Regulation 19, §19.501 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]
62. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition #61. These records may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Records shall be updated on a monthly basis, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request. An annual 12 month rolling total and each month's individual data shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with General Provision #7. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]
63. The permittee shall only use HAP free solvents and paints at SN-67. The VOC content shall not exceed the limits provided in the following table. [Regulation 19, §19.501 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]

Material	Component	Content (lb/gal)
Solvent	VOC	6.26
Cement	VOC	6.28

64. The permittee shall maintain records and MSDS sheets which demonstrate compliance with the limits set in Specific Condition #61. These records may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Records shall be updated on a monthly basis and

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MSDS's shall be kept up-to-date. All records shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]

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SN-68 and SN-106
Tire Inspection/Repair and Reclass Area

Source Description

All tires are inspected. Minor appearance repairs are made as required. HAP-free solvents and repair paints including paints with HAP are used to make cosmetic repairs. Small hand held grinders are used on some tires to affect minor repairs in the tire appearance. The grinding process is a Group B-17 insignificant activity.

Specific Conditions

65. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions #67 and #69; Plantwide Conditions #10 through #11; and equipment limitations. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	1.0	*

* Plantwide limit, see Plantwide Condition #10.

66. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions #67 and #69 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Ethyl Acrylate	0.02	0.03
Methanol	0.01	0.01
Styrene	0.01	0.02

67. The permittee shall not process in excess of 650 gallons of solvent from SN-68 and SN-106, during any consecutive twelve month period. [Regulation 19, §19.501 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]
68. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition #67. These records may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Records shall be updated on a monthly basis, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request. An annual 12 month rolling total and each month's individual data shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with General Provision #7. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]
69. The VOC content and the HAP content shall not exceed the limits provided in the following table. [Regulation 19, §19.501 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]

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Material	Component	Content (lb/gal)
Solvent	VOC	6.26
Repair Paint	VOC Single HAP	0.10 9.00E-05

70. The permittee shall maintain records and MSDS sheets which demonstrate compliance with the emission limits set in Specific Condition #69. These records may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Records shall be updated on a monthly basis and MSDS's shall be kept up-to-date. All records shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]

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SN-89
Boiler #4

Source Description

Boiler #4 (SN-89) was previously permitted for a rated capacity of 118.7 million BTU per hour for both natural gas and No. 2 Fuel Oil. However, currently the boiler is rated at less than 100 MMBTU/hr for all permitted types of fuel. This boiler is permitted to operate under alternate operating scenarios. Scenario I represents natural gas combustion and Scenario II represents No. 2 fuel oil combustion up to the throughput limitation with natural gas combustion for the remainder of the 12-month rolling year. The boiler supplies steam to the facility for heat and operation of various equipment.

Cooper reduced the heat input rating from 103.7 MMBTU/hr to 95 MMBtu/hr while burning Fuel Oil No. 2 and from 108 MMBtu/hr to 99.7 MMBTU/hr while burning natural gas. The oil train valve trim was modified to limit the flow of fuel oil to the burner. The oil flow meter and air flow control were re-calibrated to the new pressure settings and control valve specifications. Since the de-rating of the boiler was completed, the boiler is no longer subject to 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Db and will only be subject to applicable requirements in 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Dc.

Specific Conditions

71. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions #77, #82, and equipment limitations. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq.* and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Scenario I: Natural Gas Combustion		
PM ₁₀	1.1	4.2
SO ₂	0.2	0.6
VOC	1.1	4.2
CO	8.1	35.2
NO _x	7.1	30.6
Scenario II: Fuel Oil Combustion		
PM ₁₀	4.2	8.1
SO ₂	29.4	36.5
VOC	1.0	3.6
CO	17.3	46.5
NO _x	15.6	41.0
Worst Case Emissions		

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Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	4.2	8.1
SO ₂	29.4	36.5
VOC	1.0	4.2
CO	17.3	46.5
NO _x	15.5	41.0

72. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition #77 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Scenario I: Natural Gas Combustion		
PM	1.1	4.2
Scenario II: Fuel Oil Combustion		
PM	4.2	8.1
Worst Case Emissions		
PM	4.2	8.1
HAPs	*	*

*HAPs are permitted through Specific Condition #73.

73. The permittee shall not exceed the total emission rates set forth in the following table for SN-53, SN-55, and SN-89. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions #39, #41, #49, and #77 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Arsenic Compounds	6.83E-04	1.74E-03
Benzene	4.17E-04	1.83E-03
Beryllium Compounds	5.13E-04	1.24E-03
Cadmium Compounds	5.12E-04	1.76E-03
Ethylbenzene	7.76E-05	1.90E-04
Formaldehyde	0.04	0.14
Hexane	0.36	1.57
Lead Compounds	1.54E-03	3.93E-03
Mercury Compounds	5.12E-04	1.36E-03
Selenium Compounds	2.56E-03	6.17E-03
Toluene	7.56E-03	0.02
Xylene	1.33E-04	3.20E-04

74. The permittee must maintain documentation which demonstrates that the maximum capacity of the boiler is less than 100 MMBTU/hr for natural gas combustion or No. 2 fuel oil combustion. These records may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. All records shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

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75. The permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Dc. The source is a steam generating unit for which construction, modification, or reconstruction commenced after June 9, 1989 and has a maximum design heat input capacity less than 100 MMBtu/hr. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §60.40c (a)]
76. The permittee shall not simultaneously combust mixtures of oil and natural gas in Boiler #4, SN-89. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
77. *When operating under Scenario II:* The permittee shall not use in excess of 1,695,103 gallons of fuel oil in SN-89 during any consecutive twelve month period. *During periods when all three boilers (SN-53, SN-55, and SN-89) are operating simultaneously and firing fuel oil,* the permittee shall comply with the additional limit in Specific Condition #41 in addition to complying with the annual fuel oil limit. [Regulation 19, §19.501 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]
78. The permittee shall record and maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each month. Records shall be updated on a monthly basis, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request. A 12-month rolling total and each month's individual data shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with General Provision #7. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and §19.705, 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E and 40 CFR §60.48c (g)]
79. *When operating under Scenario I:* The permittee shall not exceed 5% opacity from SN-89 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9 when burning natural gas. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by firing only natural gas. [Regulation 18, §18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
80. *When operating under Scenario II:* The permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that exhibit greater than 20% opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27% opacity, as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. The opacity standard applies at all times (when operating under Scenario II), except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through Plantwide Condition #7. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §60.43c (c) and (d)]
81. *When operating under Scenario II:* The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limits set in Specific Condition 80. These records may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Records shall be updated daily, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]
82. *When operating under Scenario II:* The permittee shall not combust oil that contains greater than 0.3 weight percent sulfur. The fuel oil sulfur limits apply at all times,

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including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §60.42c (d) and (i)]

83. *When operating under Scenario II:* Compliance with the fuel oil sulfur limit in Specific Condition #82 may be determined based on the following: [Regulation 19, §19.304, 40 CFR §60.42c (h)(1) and §60.44c(g)]
- a. Certification from the fuel supplier, as described under 40 CFR §60.48c(f)(1) and Specific Condition #84; or
 - b. Fuel sampling the oil in the fuel tank and determining the sulfur content immediately after each new shipment of oil is received and before any oil is combusted.
84. *When operating under Scenario II:* The fuel supplier certification shall include the following information: [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §60.48c(f)]
- a. The name of the oil supplier;
 - b. A statement from the oil supplier indicating that the fuel oil does not exceed 0.3 weight percent sulfur content; and
 - c. A statement from the oil supplier that the oil complies with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil in 40 CFR §60.41c.
85. The permittee shall keep records of the fuel oil sulfur content and submit reports as required under 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Dc. The reports shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision #7 and include calendar dates covered in the reporting period. The reports shall include the following information, as applicable: [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §60.48c (e)]
- a. The sulfur content of the oil as determined by shipment fuel sampling; or
 - b. Records of fuel supplier certification used to demonstrate compliance, records of fuel supplier certification as described under 40 CFR §60.48c paragraph (f)(1), Specific Condition #84. 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; or
 - c. A combination of a and b above.
86. All records required under 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Dc shall be maintained onsite by the permittee for a period of two years following the date of such record. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §60.48c (i)]

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SN-108
Rubber Milling

Source Description

Rubber Milling (SN-108) includes all milling operations at the plant, except those directly associated with Mixing (GR-01). Regulation 19 Insignificant Activities list includes rubber mills for which no materials in powder form are added and no organic solvents, diluents, or thinners are used (Group B, No. 69). However, the estimated emissions from the rubber milling activities at Cooper exceed insignificant levels; therefore, the rubber milling activities are now included in the permit as a significant source.

Mixed rubber is broken-down on the mills for presentation to calenders, extruders, and other equipment. Some rubber recycling operations within the facility also involve a milling step. Some milling also occurs as part of the rubber mixing process. The emissions associated with those mills are included in Mixing (GR-01). Cooper conservatively estimates that 70% of the mixed rubber is milled.

Emissions from Rubber Milling include various hazardous air pollutants. The HAP emission rates are based on emissions factors developed by RMA which are included as draft factors in AP-42.

Specific Conditions

87. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Plantwide Conditions #10 through #12 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq.* and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	23.8	*

* Plantwide limit, see Plantwide Condition #10.

88. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition #4 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	0.67	2.45
Acetophenone	0.002	0.006
Aniline	0.15	0.54
Benzene	0.003	0.009
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.005	0.02
Carbon Disulfide	0.083	0.31
Carbonyl Sulfide	0.04	0.13

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Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Ethylbenzene	0.006	0.02
Hexane	0.03	0.12
Isooctane	0.004	0.013
Methylene Chloride	0.05	0.2
Phenol	0.002	0.007
Styrene	0.09	0.34
Tetrachloroethene	0.004	0.013
Toluene	0.014	0.05
Xylene	0.05	0.17

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SN-109
Rubber Extrusion

Source Description

Rubber Extrusion (SN-109) includes all extrusion operations plant-wide.

Emissions from Rubber Extrusion include various hazardous air pollutants. The HAP emission rates are based on emissions factors developed by RMA which are included as draft factors in AP-42.

Specific Conditions

89. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Plantwide Conditions #10 through #12 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq.* and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	1.2	*

* Plantwide limit, see Plantwide Condition #10.

90. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition #4 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
1,3-Butadiene	0.03	0.11
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	0.33	1.22
Acetophenone	0.20	0.73
Acrolein	0.02	0.07
Aniline	0.03	0.11
Benzene	0.02	0.06
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.01	0.043
Carbon Disulfide	0.02	0.06
Ethylbenzene	0.005	0.02
Hexane	0.04	0.13
Isooctane	0.03	0.09
Methylene Chloride	0.79	2.90
Phenol	0.02	0.07
Styrene	0.04	0.16
Tetrachloroethene	0.13	0.50
Toluene	0.60	2.04
Xylene	0.04	0.13

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SN-110
Rubber Calendering

Source Description

Rubber Calendering (SN-110) includes all calendering operations at the plant, including the four-roll calender, the creel calender, and the twin two-roll calender. Regulation 19 Insignificant Activities list includes rubber calenders for which no materials in powder form are added and no organic solvents, diluents, or thinners are used (Group B, No. 69). However, the estimated emissions from the rubber calendering activities at Cooper exceed insignificant levels; therefore, the rubber milling activities are now included in the permit as a significant source.

Specific Conditions

91. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Plantwide Conditions #10 through #12 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq.* and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	1.4	*

* Plantwide limit, see Plantwide Condition #10.

92. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition #4 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	0.02	0.06
Acetophenone	0.02	0.05
Acrolein	1.88E-03	6.88E-03
Aniline	2.27E-03	8.30E-03
Benzene	1.09E-03	4.00E-03
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.02	0.07
Carbon Disulfide	0.06	0.22
Ethylbenzene	3.76E-03	0.02
Hexane	0.02	0.05
Hydroquinone	8.96E-04	3.29E-03
Isooctane	6.45E-03	0.03
Methylene Chloride	1.13E-03	4.15E-03
Phenol	3.57E-03	0.02
Styrene	0.02	0.05
Toluene	0.10	0.35
Xylene	0.02	0.06

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SN-111
Tire Curing Operations

Source Description

This source includes curing presses (total of 236 presses) for light truck and passenger car tires. In the tire curing operation, the tires are vulcanized (cured) in a mold for a specified time at a controlled temperature and pressure.

Emissions from Tire Curing include various hazardous air pollutants. The Rubber Manufacturers Association has determined emission factors for all of the emitted HAPs.

Specific Conditions

93. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Plantwide Conditions #10 through #12 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq.* and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	20.3	*

* Plantwide limit, see Plantwide Condition #10.

94. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition #4 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.02	0.05
1,1-Dichloroethene	0.04	0.13
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	0.03	0.10
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	1.18	4.30
Acetophenone	8.98E-03	0.04
Acrolein	0.03	0.09
Aniline	0.46	1.67
Benzene	0.04	0.12
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.10	0.36
Carbon Disulfide	1.54	5.64
Carbonyl Sulfide	0.07	0.24
Ethylbenzene	1.27	4.65
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.03	0.10
Hexane	0.48	1.76
Methylene Chloride	0.45	1.64
Phenol	0.04	0.13
Styrene	0.24	0.88
Tetrachloroethene	0.02	0.05
Toluene	1.55	5.69

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Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Xylene	3.78	13.85

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SN-121
Miscellaneous Plant-wide Use of Volatile Materials

Source Description

A number of miscellaneous materials are used in minor quantities at various points in the plant. This includes solvents, cements, inks, and paints.

Specific Conditions

95. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Plantwide Conditions #10 through #12 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq.* and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	4.5	*

* Plantwide limit, see Plantwide Condition #10.

96. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by Specific Conditions #97, #98, #99 and equipment limitations. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Glycol Ethers	0.27	1.17
Toluene	0.02	0.09
Xylene	0.02	0.09

97. The permittee shall maintain monthly records of miscellaneous solvents, cements, inks, and paints used at SN-121, and usage of all other production related materials containing HAPs (in quantities greater than de minimis levels) to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #96. All calculations used to produce these records shall be updated on a monthly basis, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to the Department upon request. These records shall be kept available for inspection or submittal for five years from the date of record. [Regulation 18, §18.1004 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
98. The permittee shall perform emission calculations to determine the total monthly HAP emissions using the records required in Specific Condition #97. The permittee shall determine the average hourly emissions (based on monthly records) and the rolling 12-month total HAP emissions for each calendar month to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #96. These records shall be kept on site, updated monthly, and made available to Department personnel upon request. The rolling 12-month total for each month shall be submitted to the Department in accordance the General Provision #7.

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[Regulation 18, §18.1004 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

99. The permittee shall maintain records and MSDS sheets for all cement and solvent materials as well as any other production related material on site containing HAPs. These records may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Records shall be kept up-to-date, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 18, §18.1004 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

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SECTION V: COMPLIANCE PLAN AND SCHEDULE

Cooper Tire & Rubber Company 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 §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 §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 §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 §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
7. Daily observations of the opacity of SN-53, SN-55, and SN-89 shall be conducted, only when these sources are firing fuel oil, by personnel familiar with the permittees visible

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emissions. The permittee shall maintain personnel trained in EPA Reference Method 9. If visible emissions which appear to be in excess of the permitted opacity are detected, the permittee shall immediately take action to identify the cause of the visible emissions, implement corrective action, and document that visible emissions did not appear to be in excess of the permitted opacity following the corrective action. If opacity is still greater than permit limits, a full Method 9 reading is required. The permittee shall maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall be updated weekly, kept on site, and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.503 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

- a. The date and time of the observation
 - b. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected
 - c. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected, the cause of the exceedance of the opacity limit, the corrective action taken, and if the visible emissions appeared to be below the permitted limit after the corrective action was taken.
 - d. The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.
8. Weekly observations of the opacity of GR-01, GR-02, GR-03, GR-04, GR-05, GR-06, SN 07, and SN-59 shall be conducted by personnel familiar with the permittee's visible emissions. The permittee shall maintain personnel trained in EPA Reference Method 9. If visible emissions which appear to be in excess of the permitted opacity are detected, the permittee shall immediately take action to identify the cause of the visible emissions, implement corrective action, and document that visible emissions did not appear to be in excess of the permitted opacity following the corrective action. If opacity is still greater than permit limits, a full Method 9 reading is required. The permittee shall maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall be updated weekly, kept on site, and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.503 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
 - a. The date and time of the observation
 - b. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected
 - c. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected, the cause of the exceedance of the opacity limit, the corrective action taken, and if the visible emissions appeared to be below the permitted limit after the corrective action was taken.
 - d. The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.
9. The permittee shall not exceed the following process limits during any consecutive twelve month period:

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Source/Group	Material	Limit
GR-01, SN-109, SN-111	Mixed & Imported Rubber	220,000 tons
GR-01, SN-109, SN-111	Silica Ingredient Usage	4,000 tons
SN-59	Carbon Black	80,000 tons
GR-03, GR-04, GR-05, GR-06	Treads/Tires	17,000,000
GR-08	Ink	800 gallons
	Solvent	100 gallons
SN-67	Cement	650 gallons
	Solvent	2,000 gallons
SN-68, SN-106	Solvent	650 gallons

The limits listed above have corresponding throughput limits and recordkeeping requirements at each specific source group throughout the permit. [Regulation 19, §19.501 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]

10. The permittee shall not discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere from the facility any gases which contain VOC from emission sources in the amount equal to or in excess of 249 tons during any rolling 12-month period. [Regulation 19 §19.501 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
11. The permittee shall maintain monthly records of mixed and imported rubber processed, silica ingredient usage boiler fuel usage, and usage of all tire production related materials containing VOCs (non-janitorial) to demonstrate compliance with Plantwide Condition 10. All calculations used to produce these records shall be updated on a monthly basis, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to the Department upon request. These records shall be kept available for inspection or submittal for five years from the date of record. [Regulation 19 §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E]
12. The permittee shall perform emission calculations to determine the total monthly VOC emissions using the records required in Plantwide Condition 11. The permittee shall determine the rolling 12-month total VOC emissions for each calendar month to demonstrate compliance with Plantwide Condition 10. These records shall be kept on site, updated monthly, and made available to Department personnel upon request. If during any consecutive 12-month period the actual VOC emissions exceed 237.5 tons per year, the facility shall be required to demonstrate the accuracy of its record keeping system to show that emissions were less than 250 tons/year. The rolling 12-month total for each month shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation #19, §19.501 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Title VI Provisions

13. 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.
14. 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]
- a. Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to §82.156.
 - b. Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to §82.158.
 - c. Persons performing maintenance, service repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to §82.161.
 - d. 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)
 - e. Persons owning commercial or industrial process refrigeration equipment must comply with leak repair requirements pursuant to §82.156.
 - f. 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.
15. 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.
16. 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.

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17. 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.
18. The permittee shall submit semi-annual reports as required by General Provision 7 by July 31 and January 31 of each calendar year. Annual Compliance Certifications shall be submitted to the Department by January 31 of each calendar year. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR 52, Subpart E]
19. The facility is subject to and shall comply with applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart XXXX - *National Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Rubber Tire Manufacturing*. A copy of Subpart XXXX is provided in Appendix B. Applicable provisions include, but are not limited to, those specified in the following conditions.
20. 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart XXXX applies to each existing, new, or reconstructed affected source at facilities engaged in the manufacture of rubber tires or their components. The tire production affected source is the collection of all processes that use or process cements and solvents as defined in §63.6015, located at any rubber tire manufacturing facility. It includes, but is not limited to: Storage and mixing vessels and the transfer equipment containing cements and/or solvents; wastewater handling and treatment operations; tread and cement operations; tire painting operations; ink and finish operations; undertread cement operations; process equipment cleaning materials; bead cementing operations; tire building operations; green tire spray operations; extruding, to the extent cements and solvents are used; cement house operations; marking operations; calender operations, to the extent solvents are used; tire striping operations; tire repair operations; slab dip operations; other tire building operations, to the extent that cements and solvents are used; and balance pad operations. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.5982]
21. The permittee must meet each emission limit in either option 1 or option 2 of Table 1 to NESHAP Subpart XXXX that applies. Cooper Tire has chosen to comply with option 1, HAP constituent option. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.5984]
22. The permittee must use one of the compliance alternatives in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this condition to meet either of the emission limits in option 1 of Table 1 of NESHAP Subpart XXXX. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.5985]
 - a. Purchase alternative. Use only cements and solvents that, as purchased, contain no more HAP than allowed by the emission limits in Table 1 to Subpart XXXX, option 1 (HAP constituent option).
 - b. Monthly average alternative, without using an add-on control device. Use cements and solvents in such a way that the monthly average HAP emissions do not exceed the emission limits in Table 1 to Subpart XXXX, option 1 or option 2.

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- c. Monthly average alternative, using an add-on control device. Use a control device to reduce HAP emissions so that the monthly average HAP emissions do not exceed the emission limits in Table 1 to Subpart XXXX, option 1 or option 2.
- 23. The permittee must determine the mass percent of HAP in cements and solvents. To determine the HAP content in the cements and solvents at the tire production affected source, use EPA Method 311 of Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 63, an approved alternative method, or any other reasonable means for determining the HAP content of the cements and solvents. Other reasonable means include, but are not limited to: a material safety data sheet (MSDS), provided it contains appropriate information; a certified product data sheet (CPDS); or a manufacturer's hazardous air pollutant data sheet. The permittee is not required to test the materials that are in use, but the Administrator may require a test using EPA Method 311 (or an approved alternative method) to confirm the reported HAP content. If the results of an analysis by EPA Method 311 are different from the HAP content determined by another means, the EPA Method 311 results will govern compliance determinations. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.5994(a)]
- 24. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with the HAP constituent emission limits in Table 1 to Subpart XXXX (option 1). Use the equations in paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) of §63.5994 (Plantwide Condition 25) to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limits for tire production affected sources using the monthly average compliance alternatives described in §63.5985(b) and (c), Plantwide Condition 21. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.5994(b)]
- 25. The permittee shall use Equation 1 of §63.5994 (b)(2) to calculate the HAP emission rate for each monthly operating period when complying by using cements and solvents without using an add-on control device so that the monthly average HAP emissions do not exceed the HAP constituent emission limits in Table 1 to Subpart XXXX, option 1. Equation 1 follows [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.5994(b)(2)]:
- 26. The permittee shall monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limits for tire production affected sources as specified in Table 9 to Subpart XXXX. Except for periods of monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must monitor continuously (or collect data at all required intervals) while the affected source is operating. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction when the affected source is operating. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6003]
- 27. The permittee shall demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limits for tire production affected sources using the methods specified in Table 10 to Subpart XXXX. The permittee must report each instance in which the facility did not meet an emission limit in Table 1 to Subpart XXXX. The permittee must also report each instance in which the permittee did not meet the applicable requirements in Table 10 to Subpart XXXX.

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These instances are deviations from the emission limits in Subpart XXXX. The deviations must be reported in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR §63.6010(e). [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6004]

28. The permittee must submit notifications as required in 40 CFR §63.6009. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6009]
29. The permittee must submit each applicable report in Table 15 to Subpart XXXX. The permittee must submit each report by the date in Table 15 to Subpart XXXX and according to the requirements in the following paragraphs (a) through (e) of this condition. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6010(a) and (b)]
 - a. The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for the affected source in §63.5983 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for the source in §63.5983.
 - b. The first compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.5983.
 - c. Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.
 - d. Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.
 - e. For each affected source that is subject to permitting subparts pursuant to 40 CFR Part 70 or 40 CFR Part 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), the permittee may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this condition.
30. The compliance report specified in Plantwide Condition 29 must contain information specified in paragraphs (a) through (h) of this condition [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6010(c)]:
 - a. Company name and address.
 - b. Statement by a responsible official, with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the accuracy of the content of the report.
 - c. Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.
 - d. If the permittee had a startup, shutdown or malfunction during the reporting period and the actions taken consistent with the startup, shutdown, and

- malfunction plan, the compliance report must include the information in §63.10(d)(5)(i).
- e. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations (emission limit or operating limit) that applies, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations during the reporting period.
 - f. If there were no periods during which the operating parameter monitoring systems were out-of-control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the operating parameter monitoring systems or CPMS were out-of-control during the reporting period.
 - g. For each tire production affected source, the emission limit option in §63.5984 and the compliance alternative in §63.5985 that the permittee has chosen to meet.
 - h. For each tire production affected source complying with the purchase compliance alternative in §63.5985(a), and for each annual reporting period during which you use a cement and solvent that, as purchased, was not included in the list submitted with the Notification of Compliance Status in §63.6009(g), an updated list of all cements and solvents used, as purchased, at the affected source. You must also include a statement certifying that each cement and solvent, as purchased, that was used at the affected source during the reporting period met the HAP constituent limits (option 1) in Table 1 to this subpart.
31. For each deviation from an emission limitation (emission limit or operating limit) that occurs at an affected source where the permittee is not using a CPMS to comply with the emission limitations in Subpart XXXX, the compliance report must contain the information in Plantwide Condition 30.a) thru (d) and the information in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this condition. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction when the affected source is operating. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6010(d)]
- a. The total operating time of each affected source during the reporting period.
 - b. Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause, if applicable) and the corrective action taken.
32. Each affected source that has obtained a Title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR Part 70 or 40 CFR Part 71 must report all deviations as defined in Subpart XXXX in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR §70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR §71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a compliance report (pursuant to Table 10 to Subpart XXXX) along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR §70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR §71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) which includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission limitation (including any operating limit) or work practice requirement in Subpart XXXX, submission of the compliance report shall be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations

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from permit requirements to the permit authority. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6010(e)]

33. The permittee must keep the records specified in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this condition. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6011(a)]
 - a. A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted, according to the requirements in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).
 - b. Records of performance tests as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).
 - c. The records in §63.6(e)(3)(iii) through (v) related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction.
34. For each tire production affected source, the permittee must keep the records specified in Table 9 to Subpart XXXX to show continuous compliance with each emission limit that applies to the affected facility. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6011(b)]
35. The permittee must keep records in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to §63.10(b)(1). As specified in §63.10(b)(1), the permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. The permittee must keep each record on site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1). The permittee can keep the records offsite for the remaining 3 years. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6012]
36. The permittee must comply with the General Provisions of 40 CFR Part 63 as specified in Table 17 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart XXXX. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6013]

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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 application dated July 23, 2010.

Description	Category
Two (2) 6,000 gallon Naphthenic Petroleum Oil Storage Tanks #1 and #4	A-3
1,000 gallon No. 2 Fuel Oil Day Tank	A-3
10,000 gallon Naphthalic Petroleum Oil Storage Tank #6	A-3
Three (3) 10,000 gallon Aromatic Petroleum Hydrocarbon Storage Tanks #8, #9, and #10	A-3
10,000 gallon Naphthenic Process Oil Blend Tank #29	A-3
Dust Ring Lube Oil Tank #12	A-3
Quality Control and Materials testing Lab	A-5
White Side Wall Protective Painters	A-9
Mold and Bladder Lube Application	A-9
Two (2) 30,000 gallon Fuel Oil Storage Tanks	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)]

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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 the permit establishes no other reporting period, the reporting period shall end on the last day of the month six months after the issuance of the initial Title V permit and every six months thereafter. The report is due on the first day of the second month after 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 Regulation 19, § 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.

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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)]

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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. If the 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 on the first day of the second month after the end of the reporting period. 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, NSPS, Subpart BBB – *Standards of Performance for the Rubber Tire
Manufacturing Industry*

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Electronic Code of Federal Regulations

e-CFR™

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Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

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Subpart BBB—Standards of Performance for the Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry

Source: 52 FR 34874, Sept. 15, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.540 Applicability and designation of affected facilities.

(a) The provisions of this subpart, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, apply to each of the following affected facilities in rubber tire manufacturing plants that commence construction, modification, or reconstruction after January 20, 1983: each undertread cementing operation, each sidewall cementing operation, each tread end cementing operation, each bead cementing operation, each green tire spraying operation, each Michelin-A operation, each Michelin-B operation, and each Michelin-C automatic operation.

(b) The owner or operator of each undertread cementing operation and each sidewall cementing operation in rubber tire manufacturing plants that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after January 20, 1983, and before September 15, 1987, shall have the option of complying with the alternate provisions in §60.542a. This election shall be irreversible. The alternate provisions in §60.542a do not apply to any undertread cementing operation or sidewall cementing operation that is modified or reconstructed after September 15, 1987. The affected facilities in this paragraph are subject to all applicable provisions of this subpart.

(c) Although the affected facilities listed under §60.540(a) are defined in reference to the production of components of a "tire," as defined under §60.541(a), the percent emission reduction requirements and VOC use cutoffs specified under §60.542(a)(1), (2), (6), (7)(iii), (7)(iv), (8), (9), and (10) refer to the total amount of VOC used (the amount allocated to the affected facility), including the VOC used in cements and organic solvent-based green tire spray materials for tire types not listed in the §60.541(a) definition of "tire."

[52 FR 34874, Sept. 15, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 38635, Sept. 19, 1989]

§ 60.541 Definitions.

(a) All terms that are used in this subpart and are not defined below are given the same meaning as in the Act and in subpart A of this part.

Bead means rubber-covered strands of wire, wound into a circular form, which ensure a seal between a tire and the rim of the wheel onto which the tire is mounted.

Bead cementing operation means the system that is used to apply cement to the bead rubber before or after it is wound into its final circular form. A bead cementing operation consists of a cement application station, such as a dip tank, spray booth and nozzles, cement trough and roller or swab applicator, and all other equipment necessary to apply cement to wound beads or bead rubber and to allow evaporation of solvent from cemented beads.

Component means a piece of tread, combined tread/sidewall, or separate sidewall rubber, or other rubber strip that is combined into the sidewall of a finished tire.

Drying area means the area where VOC from applied cement or green tire sprays is allowed to evaporate.

Enclosure means a structure that surrounds a VOC (cement, solvent, or spray) application area and drying area, and that captures and contains evaporated VOC and vents it to a control device. Enclosures may have permanent and temporary openings.

Green tire means an assembled, uncured tire.

Green tire spraying operation means the system used to apply a mold release agent and lubricant to the inside and/or outside of green tires to facilitate the curing process and to prevent rubber from sticking to the curing press. A green tire spraying operation consists of a booth where spraying is performed, the spray application station, and related equipment, such as the lubricant supply system.

Michelin-A operation means the operation identified as Michelin-A in the Emission Standards and Engineering Division confidential file as referenced in Docket A-80-9, Entry II-B-12.

Michelin-B operation means the operation identified as Michelin-B in the Emission Standards and Engineering Division confidential file as referenced in Docket A-80-9, Entry II-B-12.

Michelin-C-automatic operation means the operation identified as Michelin-C-automatic in the Emission Standards and Engineering Division confidential file as referenced in Docket A-80-9, Entry II-B-12.

Month means a calendar month or a prespecified period of 28 days or 35 days (utilizing a 4-4-5-week recordkeeping and reporting schedule).

Organic solvent-based green tire spray means any mold release agent and lubricant applied to the inside or outside of green tires that contains more than 12 percent, by weight, of VOC as sprayed.

Permanent opening means an opening designed into an enclosure to allow tire components to pass through the enclosure by conveyor or other mechanical means, to provide access for permanent mechanical or electrical equipment, or to direct air flow into the enclosure. A permanent opening is not equipped with a door or other means of obstruction of air flow.

Sidewall cementing operation means the system used to apply cement to a continuous strip of sidewall component or any other continuous strip component (except combined tread/sidewall component) that is incorporated into the sidewall of a finished tire. A sidewall cementing operation consists of a cement application station and all other equipment, such as the cement supply system and feed and takeaway conveyors, necessary to apply cement to sidewall strips or other continuous strip component (except combined tread/sidewall component) and to allow evaporation of solvent from the cemented rubber.

Temporary opening means an opening into an enclosure that is equipped with a means of obstruction, such as a door, window, or port, that is normally closed.

Tire means any agricultural, airplane, industrial, mobile home, light-duty truck and/or passenger vehicle tire that has a bead diameter less than or equal to 0.5 meter (m) (19.7 inches) and a cross section dimension less than or equal to 0.325 m (12.8 in.), and that is mass produced in an assembly-line fashion.

Tread end cementing operation means the system used to apply cement to one or both ends of the tread or combined tread/sidewall component. A tread end cementing operation consists of a cement application station and all other equipment, such as the cement supply system and feed and takeaway conveyors, necessary to apply cement to tread ends and to allow evaporation of solvent from the cemented tread ends.

Undertread cementing operation means the system used to apply cement to a continuous strip of tread or combined tread/sidewall component. An undertread cementing operation consists of a cement application station and all other equipment, such as the cement supply system and feed and takeaway conveyors, necessary to apply cement to tread or combined tread/sidewall strips and to allow evaporation of solvent from the cemented tread or combined tread/sidewall.

VOC emission control device means equipment that destroys or recovers VOC.

VOC emission reduction system means a system composed of an enclosure, hood, or other device for containment and capture of VOC emissions and a VOC emission control device.

Water-based green tire spray means any mold release agent and lubricant applied to the inside or outside of green tires that contains 12 percent or less, by weight, of VOC as sprayed.

(b) Notations used under this subpart are defined below:

B_o = total number of beads cemented at a particular bead cementing affected facility for a month

C_a = concentration of VOC in gas stream in vents after a control device (parts per million by volume)

C_b = concentration of VOC in gas stream in vents before a control device (parts per million by volume)

C_f = concentration of VOC in each gas stream vented directly to the atmosphere from an affected facility or from a temporary enclosure around an affected facility (parts per million by volume)

D_c = density of cement or spray material (grams per liter (lb per gallon))

D_r = density of VOC recovered by an emission control device (grams per liter (lb per gallon))

E = emission control device efficiency, inlet versus outlet (fraction)

F_c = capture efficiency, VOC captured and routed to one control device versus total VOC used for an affected facility (fraction)

F_o = fraction of total mass of VOC used in a month by all facilities served by a common cement or spray material distribution system that is used by a particular affected facility served by the common distribution system

G = monthly average mass of VOC used per tire cemented or sprayed with a water-based green tire spray for a particular affected facility (grams (lb) per tire)

G_b = monthly average mass of VOC used per bead cemented for a particular bead cementing affected facility (grams (lb) per bead)

L_c = volume of cement or spray material used for a month (liters (gallons))

L_r = volume of VOC recovered by an emission control device for a month (liters (gallons))

M = total mass of VOC used for a month by all facilities served by a common cement or spray material distribution system (grams (lb))

M_o = total mass of VOC used at an affected facility for a month (grams (lb))

M_r = mass of VOC recovered by an emission control device for a month (grams (lb))

N = mass of VOC emitted to the atmosphere per tire cemented or sprayed with a water-based

green tire spray for an affected facility for a month (grams (lb) per tire)

N_b = mass of VOC emitted per bead cemented for an affected facility for a month (grams (lb) per bead)

Q_a = volumetric flow rate in vents after a control device (dry standard cubic meters (dry standard cubic feet) per hour)

Q_b = volumetric flow rate in vents before a control device (dry standard cubic meters (dry standard cubic feet) per hour)

Q_i = volumetric flow rate of each stream vented directly to the atmosphere from an affected facility or from a temporary enclosure around an affected facility (dry standard cubic meters (dry standard cubic feet) per hour)

R = overall efficiency of an emission reduction system (fraction)

T_d = total number of days in monthly compliance period (days)

T_o = total number of tires cemented or sprayed with water-based green tire sprays at a particular affected facility for a month

W_o = weight fraction of VOC in a cement or spray material.

[52 FR 34874, Sept. 15, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 61764, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.542 Standards for volatile organic compounds.

(a) On and after the date on which the initial performance test, required by §60.8, is completed, but no later than 180 days after initial startup, each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the following conditions:

(1) For each undertread cementing operation:

(i) Discharge into the atmosphere no more than 25 percent of the VOC used (75 percent emission reduction) for each month; or

(ii) Maintain total (uncontrolled) VOC use less than or equal to the levels specified below, depending upon the duration of the compliance period:

(A) 3,870 kg (8,531 lb) of VOC per 28 days,

(B) 4,010 kg (8,846 lb) of VOC per 29 days,

(C) 4,150 kg (9,149 lb) of VOC per 30 days,

(D) 4,280 kg (9,436 lb) of VOC per 31 days, or

(E) 4,840 kg (10,670 lb) of VOC per 35 days.

(2) For each sidewall cementing operation:

(i) Discharge into the atmosphere no more than 25 percent of the VOC used (75 percent emission reduction) for each month; or

(ii) Maintain total (uncontrolled) VOC use less than or equal to the levels specified below, depending upon the duration of the compliance period:

(A) 3,220 kg (7,099 lb) of VOC per 28 days,

(B) 3,340 kg (7,363 lb) of VOC per 29 days,

(C) 3,450 kg (7,606 lb) of VOC per 30 days,

(D) 3,570 kg (7,870 lb) of VOC per 31 days, or

(E) 4,030 kg (8,885 lb) of VOC per 35 days.

(3) For each tread end cementing operation: Discharge into the atmosphere no more than 10 grams (0.022 lb) of VOC per tire cemented for each month.

(4) For each bead cementing operation: Discharge into the atmosphere no more than 5 grams (0.011 lb) of VOC per bead cemented for each month.

(5) For each green tire spraying operation where only water-based sprays are used:

(i) Discharge into the atmosphere no more than 1.2 grams (0.0026 lb) of VOC per tire sprayed with an inside green tire spray for each month; and

(ii) Discharge into the atmosphere no more than 9.3 grams (0.021 lb) of VOC per tire sprayed with an outside green tire spray for each month.

(6) For each green tire spraying operation where only organic solvent-based sprays are used:

(i) Discharge into the atmosphere no more than 25 percent of the VOC used (75 percent emission reduction) for each month; or

(ii) Maintain total (uncontrolled) VOC use less than or equal to the levels specified below, depending upon the duration of the compliance period:

(A) 3,220 kg (7,099 lb) of VOC per 28 days,

(B) 3,340 kg (7,363 lb) of VOC per 29 days,

(C) 3,450 kg (7,606 lb) of VOC per 30 days,

(D) 3,570 kg (7,870 lb) of VOC per 31 days, or

(E) 4,030 kg (8,885 lb) of VOC per 35 days.

(7) For each green tire spraying operation where both water-based and organic solvent-based sprays are used:

(i) Discharge into the atmosphere no more than 1.2 grams (0.0026 lb) of VOC per tire sprayed with a water-based inside green tire spray for each month; and

(ii) Discharge into the atmosphere no more than 9.3 grams (0.021 lb) of VOC per tire sprayed with a water-based outside green tire spray for each month; and either

(iii) Discharge into the atmosphere no more than 25 percent of the VOC used in the organic solvent-based green tire sprays (75 percent emission reduction) for each month; or

(iv) Maintain total (uncontrolled) VOC use for all organic solvent-based green tire sprays less than or equal to the levels specified under paragraph (a)(6)(ii) of this section.

(8) For each Michelin-A operation:

(i) Discharge into the atmosphere no more than 35 percent of the VOC used (65 percent emission

reduction) for each month; or

(ii) Maintain total (uncontrolled) VOC use less than or equal to the levels specified below, depending upon the duration of the compliance period:

(A) 1,570 kg (3,461 lb) of VOC per 28 days,

(B) 1,630 kg (3,593 lb) of VOC per 29 days,

(C) 1,690 kg (3,726 lb) of VOC per 30 days,

(D) 1,740 kg (3,836 lb) of VOC per 31 days, or

(E) 1,970 kg (4,343 lb) of VOC per 35 days.

(9) For each Michelin-B operation:

(i) Discharge into the atmosphere no more than 25 percent of the VOC used (75 percent emission reduction) for each month; or

(ii) Maintain total (uncontrolled) VOC use less than or equal to the levels specified below, depending upon the duration of the compliance period:

(A) 1,310 kg (2,888 lb) of VOC per 28 days,

(B) 1,360 kg (2,998 lb) of VOC per 29 days,

(C) 1,400 kg (3,086 lb) of VOC per 30 days,

(D) 1,450 kg (3,197 lb) of VOC per 31 days, or

(E) 1,640 kg (3,616 lb) of VOC per 35 days.

(10) For each Michelin-C-automatic operation:

(i) Discharge into the atmosphere no more than 35 percent of the VOC used (65 percent emission reduction) for each month; or

(ii) Maintain total (uncontrolled) VOC use less than or equal to the levels specified under paragraph (a) (8)(ii) of this section.

[52 FR 34874, Sept. 15, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 61764, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.542a Alternate standard for volatile organic compounds.

(a) On and after the date on which the initial performance test, required by §60.8, is completed, but no later than 180 days after September 19, 1989, each owner or operator subject to the provisions in §60.540(b) shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere more than: 25 grams (0.055 lb) of VOC per tire processed for each month if the operation uses 25 grams (0.055 lb) or less of VOC per tire processed and does not employ a VOC emission reduction system.

(b) [Reserved]

[54 FR 38635, Sept. 19, 1989, as amended at 65 FR 61765, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.543 Performance test and compliance provisions.

(a) Section 60.8(d) does not apply to the monthly performance test procedures required by this subpart. Section 60.8(d) does apply to initial performance tests and to the performance tests specified under paragraphs (b)(2) and (b)(3) of this section. Section 60.8(f) does not apply when Method 24 is used.

(b) Performance tests shall be conducted as follows:

(1) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test, as required under §60.8(a), except as described under paragraph (j) of this section. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall thereafter conduct a performance test each month, except as described under paragraphs (b)(4), (g)(1), and (j) of this section. Initial and monthly performance tests shall be conducted according to the procedures in this section.

(2) The owner or operator of an affected facility who elects to use a VOC emission reduction system with a control device that destroys VOC (e.g., incinerator), as described under paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section, shall repeat the performance test when directed by the Administrator or when the owner or operator elects to operate the capture system or control device at conditions different from the most recent determination of overall reduction efficiency. The performance test shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures described under paragraphs (f)(2) (i) through (iv) of this section.

(3) The owner or operator of an affected facility who seeks to comply with the equipment design and performance specifications, as described under paragraph (j) of this section, shall repeat the performance test when directed by the Administrator or when the owner or operator elects to operate the capture system or control device at conditions different from the most recent determination of control device efficiency or measurement of capture system retention time or face velocity. The performance test shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures described under paragraph (f)(2)(ii) of this section.

(4) The owner or operator of each tread end cementing operation and each green tire spraying operation using only water-based sprays (inside and/or outside) containing less than 1.0 percent, by weight, of VOC is not required to conduct a monthly performance test as described in paragraph (d) of this section. In lieu of conducting a monthly performance test, the owner or operator of each tread end cementing operation and each green tire spraying operation shall submit formulation data or the results of Method 24 analysis annually to verify the VOC content of each tread end cement and each green tire spray material, provided the spraying formulation has not changed during the previous 12 months. If the spray material formulation changes, formulation data or Method 24 analysis of the new spray shall be conducted to determine the VOC content of the spray and reported within 30 days as required under §60.546(j).

(c) For each undertread cementing operation, each sidewall cementing operation, each green tire spraying operation where organic solvent-based sprays are used, each Michelin-A operation, each Michelin-B operation, and each Michelin-C-automatic operation where the owner or operator seeks to comply with the uncontrolled monthly VOC use limits, the owner or operator shall use the following procedure to determine compliance with the applicable (depending upon duration of compliance period) uncontrolled monthly VOC use limit specified under §60.542(a) (1)(ii), (2)(ii), (6)(ii), (7)(iv), (8)(ii), (9)(ii), and (10)(ii). If both undertread cementing and sidewall cementing are performed at the same affected facility during a month, then the kg/mo limit specified under §60.542(a)(1)(ii) shall apply for that month.

(1) Determine the density and weight fraction VOC (including dilution VOC) of each cement or green tire spray from its formulation or by analysis of the cement or green tire spray using Method 24. If a dispute arises, the Administrator may require an owner or operator who used formulation data to analyze the cement or green tire spray using Method 24.

(2) Calculate the total mass of VOC used at the affected facility for the month (M_o) by the following procedure:

(i) For each affected facility for which cement or green tire spray is delivered in batch or via a distribution system that serves only the affected facility:

$$M_o = \sum_{i=1}^a L_{c_i} D_{c_i} W_{o_i}$$

Where:

“a” equals the number of different cements or green tire sprays used during the month that are delivered in batch or via a distribution system that serves only a single affected facility.

(ii) For each affected facility for which cement or green tire spray is delivered via a common distribution

system that also serves other affected or existing facilities:

(A) Calculate the total mass of VOC used for all of the facilities served by the common distribution system for the month (M):

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^b L_{c_i} \rho_{c_i} W_{D_i}$$

Where:

"b" equals the number of different cements or green tire sprays used during the month that are delivered via a common distribution system that also serves other affected or existing facilities.

(B) Determine the fraction (F_o) of M used at the affected facility by comparing the production records and process specifications for the material cemented or sprayed at the affected facility for the month to the production records and process specifications for the material cemented or sprayed at all other facilities served by the common distribution system for the month or by another procedure acceptable to the Administrator.

(C) Calculate the total monthly mass of VOC used at the affected facility for the month (M_o):

$$M_o = MF_o$$

(3) Determine the time duration of the monthly compliance period (T_o).

(d) For each tread end cementing operation and each green tire spraying operation where water-based cements or sprays containing 1.0 percent, by weight, of VOC or more are used (inside and/or outside) that do not use a VOC emission reduction system, the owner or operator shall use the following procedure to determine compliance with the VOC emission per tire limit specified under §60.542 (a)(3), (a)(5)(i), (a)(5)(ii), (a)(7)(i), and (a)(7)(ii).

(1) Determine the density and weight fraction VOC as specified under paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(2) Calculate the total mass of VOC used at the affected facility for the month (M_o) as specified under paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(3) Determine the total number of tires cemented or sprayed at the affected facility for the month (T_o) by the following procedure:

(i) For a tread end cementing operation, T_o equals the number of tread or combined tread/sidewall components that receive an application of tread end cement for the month.

(ii) For a green tire spraying operation that uses water-based inside green tire sprays, T_o equals the number of green tires that receive an application of water-based inside green tire spray for the month.

(iii) For a green tire spraying operation that uses water-based outside green tire sprays, T_o equals the number of green tires that receive an application of water-based outside green tire spray for the month.

(4) Calculate the mass of VOC used per tire cemented or sprayed at the affected facility for the month (G):

$$G = \frac{M_o}{T_o}$$

(5) Calculate the mass of VOC emitted per tire cemented or sprayed at the affected facility for the month (N):

$$N = G$$

(e) For each bead cementing operation that does not use a VOC emission reduction system, the owner or operator shall use the following procedure to determine compliance with the VOC emission per bead limit specified under §60.542(a)(4).

- (1) Determine the density and weight fraction VOC as specified under paragraph (c)(1) of this section.
- (2) Calculate the total mass of VOC used at the affected facility for the month (M_o) as specified under paragraph (c)(2) of this section.
- (3) Determine the number of beads cemented at the affected facility during the month (B_o) using production records; B_o equals the number of beads that receive an application of cement for the month.
- (4) Calculate the mass of VOC used per bead cemented at the affected facility for the month (G_b):

$$G_b = \frac{M_o}{B_o}$$

- (5) Calculate the mass of VOC emitted per bead cemented at the affected facility for the month (N_b):

$$N_b = G_b$$

(f) For each tread end cementing operation and each bead cementing operation that uses a VOC emission reduction system with a control device that destroys VOC (e.g., incinerator), the owner or operator shall use the following procedure to determine compliance with the emission limit specified under §60.542(a) (3) and (4).

- (1) Calculate the mass of VOC used per tire cemented at the affected facility for the month (G), as specified under paragraphs (d) (1) through (4) of this section, or mass of VOC used per bead cemented at the affected facility for the month (G_b), as specified under paragraphs (e) (1) through (4) of this section.
- (2) Calculate the mass of VOC emitted per tire cemented at the affected facility for the month (N) or mass of VOC emitted per bead cemented for the affected facility for the month (N_b):

$$N = G (1-R)$$

$$N_b = G_b (1-R)$$

For the initial performance test, the overall reduction efficiency (R) shall be determined as prescribed under paragraphs (f)(2) (i) through (iv) of this section. After the initial performance test, the owner or operator may use the most recently determined overall reduction efficiency (R) for the performance test. No monthly performance tests are required. The performance test shall be repeated during conditions described under paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall construct a temporary enclosure around the application and drying areas during the performance test for the purpose of capturing fugitive VOC emissions. The enclosure must be maintained at a negative pressure to ensure that all evaporated VOC are measurable. Determine the fraction (F_c) of total VOC used at the affected facility that enters the control device:

$$F_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m C_{b_i} Q_{b_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^m C_{b_i} Q_{b_i} + \sum_{i=1}^n C_{f_i} Q_{f_i}}$$

Where:

"m" is the number of vents from the affected facility to the control device, and "n" is the number of vents from the affected facility to the atmosphere and from the temporary enclosure.

(ii) Determine the destruction efficiency of the control device (E) by using values of the volumetric flow rate of each of the gas streams and the VOC content (as carbon) of each of the gas streams in and out of the control device:

$$E = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m C_{b_i} Q_{b_i} - \sum_{i=1}^p C_{a_i} U_{a_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^m C_{b_i} Q_{b_i}}$$

Where:

"m" is the number of vents from the affected facility to the control device, and "p" is the number of vents after the control device.

(iii) Determine the overall reduction efficiency (R):

$$R = EF_c$$

(iv) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall have the option of substituting the following procedure as an acceptable alternative to the requirements prescribed under paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this section. This alternative procedure is acceptable only in cases where a single VOC is used and is present in the capture system. The average capture efficiency value derived from a minimum of three runs shall constitute a test.

(A) For each run, "i," measure the mass of the material containing a single VOC used. This measurement shall be made using a scale that has both a calibration and a readability to within 1 percent of the mass used during the run. This measurement may be made by filling the direct supply reservoir (e.g., trough, tray, or drum that is integral to the operation) and related application equipment (e.g., rollers, pumps, hoses) to a marked level at the start of the run and then refilling to the same mark from a more easily weighed container (e.g., separate supply drum) at the end of the run. The change in mass of the supply drum would equal the mass of material used from the direct supply reservoir. Alternatively, this measurement may be made by weighing the direct supply reservoir at the start and end of the run or by weighing the direct supply reservoir and related application equipment at the start and end of the run. The change in mass would equal the mass of the material used in the run. If only the direct supply reservoir is weighed, the amount of material in or on the related application equipment must be the same at the start and end of the run. All additions of VOC containing material made to the direct supply reservoir during a run must be properly accounted for in determining the mass of material used during that run.

(B) For each run, "i," measure the mass of the material containing a single VOC which is present in the direct supply reservoir and related application equipment at the start of the run, unless the ending weight fraction VOC in the material is greater than or equal to 98.5 percent of the starting weight fraction VOC in the material, in which case, this measurement is not required. This measurement may be made directly by emptying the direct supply reservoir and related application equipment and then filling them to a marked level from an easily weighed container (e.g. separate supply drum). The change in mass of the supply drum would equal the mass of material in the filled direct supply reservoir and related application equipment. Alternatively, this measurement may be made by weighing the direct supply reservoir and related application equipment at the start of the run and subtracting the mass of the empty direct supply reservoir and related application equipment (tare weight).

(C) For each run, "i," the starting weight fraction VOC in the material shall be determined by Method 24 analysis of a sample taken from the direct supply reservoir at the beginning of the run.

(D) For each run, "i," the ending weight fraction VOC in the material shall be determined by Method 24 analysis of a sample taken from the direct supply reservoir at the end of the run.

(E) For each run, "i," in which the ending weight fraction VOC in the material is greater than or equal to 98.5 percent of the starting weight fraction VOC in the material, calculate the mass of the single VOC used (M_i) by multiplying the mass of the material used in the run by the starting weight fraction VOC of the material used in the run.

(F) For each run, "i," in which the ending weight fraction VOC in the material is less than 98.5 percent of the starting weight fraction VOC in the material, calculate the mass of the single VOC used (M_i) as follows:

(1) Calculate the mass of VOC present in the direct supply reservoir and related application equipment at the start of the run by multiplying the mass of material in the direct supply reservoir and related application equipment at the start of the run by the starting weight fraction VOC in the material for that run.

(2) Calculate the mass of VOC present in the direct supply reservoir and related application equipment at the end of the run by multiplying the mass of material in the direct supply reservoir and related application equipment at the end of the run by the ending weight fraction VOC in the material for that run. The mass of material in the direct supply reservoir and related application equipment at the end of the run shall be calculated by subtracting the mass of material used in the run from the mass of material in the direct supply reservoir and related application equipment at the start of the run.

(3) The mass of the single VOC used (M_i) equals the mass of VOC present in the direct supply reservoir and related application equipment at the start of the run minus the mass of VOC present in the direct supply reservoir and related application equipment at the end of the run.

(G) If Method 25A is used to determine the concentration of the single VOC in the capture system, then calculate the capture efficiency (FC_i) for each run, "i," as follows:

$$FC_i = \frac{C_i \frac{W}{V} Q_i}{(M_i) (10^6)}$$

Where:

C_i = Average concentration of the single VOC in the capture system during run "i" (parts per million by volume) corrected for background VOC (see §60.547(a)(5)).

W = Molecular weight of the single VOC, mg/mg-mole (lb/lb-mole).

V = The volume occupied by one mole of ideal gas at standard conditions [20 °C, 760 mm Hg] on a wet basis, $2.405 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3$ /mg-mole (385.3 ft³ /lb-mole).

Q_i = Volumetric flow in the capture system during run i, on a wet basis, adjusted to standard conditions, m³ (ft³) (see §60.547(a)(5)).

10^6 = ppm per unity.

M_i = Mass of the single VOC used during run i, mg (lb).

(H) If Method 25 is used to determine the concentration of the single VOC in the capture system, then calculate the capture efficiency (FC_i) for each run, "i," as follows:

$$FC_i = \frac{C_i \frac{(W)(Q_i)}{(V)}}{(M_i)(10^6)}$$

Where: C_i = Average concentration of the single VOC in the capture system during run "i" (parts per million, as carbon, by volume) corrected for background VOC (see §60.547(a)(5)).

W = Molecular weight of the single VOC, mg/mg-mole (lb/lb-mole).

V = The volume occupied by one mole of ideal gas at standard conditions [20 °C, 760 mm Hg] on a wet basis, $2.405 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3$ /mg-mole (385.3 ft^3 /lb-mole).

Q_i = Volumetric flow in the capture system during run i, on a wet basis, adjusted to standard conditions, m^3 (ft^3) (see §60.547(a)(5)).

10^6 = ppm per unity.

M_i = Mass of the single VOC used during run i, mg (lb).

NC = Number of carbon atoms in one molecule of the single VOC.

(I) Calculate the average capture efficiency value, F_c as follows:

$$F_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n F C_i}{n}$$

Where:

"n" equals the number of runs made in the test ($n \geq 3$). In cases where an alternative procedure in this paragraph is used, the requirements in paragraphs (f)(2) (ii) and (iii) of this section remain unchanged.

(g) For each undertread cementing operation, each sidewall cementing operation, each green tire spraying operation where organic solvent-based sprays are used, each Michelin-A operation, each Michelin-B operation, and each Michelin-C-automatic operation that uses a VOC emission reduction system with a control device that destroys VOC (e.g., incinerator), the owner or operator shall use the following procedure to determine compliance with the percent emission reduction requirement specified under §60.542 (a) (1)(i), (2)(i), (6)(i), (7)(iii), (8)(i), (9)(i), and (10)(i).

(1) For the initial performance test, the overall reduction efficiency (R) shall be determined as prescribed under paragraphs (f)(2) (i) through (iii) of this section. The performance test shall be repeated during conditions described under paragraph (b)(2) of this section. No monthly performance tests are required.

(h) For each tread end cementing operation and each bead cementing operation that uses a VOC emission reduction system with a control device that recovers VOC (e.g., carbon adsorber), the owner or operator shall use the following procedure to determine compliance with the emission limit specified under §60.542(a) (3) and (4).

(1) Calculate the mass of VOC used per tire cemented at the affected facility for the month (G), as specified under paragraphs (d) (1) through (4) of this section, or mass of VOC used per bead cemented at the affected facility for the month (G_b), as specified under paragraphs (e) (1) through (4) of this section.

(2) Calculate the total mass of VOC recovered from the affected facility for the month (M_r):

$$M_r = L_r D_r$$

(3) Calculate the overall reduction efficiency for the VOC emission reduction system (R) for the month:

$$R = \frac{M_r}{M_o}$$

(4) Calculate the mass of VOC emitted per tire cemented at the affected facility for the month (N) or mass of VOC emitted per bead cemented at the affected facility for the month (N_b):

$$N = G(1-R)$$

$$N_b = G_b(1-R)$$

(i) For each undertread cementing operation, each sidewall cementing operation, each green tire spraying operation where organic solvent-based sprays are used, each Michelin-A operation, each Michelin-B operation, and each Michelin-C-automatic operation that uses a VOC emission reduction system with a control device that recovers (VOC) (e.g., carbon adsorber), the owner or operator shall use the following procedure to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement specified under §60.542(a) (1)(i), (2)(i), (6)(i), (7)(iii), (8)(i), (9)(i), and (10)(i).

(1) Determine the density and weight fraction VOC as specified under paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(2) Calculate the total mass of VOC used at the affected facility for the month (M_o) as described under paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(3) Calculate the total mass of VOC recovered from the affected facility for the month (M_r) as described under paragraph (h)(2) of this section.

(4) Calculate the overall reduction efficiency for the VOC emission reduction system (R) for the month as described under paragraph (h)(3) of this section.

(j) Rather than seeking to demonstrate compliance with the provisions of §60.542(a) (1)(i), (2)(i), (6)(i), (7)(iii), or (9)(i) using the performance test procedures described under paragraphs (g) and (i) of this section, an owner or operator of an undertread cementing operation, sidewall cementing operation, green tire spraying operation where organic solvent-based sprays are used, or Michelin-B operation that use a VOC emission reduction system may seek to demonstrate compliance by meeting the equipment design and performance specifications listed under paragraphs (j)(1), (2), and (4) through (6) or under paragraphs (j)(1) and (3) through (6) of this section, and by conducting a control device efficiency performance test to determine compliance as described under paragraph (j)(7) of this section. The owner or operator shall conduct this performance test of the control device efficiency no later than 180 days after initial startup of the affected facility, as specified under §60.8(a). Meeting the capture system design and performance specifications, in conjunction with operating a 95 percent efficient control device, is an acceptable means of demonstrating compliance with the standard. Therefore, the requirement for the initial performance test on the enclosure, as specified under §60.8(a), is waived. No monthly performance tests are required.

(1) For each undertread cementing operation, each sidewall cementing operation, and each Michelin-B operation, the cement application and drying area shall be contained in an enclosure that meets the criteria specified under paragraphs (j) (2), (4), and (5) of this section; for each green tire spraying operation where organic solvent-based sprays are used, the spray application and drying area shall be contained in an enclosure that meets the criteria specified under paragraphs (j) (3), (4), and (5) of this section.

(2) The drying area shall be enclosed between the application area and the water bath or to the extent necessary to contain all tire components for at least 30 seconds after cement application, whichever distance is less.

(3) Sprayed green tires shall remain in the enclosure for a minimum of 30 seconds after spray application.

(4) A minimum face velocity of 30.5 meters (100 feet) per minute shall be maintained continuously through each permanent opening into the enclosure when all temporary enclosure openings are closed. The cross-sectional area of each permanent opening shall be divided into at least 12 equal areas, and a velocity measurement shall be performed at the centroid of each equal area with an anemometer or

similar velocity monitoring device; the face velocity of each permanent opening is the average value of the velocity measurements taken. The monitoring device shall be calibrated and operated according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Temporary enclosure openings shall remain closed at all times except when worker access is necessary.

(5) The total area of all permanent openings into the enclosure shall not exceed the area that would be necessary to maintain the VOC concentration of the exhaust gas stream at 25 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL) under the following conditions:

- (i) The facility is operating at the maximum solvent use rate;
- (ii) The face velocity through each permanent opening is 30.5 meters (100 feet) per minute; and
- (iii) All temporary openings are closed.

(6) All captured VOC are ducted to a VOC emission control device that is operated on a continuous basis and that achieves at least a 95 percent destruction or recovery efficiency.

(7) The efficiency of the control device (E) for the initial performance test is determined by using values of the volumetric flow rate of each of the gas streams and the VOC content (as carbon) of each of the gas streams in and out of the control device as described under paragraph (f)(2)(ii) of this section. The control device efficiency shall be redetermined during conditions specified under paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(k) Each owner or operator of an affected facility who initially elected to be subject to the applicable percent emission reduction requirement specified under §60.542(a)(1)(i), (2)(i), (6)(i), (7)(iii), (8)(i), (9)(i), or (10)(i) and who later seeks to comply with the applicable total (uncontrolled) monthly VOC use limit specified under §60.542(a)(1)(ii), (2)(ii), (6)(ii), (7)(iv), (8)(ii), (9)(ii), or (10)(ii) shall demonstrate, using the procedures described under paragraph (c) of this section, that the total VOC use at the affected facility has not exceeded the applicable total (uncontrolled) monthly VOC use limit during each of the last 6 months of operation. The owner or operator shall be subject to the applicable percent emission reduction requirement until the conditions of this paragraph and §60.546(h) are satisfied.

(l) In determining compliance for each undertread cementing operation, each sidewall cementing operation, each green tire spraying operation, each Michelin-A operation, each Michelin-B operation, and each Michelin-C-automatic operation, the owner or operator shall include all the VOC used, recovered, or destroyed from cements and organic solvent-based green tire sprays including those cements or sprays used for tires other than those defined under §60.541(a).

(m) In determining compliance for each tread end cementing operation, each bead cementing operation, and each green tire spraying operation, the owner or operator shall include only those tires defined under §60.541(a) when determining T_o and B_o .

(n) For each undertread cementing operation and each sidewall cementing operation that does not use a VOC emission reduction system, the owner or operator shall use the following procedure to determine compliance with the VOC emission per tire limit specified in §60.542a:

(1) Calculate the total mass of VOC (M_o) used at the affected facility for the month by the following procedure.

(i) For each affected facility for which cement is delivered in batch or via a distribution system which serves only that affected facility:

$$M_o = \sum_{i=1}^n L_{ci} \rho_{ci} M_{oi}$$

Where: "n" equals the number of different cements or sprays used during the month.

(ii) For each affected facility for which cement is delivered via a common distribution system which also serves other affected or existing facilities.

(A) Calculate the total mass (M) of VOC used for all of the facilities served by the common distribution system for the month:

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^n L_{ci} D_{ci} W_{oi}$$

Where: "n" equals the number of different cements or sprays used during the month.

(B) Determine the fraction (F_o) of "M" used by the affected facility by comparing the production records and process specifications for the material cemented at the affected facility for the month to the production records and process specifications for the material cemented at all other facilities served by the common distribution system for the month or by another procedure acceptable to the Administrator.

(C) Calculate the total monthly mass of VOC (M_o) used at the affected facility:

$$M_o = MF_o$$

(2) Determine the total number of tires (T_o) processed at the affected facility for the month by the following procedure.

(i) For undertread cementing, T_o equals the number of tread or combined tread/sidewall components which receive an application of undertread cement.

(ii) For sidewall cementing, T_o equals the number of sidewall components which receive an application of sidewall cement, divided by 2.

(3) Calculate the mass of VOC used per tire processed (G) by the affected facility for the month:

$$G = \frac{M_o}{T_o}$$

(4) Calculate the mass of VOC emitted per tire processed (N) for the affected facility for the month:

$$N = G$$

(5) Where the value of the mass of VOC emitted per tire processed (N) is less than or equal to the VOC emission per tire limit specified under §60.542a, the affected facility is in compliance.

[52 FR 34874, Sept. 15, 1987; 52 FR 37874, Oct. 9, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 38635, Sept. 19, 1989; 65 FR 61765, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.544 Monitoring of operations.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to manufacturer's specifications the following equipment, unless alternative monitoring procedures or requirements are approved for that facility by the Administrator:

(1) Where a thermal incinerator is used for VOC emission reduction, a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder for the temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone of the incinerator. The temperature monitoring device shall have an accuracy of 1 percent of the temperature being measured in °C or ±0.5 °C, whichever is greater.

(2) Where a catalytic incinerator is used for VOC emission reduction, temperature monitoring devices, each equipped with a continuous recorder, for the temperature in the gas stream immediately before and after the catalyst bed of the incinerator. The temperature monitoring devices shall have an accuracy of 1 percent of the temperature being measured in °C or ±0.5 °C, whichever is greater.

(3) For an undertread cementing operation, sidewall cementing operation, green tire spraying operation where organic solvent-based sprays are used, or Michelin-B operation where a carbon adsorber is used to meet the performance requirements specified under §60.543(j)(6), an organics monitoring device used to indicate the concentration level of organic compounds based on a detection principle such as infrared, photoionization, or thermal conductivity, equipped with a continuous recorder, for the outlet of the carbon bed.

(b) An owner or operator of an undertread cementing operation, sidewall cementing operation, green tire spraying operation where organic solvent-based sprays are used, or Michelin-B operation where a VOC recovery device other than a carbon adsorber is used to meet the performance requirements specified under §60.543(j)(6), shall provide to the Administrator information describing the operation of the control device and the process parameter(s) which would indicate proper operation and maintenance of the device. The Administrator may request further information and will specify appropriate monitoring procedures or requirements.

[52 FR 34874, Sept. 15, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 61765, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.545 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator of an affected facility that uses a thermal incinerator shall maintain continuous records of the temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone of the incinerator and records of all 3-hour periods of operation for which the average temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone was more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the combustion zone temperature measured during the most recent determination of the destruction efficiency of the thermal incinerator that demonstrated that the affected facility was in compliance.

(b) Each owner or operator of an affected facility that uses a catalytic incinerator shall maintain continuous records of the temperature of the gas stream both upstream and downstream of the catalyst bed of the incinerator, records of all 3-hour periods of operation for which the average temperature measured before the catalyst bed is more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the gas stream temperature measured before the catalyst bed during the most recent determination of destruction efficiency of the catalytic incinerator that demonstrated that the affected facility was in compliance, and records of all 3-hour periods for which the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed is less than 80 percent of the temperature difference measured during the most recent determination of the destruction efficiency of the catalytic incinerator that demonstrated that the affected facility was in compliance.

(c) Each owner or operator of an undertread cementing operation, sidewall cementing operation, green tire spraying operation where organic solvent-based sprays are used, or Michelin-B operation that uses a carbon adsorber to meet the requirements specified under §60.543(j)(6) shall maintain continuous records of all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average VOC concentration level or reading of organics in the exhaust gases is more than 20 percent greater than the exhaust gas concentration level or reading measured by the organics monitoring device during the most recent determination of the recovery efficiency of the carbon adsorber that demonstrated that the affected facility was in compliance.

(d) Each owner or operator of an undertread cementing operation, sidewall cementing operation, green tires spraying operation where organic solvent-based sprays are used, Michelin-A operation, Michelin-B operation, or Michelin-C-automatic operation who seeks to comply with a specified VOC monthly usage limit shall maintain records of monthly VOC use and the number of days in each compliance period.

(e) Each owner or operator that is required to conduct monthly performance tests, as specified under §60.543(b)(1), shall maintain records of the results of all monthly tests.

(f) Each owner or operator of a tread end cementing operation and green tire spraying operation using water-based cements or sprays containing less than 1.0 percent by weight of VOC, as specified under §60.543(b)(4), shall maintain records of formulation data or the results of Method 24 analysis conducted to verify the VOC content of the spray.

[52 FR 34874, Sept. 15, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 38637, Sept. 19, 1989; 65 FR 61765, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.546 Reporting requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart, at the time of notification of the anticipated initial startup of an affected facility pursuant to §60.7(a)(2), shall provide a written report to

the Administrator declaring for each undertread cementing operation, each sidewall cementing operation, each green tire spraying operation where organic solvent-based sprays are used, each Michelin-A operation, each Michelin-B operation, and each Michelin-C automatic operation the emission limit he intends to comply with and the compliance method (where §60.543(j) is applicable) to be employed.

(b) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart, at the time of notification of the anticipated initial startup of an affected facility pursuant to §60.7(a)(2), shall specify the monthly schedule (each calendar month or a 4-4-5-week schedule) to be used in making compliance determinations.

(c) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall report the results of all initial performance tests, as required under §60.8(a), and the results of the performance tests required under §60.543 (b)(2) and (b)(3). The following data shall be included in the report for each of the above performance tests:

(1) For each affected facility for which the owner or operator seeks to comply with a VOC monthly usage limit specified under §60.542(a): The monthly mass of VOC used (M_o) and the number of days in the compliance period (T_d).

(2) For each affected facility that seeks to comply with a VOC emission limit per tire or per bead specified under §60.542(a) without the use of a VOC emission reduction system: the mass of VOC used (M_o), the number of tires cemented or sprayed (T_o), the mass of VOC emitted per tire cemented or sprayed (N), the number of beads cemented (B_o), and the mass of VOC emitted per bead cemented (N_b).

(3) For each affected facility that uses a VOC emission reduction system with a control device that destroys VOC (e.g., incinerator) to comply with a VOC emission limit per tire or per bead specified under §60.542(a): The mass of VOC used (M_o), the number of tires cemented or sprayed (T_o), the mass of VOC emitted per tire cemented or sprayed (N), the number of beads cemented (B_o), the mass of VOC emitted per bead cemented (N_b), the mass of VOC used per tire cemented or sprayed (G), the mass of VOC per bead cemented (G_b), the emission control device efficiency (E), the capture system efficiency (F_c), the face velocity through each permanent opening for the capture system with the temporary openings closed, and the overall system emission reduction (R).

(4) For each affected facility that uses a VOC emission reduction system with a control device that destroys VOC (e.g., incinerator) to comply with a percent emission reduction requirement specified under §60.542(a): The emission control device efficiency (E), the capture system efficiency (F_c), the face velocity through each permanent opening in the capture system with the temporary openings closed, and the overall system emission reduction (R).

(5) For each affected facility that uses a carbon adsorber to comply with a VOC emission limit per tire or per bead specified under §60.542(a): The mass of VOC used (M_o), the number of tires cemented or sprayed (T_o), the mass of VOC used per tire cemented or sprayed (G), the number of beads cemented (B_o), the mass of VOC used per bead (G_b), the mass of VOC recovered (M_r), the overall system emission reduction (R), the mass of VOC emitted per tire cemented or sprayed (N), and the mass of VOC emitted per bead cemented (N_b).

(6) For each affected facility that uses a VOC emission reduction system with a control device that recovers VOC (e.g., carbon adsorber) to comply with a percent emission reduction requirement specified under §60.542(a): The mass of VOC used (M_o), the mass of VOC recovered (M_r), and the overall system emission reduction (R).

(7) For each affected facility that elects to comply with the alternate limit specified under §60.542a: The mass of VOC used (M_o), the number of tires processed (T_o), and the mass of VOC emitted per tire processed (N).

(d) Each owner or operator of an undertread cementing operation, sidewall cementing operation, green tire spraying operation where organic solvent-based sprays are used, or Michelin-B operation who seeks to comply with the requirements described under §60.543(j) shall include in the initial compliance report a statement specifying, in detail, how each of the equipment design and performance specifications has

(g) The requirements for semiannual reports remain in force until and unless EPA, in delegating enforcement authority to a State under Section 111(c) of the Act, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such State. In that event, affected facilities

within the State will be relieved of the obligation to comply with these requirements, provided that they comply with the requirements established by the State.

(h) Each owner or operator of an affected facility who initially elected to be subject to the applicable percent emission reduction requirement specified under §60.542(a) and who later seeks to comply with the applicable total (uncontrolled) monthly VOC use limit specified under §60.542(a) and who has satisfied the provisions specified under §60.543(k) shall furnish the Administrator written notification no less than 30 days in advance of the date when he intends to be subject to the applicable VOC use limit instead of the applicable percent emission reduction requirement.

(i) The owner or operator of each undertread cementing operation and each sidewall cementing operation who qualifies for the alternate provisions as described in §60.542a, shall furnish the Administrator written notification of the election no less than 60 days after September 19, 1989.

(j) The owner or operator of each tread end cementing operation and each green tire spraying (inside and/or outside) operation using water-based sprays containing less than 1.0 percent, by weight, of VOC as described in §60.543(b)(1) shall furnish the Administrator, within 60 days initially and annually thereafter, formulation data or Method 24 results to verify the VOC content of the water-based sprays in use. If the spray formulation changes before the end of the 12-month period, formulation data or Method 24 results to verify the VOC content of the spray shall be reported within 30 days of the change.

[52 FR 34874, Sept. 15, 1987; 52 FR 37874, Oct. 9, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 38637, Sept. 19, 1989; 65 FR 61765, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.547 Test methods and procedures.

(a) The test methods in appendix A to this part, except as provided under §60.8(b), shall be used to determine compliance with §60.542(a) as follows:

(1) Method 24 or formulation data for the determination of the VOC content of cements or green tire spray materials. In the event of dispute, Method 24 shall be the reference method. For Method 24, the cement or green tire spray sample shall be a 1-liter sample collected in a 1-liter container at a point where the sample will be representative of the material as applied in the affected facility.

(2) Method 25 as the reference method for the determination of the VOC concentrations in each stack, both entering and leaving an emission control device. The owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 30 days in advance of any test by Method 25. For Method 25, the sampling time for each of three runs shall be at least 1 hour. Method 1 shall be used to select the sampling site, and the sampling point shall be the centroid of the duct or at a point no closer to the walls than 1.0 meter (3.3 feet). The minimum sample volume shall be 0.003 dry standard cubic meter (dscm) (0.11 dry standard cubic feet (dscf)) except that shorter sampling times or smaller volumes, when necessitated by process variables or other factors, may be approved by the Administrator.

(3) Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate, as the reference method for determination of the flow rate of the stack gas. The measurement site shall be the same as for the Method 25 sampling. A velocity traverse shall be made once per run within the hour that the Method 25 sample is taken.

(4) Method 4 for determination of stack gas moisture.

(5) Method 25 or Method 25A for determination of the VOC concentration in a capture system prior to a control device when only a single VOC is present (see §60.543 (f)(2)(iv)(G) and (f)(2)(iv)(H)). The owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 30 days in advance of any test by either Method 25 or Method 25A. Method 1 shall be used to select the sampling site and the sampling point shall be the centroid of the duct or at a point no closer to the walls than 1.0 meter (3.3 feet). Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate, shall be used as the test method for the concurrent determination of gas flow rate in the capture system.

(i) For Method 25, the sampling time for each run shall be at least 1 hour. For each run, a concurrent sample shall be taken immediately upwind of the application area to determine the background VOC concentration of air drawn into the capture system. Subtract this reading from the reading obtained in the capture system for that run. The minimum sample volume shall be 0.003 dry standard cubic meter (dscm) (0.11 dry standard cubic feet (dscf)) except that shorter sampling times or smaller volumes, when necessitated by process variable or other factors, may be approved by the Administrator. Use Method 3 to determine the moisture content of the stack gas.

(ii) For Method 25A, the sampling time for each run shall be at least 1 hour. Instrument calibration shall be performed by the procedure given in Method 25A using the single VOC present in the capture system. A different calibration gas may be used if the results are corrected using an experimentally determined response factor comparing the alternative calibration gas to the single VOC used in the process. After the instrument has been calibrated, determine the background VOC concentration of the air drawn into the capture system immediately upwind of the application area for each run. The instrument does not need to be recalibrated for the background measurement. Subtract this reading from the reading obtained in the capture system for that run. The Method 25A results shall only be used in the alternative procedure for determination of capture efficiency described under §60.543(f)(2)(iv)(G).

[52 FR 34874, Sept. 15, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 38638, Sept. 19, 1989; 65 FR 61765, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.548 Delegation of authority.

(a) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, the authorities contained in paragraph (b) of this section shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(b) Authority which will not be delegated to States: §60.543(c)(2)(ii)(B).

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Appendix B
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart XXXX – *National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air
Pollutants (NESHAP) – Rubber Tire Manufacturing*

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Title 40: Protection of Environment

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

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Subpart XXXX—National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Rubber Tire Manufacturing

Source: 67 FR 45598, July 9, 2002, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.5980 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for rubber tire manufacturing. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations.

§ 63.5981 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a rubber tire manufacturing facility that is located at, or is a part of, a major source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions.

(1) Rubber tire manufacturing includes the production of rubber tires and/or the production of components integral to rubber tires, the production of tire cord, and the application of puncture sealant. Components of rubber tires include, but are not limited to, rubber compounds, sidewalls, tread, tire beads, tire cord and liners. Other components often associated with rubber tires but not integral to the tire, such as wheels, inner tubes, tire bladders, and valve stems, are not components of rubber tires or tire cord and are not subject to this subpart.

(2) A major source of HAP emissions is any stationary source or group of stationary sources within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit considering controls, in the aggregate, any single HAP at a rate of 9.07 megagrams (10 tons) or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 22.68 megagrams (25 tons) or more per year.

(b) You are not subject to this subpart if the affected source at your rubber tire manufacturing facility meets either of the conditions described in paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) You own or operate a tire cord production affected source, but the primary product produced at the affected source is determined to be subject to another subpart under this part 63 as of the effective date of that subpart (publication date of the final rule) or startup of the source, whichever is later. In this case, you must determine which subpart applies to your source and you must be in compliance with the applicable subpart by the compliance date of that subpart. The primary product is the product that is produced for the greatest operating time over a 5-year period, based on expected utilization for the 5 years following the compliance date or following initial startup of the source, whichever is later.

(2) Your rubber tire manufacturing affected source is a research and development facility whose primary purpose is to conduct research and development into new processes and products, where such source is operated under the close supervision of technically trained personnel and is not engaged in the manufacture of products for commercial sale in commerce, except in a de minimis manner.

§ 63.5982 What parts of my facility does this subpart cover?

(a) This subpart applies to each existing, new, or reconstructed affected source at facilities engaged in the manufacture of rubber tires or their components.

(b) The affected sources are defined in paragraph (b)(1) of this section (tire production), paragraph (b)(2) of this section (tire cord production), paragraph (b)(3) of this section (puncture sealant application), and paragraph (b)(4) of this section (rubber processing).

(1) The tire production affected source is the collection of all processes that use or process cements and solvents as defined in §63.6015, located at any rubber tire manufacturing facility. It includes, but is not limited to: Storage and mixing vessels and the transfer equipment containing cements and/or solvents; wastewater handling and treatment operations; tread and cement operations; tire painting operations; ink and finish operations; undertread cement operations; process equipment cleaning materials; bead

cementing operations; tire building operations; green tire spray operations; extruding, to the extent cements and solvents are used; cement house operations; marking operations; calendar operations, to the extent solvents are used; tire striping operations; tire repair operations; slab dip operations; other tire building operations, to the extent that cements and solvents are used; and balance pad operations.

(2) The tire cord production affected source is the collection of all processes engaged in the production of tire cord. It includes, but is not limited to: dipping operations, drying ovens, heat-set ovens, bulk storage tanks, mixing facilities, general facility vents, air pollution control devices, and warehouse storage vents.

(3) The puncture sealant application affected source is the puncture sealant application booth operation used to apply puncture sealant to finished tires.

(4) The rubber processing affected source is the collection of all rubber mixing processes (e.g., banburys and associated drop mills) that either mix compounds or warm rubber compound before the compound is processed into components of rubber tires. The mixed rubber compound itself is also included in the rubber processing affected source. There are no emission limitations or other requirements for the rubber processing affected source.

(c) An affected source is a new affected source if construction of the affected source commenced after October 18, 2000, and it met the applicability criteria of §63.5981 at the time construction commenced.

(d) An affected source is reconstructed if it meets the criteria as defined in §63.2.

(e) An affected source is existing if it is not new or reconstructed.

§ 63.5983 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source, except as provided in §§63.5982(b)(4) and 63.5981(b)(1), you must comply with the emission limitations for new and reconstructed sources in this subpart upon startup.

(b) If you have an existing affected source, you must comply with the emission limitations for existing sources no later than July 11, 2005.

(c) If you have an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP, the affected source(s) must be in compliance with existing source emission limitations no later than 3 years after the date on which the area source became a major source.

(d) You must meet the notification requirements in §63.6009 according to the schedule in §63.6009 and in subpart A of this part. Some of the notifications must be submitted before the date you are required to comply with the emission limitations in this subpart.

Emission Limits for Tire Production Affected Sources

§ 63.5984 What emission limits must I meet for tire production affected sources?

You must meet each emission limit in either option 1 or option 2 of Table 1 to this subpart that applies to you.

§ 63.5985 What are my alternatives for meeting the emission limits for tire production affected sources?

You must use one of the compliance alternatives in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section to meet either of the emission limits in §63.5984.

(a) *Purchase alternative.* Use only cements and solvents that, as purchased, contain no more HAP than allowed by the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart, option 1 (HAP constituent option).

(b) *Monthly average alternative, without using an add-on control device.* Use cements and solvents in such a way that the monthly average HAP emissions do not exceed the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart, option 1 or option 2.

(c) *Monthly average alternative, using an add-on control device.* Use a control device to reduce HAP emissions so that the monthly average HAP emissions do not exceed the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart, option 1 or option 2.

Emission Limits for Tire Cord Production Affected Sources

§ 63.5986 What emission limits must I meet for tire cord production affected sources?

You must meet each emission limit in either option 1 or option 2 of Table 2 to this subpart that applies to you.

§ 63.5987 What are my alternatives for meeting the emission limits for tire cord production affected sources?

You must use one of the compliance alternatives in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section to meet the emission limits in §63.5986.

(a) *Monthly average alternative, without using an add-on control device.* Use coatings in such a way that the monthly average HAP emissions do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart.

(b) *Monthly average alternative, using an add-on control device.* Use a control device to reduce HAP emissions so that the monthly average HAP emissions do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart.

Emission Limitations for Puncture Sealant Application Affected Sources

§ 63.5988 What emission limitations must I meet for puncture sealant application affected sources?

(a) You must meet each emission limit in either option 1 or option 2 of Table 3 to this subpart that applies to you.

(b) If you use an add-on control device to meet the emission limits in Table 3 to this subpart, you must also meet each operating limit in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to you.

§ 63.5989 What are my alternatives for meeting the emission limitations for puncture sealant application affected sources?

You must use one of the compliance alternatives in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section to meet the emission limitations in §63.5988.

(a) *Overall control efficiency alternative.* Use an emissions capture system and control device and demonstrate that the application booth emissions meet the emission limits in Table 3 to this subpart, option 1a or 1b, and the control device and capture system meet the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart.

(b) *Permanent total enclosure and control device efficiency alternative.* Use a permanent total enclosure that satisfies the Method 204 criteria in 40 CFR part 51, appendix M. Demonstrate that the control device meets the emission limits in Table 3 to this subpart, option 1a or 1b. You must also show that the control device and capture system meet the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart.

(c) *Monthly average alternative, without using an add-on control device.* Use puncture sealants in such a way that the monthly average HAP emissions do not exceed the emission limits in Table 3 to this subpart, option 2.

(d) *Monthly average alternative, using an add-on control device.* Use a control device to reduce HAP emissions so that monthly average HAP emissions do not exceed the emission limits in Table 3 to this subpart, option 2.

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.5990 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the applicable emission limitations specified in Tables 1 through 4 to this subpart at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction if you are using a control device to comply with an emission limit.

(b) Except as provided in §63.5982(b)(4), you must always operate and maintain your affected source, including air pollution control and monitoring equipment, according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(1)(i).

(c) During the period between the compliance date specified for your source in §63.5983 and the date upon which continuous compliance monitoring systems (CMS) have been installed and validated and any applicable operating limits have been set, you must maintain a log detailing the operation and maintenance of the process and emission control equipment.

(d) For each affected source that complies with the emission limits in Tables 1 through 3 to this subpart using a control device, you must develop a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(3).

(e) For each monitoring system required in this section, you must develop and submit for approval a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section as follows:

(1) Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit so that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device);

(2) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction system; and

(3) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations).

(f) In your site-specific monitoring plan, you must also address the ongoing procedures specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section as follows:

(1) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of

§63.8(c)(1), (3), (4)(ii), (7), and (8), and this section;

(2) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(d); and

(3) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

[67 FR 45598, July 9, 2002, as amended at 71 FR 20466, Apr. 20, 2006]

General Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements

§ 63.5991 By what date must I conduct an initial compliance demonstration or performance test?

(a) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source, you must conduct each required initial compliance demonstration or performance test within 180 calendar days after the compliance date that is specified for your new or reconstructed affected source in §63.5983(a). If you are required to conduct a performance test, you must do so according to the provisions of §63.7(a)(2).

(b) If you have an existing affected source, you must conduct each required initial compliance demonstration or performance test no later than the compliance date that is specified for your existing affected source in §63.5983(b). If you are required to conduct a performance test, you must do so according to the provisions of §63.7(a)(2).

(c) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between October 18, 2000 and July 9, 2002, you must demonstrate initial compliance with either the proposed emission limitations or the promulgated emission limitations no later than January 6, 2003, or within 180 calendar days after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(d) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between October 18, 2000 and July 9, 2002, and you chose to comply with the proposed emission limitation when demonstrating initial compliance, you must conduct a second compliance demonstration for the promulgated emission limitation no later than January 5, 2006, or after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

§ 63.5992 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

If you use a control system (add-on control device and capture system) to meet the emission limitations, you must also conduct a performance test at least once every 5 years following your initial compliance demonstration to verify control system performance and reestablish operating parameters or operating limits for control systems used to comply with the emissions limits.

§ 63.5993 What performance tests and other procedures must I use?

(a) If you use a control system to meet the emission limitations, you must conduct each performance test in Table 5 to this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements in §63.7(e)(1) and under the specific conditions specified in Table 5 to this subpart.

(c) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §63.7(e)(1).

(d) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(1), unless otherwise specified in the test method. Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(e) If you are complying with the emission limitations using a control system, you must also conduct performance tests according to the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section as they apply to you.

(1) *Determining capture efficiency of permanent or temporary total enclosure.* Determine the capture efficiency of a capture system by using one of the procedures in Table 5 to this subpart.

(2) *Determining capture efficiency of an alternative method.* As an alternative to constructing a permanent or temporary total enclosure, you may determine the capture efficiency using any capture efficiency protocol and test methods if the data satisfy the criteria of either the Data Quality Objective or the Lower Confidence Limit approach in appendix A to subpart KK of this part.

(3) *Determining efficiency of an add-on control device.* Use Table 5 to this subpart to select the test methods for determining the efficiency of an add-on control device.

Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements for Tire Production Affected Sources

§ 63.5994 How do I conduct tests and procedures for tire production affected sources?

(a) *Methods to determine the mass percent of HAP in cements and solvents.* To determine the HAP content in the cements and solvents used at your tire production affected source, use EPA Method 311

of appendix A of this part, an approved alternative method, or any other reasonable means for determining the HAP content of your cements and solvents. Other reasonable means include, but are not limited to: a material safety data sheet (MSDS), provided it contains appropriate information; a certified product data sheet (CPDS); or a manufacturer's hazardous air pollutant data sheet. You are not required to test the materials that you use, but the Administrator may require a test using EPA Method 311 (or an approved alternative method) to confirm the reported HAP content. If the results of an analysis by EPA Method 311 are different from the HAP content determined by another means, the EPA Method 311 results will govern compliance determinations.

(b) *Methods to demonstrate compliance with the HAP constituent emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart (option 1).* Use the method in paragraph (b)(1) of this section to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the applicable emission limits for tire production affected sources using the compliance alternative described in §63.5985(a), purchase alternative. Use the equations in paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) of this section to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limits for tire production affected sources using the monthly average compliance alternatives described in §63.5985(b) and (c).

(1) Determine the mass percent of each HAP in each cement and solvent according to the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) Use Equation 1 of this section to calculate the HAP emission rate for each monthly operating period when complying by using cements and solvents without using an add-on control device so that the monthly average HAP emissions do not exceed the HAP constituent emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart, option 1. Equation 1 follows:

$$E_{\text{month}} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (HAP_i)(TMASS_i) \right) (10^6)}{\sum_{i=1}^n TMASS_i} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

E_{month} = mass of the specific HAP emitted per total mass cements and solvents from all cements and solvents used in tire production per month, grams per megagram.

HAP_i = mass percent, expressed as a decimal, of the specific HAP in cement and solvent i, as purchased, determined in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

$TMASS_i$ = total mass of cement and solvent i used in the month, grams.

n = number of cements and solvents used in the month.

(3) Use Equation 2 of this section to calculate the HAP emission rate for each monthly period when complying by using a control device to reduce HAP emissions so that the monthly average HAP emissions do not exceed the HAP constituent emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart (option 1). Equation 2 follows:

$$E_{\text{month}} = \frac{\left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n (HAP_i)(TMASS_i) + \sum_{j=1}^m (HAP_j)(TMASS_j) \left(1 - \frac{EFF}{100} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^p (HAP_k)(TMASS_k) \right\} (10^6)}{\sum_{i=1}^n TMASS_i + \sum_{j=1}^m TMASS_j + \sum_{k=1}^p TMASS_k} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

E_{month} = mass of the specific HAP emitted per total mass cements and solvents from all cements and solvents used in tire production per month, grams per megagram.

HAP_i = mass percent, expressed as a decimal, of the specific HAP in cement and solvent i, as purchased, determined in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section for cements and solvents used in the month in processes that are not routed to a control device.

$TMASS_i$ = total mass of cement and solvent i used in the month in processes that are not routed to a control device, grams.

n = number of cements and solvents used in the month in processes that are not routed to a control device.

HAP_j = mass percent, expressed as a decimal, of the specific HAP in cement and solvent j, as purchased, determined in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, for cements and

solvents used in the month in processes that are routed to a control device during operating days, which are defined as days when the control system is operating within the operating range established during the performance test and when monitoring data are collected.

$TMASS_j$ =total mass of cement and solvent j used in the month in processes that are routed to a control device during all operating days, grams.

EFF =efficiency of the control system determined during the performance test (capture system efficiency multiplied by the control device efficiency), percent.

m =number of cements and solvents used in the month that are routed to a control device during all operating days.

HAP_k =mass percent, expressed as a decimal, of the specific HAP in cement and solvent k , as purchased, for cements and solvents used in the month in processes that are routed to a control device during non-control operating days, which are defined as days when either the control system is not operating within the operating range established during the performance test or when monitoring data are not collected.

$TMASS_k$ =total mass of cement and solvent k used in the month in processes that are routed to a control device during all non-control operating days, grams.

p =number of cements and solvents used in the month that are routed to a control device during all non-control operating days.

(4) Each monthly calculation is a compliance demonstration for the purpose of this subpart.

(c) *Methods to demonstrate compliance with the production-based emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart, option 2.* Use the methods and equations in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the production-based emission limits for tire production affected sources using the compliance alternatives described in §63.5985(b) and (c).

(1) *Methods to determine the mass percent of each HAP in cements and solvents.* Determine the mass percent of all HAP in cements and solvents using the applicable methods specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) *Quantity of rubber used.* Determine your quantity of rubber used (megagrams) by accounting for the total mass of mixed rubber compound that is delivered to the tire production operation.

(3) *Compliance without use of an add-on control device.* If you do not use an add-on control device to meet the emission limits, use Equation 3 of this section to calculate the monthly HAP emission rate in grams of HAP emitted per megagram of rubber used, using the quantity of rubber used per month (megagrams), as determined in paragraph (c)(2) of this section so that the monthly average HAP emission does not exceed the HAP emission limit in Table 1 to this subpart, option 2. Equation 3 follows:

$$E_{\text{month}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (HAP_i)(TMASS_i)}{RMASS} \quad (\text{Eq. 3.})$$

Where:

E_{month} =mass of all HAP emitted per total mass of rubber used month, grams per megagram.

HAP_i =mass percent, expressed as a decimal, of all HAP in cement and solvent i , as purchased, determined in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

$TMASS_i$ =total mass of cement and solvent i used in the month, grams.

n =number of cements and solvents used in the month.

$RMASS$ =total mass of rubber used per month, megagrams.

(4) *Compliance with use of an add-on control device.* If you use a control device to meet the emission limits, use Equation 4 of this section to calculate the monthly HAP emission rate in grams of HAP emitted per megagram of rubber used, using the quantity of rubber used per month (megagrams), as determined in paragraph (c)(2) of this section so that the monthly average HAP emission does not exceed the HAP emission limit in Table 1 of this subpart, option 2. Equation 4 follows:

$$E_{\text{month}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (HAP_i)(TMASS_i) + \sum_{j=1}^m (HAP_j)(TMASS_j) \left(1 - \frac{EFF}{100}\right) + \sum_{k=1}^p (HAP_k)(TMASS_k)}{RMASS} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

E_{month} =mass of all HAP emitted per total mass rubber used per month, grams per megagram.

HAP_i =mass percent, expressed as a decimal, of all HAP in cement and solvent i, as purchased, determined in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section for cements and solvents used in the month in processes that are not routed to a control device.

$TMASS_i$ =total mass of cement and solvent i used in the month in processes that are not routed to a control device, grams.

n =number of cements and solvents used in the month in processes that are not routed to a control device.

HAP_j =mass percent, expressed as a decimal, of all HAP in cement and solvent j, as purchased, determined in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, for cements and solvents used in the month in processes that are routed to a control device during operating days, which are defined as days when the control system is operating within the operating range established during the performance test and when monitoring data are collected.

$TMASS_j$ =total mass of cement and solvent j used in the month in processes that are routed to a control device during all operating days.

EFF =efficiency of the control system determined during the performance test (capture system efficiency multiplied by the control device efficiency), percent.

m =number of cements and solvents used in the month that are routed to a control device during all operating days.

HAP_k =mass percent, expressed as a decimal, of all HAP in cement and solvent k, as purchased, for cements and solvents used in the month in processes that are routed to a control device during non-control operating days, which are defined as days when either the control system is not operating within the operating range established during the performance test or when monitoring data are not collected.

$TMASS_k$ =total mass of cement and solvent k used in the month in processes that are routed to a control device during all non-control operating days, grams.

p =number of cements and solvents used in the month that are routed to a control device during all non-control operating days.

$RMASS$ =total mass of rubber used per month, megagrams.

(5) Each monthly calculation is a compliance demonstration for the purpose of this subpart.

(d) *Specific compliance demonstration requirements for tire production affected sources.* (1) Conduct any required compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.5993.

(2) If you are demonstrating compliance with the HAP constituent option in Table 1 to this subpart, option 1, conduct the compliance demonstration using cements and solvents that are representative of cements and solvents typically used at your tire production affected source.

(3) Establish an operating range that corresponds to the control efficiency as described in Table 5 to this subpart.

(e) *How to take credit for HAP emissions reductions from add-on control devices.* If you want to take credit in Equations 2 and 4 of this section for HAP emissions reduced using a control system, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Monitor the established operating parameters as appropriate.

(i) If you use a thermal oxidizer, monitor the firebox secondary chamber temperature.

(ii) If you use a carbon adsorber, monitor the total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow for each regeneration cycle, and the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration, and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle.

(iii) If you use a control device other than a thermal oxidizer or a regenerative carbon adsorber, install and operate a continuous parameter monitoring system according to your site-specific performance test plan submitted according to §63.7(c)(2)(i).

(iv) If you use a permanent total enclosure, monitor the face velocity across the natural draft openings (NDO) in the enclosure. Also, if you use an enclosure, monitor to ensure that the sizes of the NDO have not changed, that there are no new NDO, and that a HAP emission source has not been moved closer to

an NDO since the last compliance demonstration was conducted.

(v) If you use other capture systems, monitor the parameters identified in your monitoring plan.

(2) Maintain the operating parameters within the operating range established during the compliance demonstration.

(f) *How to take credit for HAP emissions reductions when streams are combined.* When performing material balances to demonstrate compliance, if the storage of materials, exhaust, or the wastewater from more than one affected source are combined at the point where control systems are applied, any credit for emissions reductions needs to be prorated among the affected sources based on the ratio of their contribution to the uncontrolled emissions.

[67 FR 45598, July 9, 2002, as amended at 68 FR 11747, Mar. 12, 2003]

§ 63.5995 What are my monitoring installation, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) For each operating parameter that you are required by §63.5994(e)(1) to monitor, you must install, operate, and maintain a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) according to the requirements in §63.5990(e) and (f) and in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) You must operate your CPMS at all times that the process is operating.

(2) You must collect data from at least four equally spaced periods each hour.

(3) For at least 75 percent of the hours in an operating day, you must have valid data (as defined in your site-specific monitoring plan) for at least four equally spaced periods each hour.

(4) For each hour that you have valid data from at least four equally spaced periods, you must calculate the hourly average value using all valid data.

(5) You must calculate the daily average using all of the hourly averages calculated according to paragraph (a)(3) of this section for the 24-hour period.

(6) You must record the results for each inspection, calibration, and validation check as specified in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(b) For each temperature monitoring device, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (b) (1) through (8) of this section.

(1) Locate the temperature sensor in a position that provides a representative temperature.

(2) For a non-cryogenic temperature range, use a temperature sensor with a minimum measurement sensitivity of 2.2 degrees centigrade or 0.75 percent of the temperature value, whichever is larger.

(3) For a cryogenic temperature range, use a temperature sensor with a minimum measurement sensitivity of 2.2 degrees centigrade or 2 percent of the temperature value, whichever is larger.

(4) Shield the temperature sensor system from electromagnetic interference and chemical contaminants.

(5) If a chart recorder is used, it must have a sensitivity in the minor division of at least 20 degrees Fahrenheit.

(6) Perform an electronic calibration at least semiannually according to the procedures in the manufacturer's owners manual. Following the electronic calibration, you must conduct a temperature sensor validation check in which a second or redundant temperature sensor placed near the process temperature sensor must yield a reading within 16.7 degrees centigrade of the process temperature sensor's reading.

(7) Conduct calibration and validation checks any time the sensor exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating temperature range or install a new temperature sensor.

(8) At least monthly, inspect all components for integrity and all electrical connections for continuity, oxidation, and galvanic corrosion.

(c) For each integrating regeneration stream flow monitoring device associated with a carbon adsorber, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Use a device that has an accuracy of ± 10 percent or better.

(2) Use a device that is capable of recording the total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow for each regeneration cycle.

(d) For any other control device, or for other capture systems, ensure that the CPMS is operated according to a monitoring plan submitted to the Administrator with the compliance status report required by §63.9(h). The monitoring plan must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (d)(1) through (3) of this section. Conduct monitoring in accordance with the plan submitted to the Administrator unless comments received from the Administrator require an alternate monitoring scheme.

(1) Identify the operating parameter to be monitored to ensure that the control or capture efficiency measured during the initial compliance test is maintained.

(2) Discuss why this parameter is appropriate for demonstrating ongoing compliance.

(3) Identify the specific monitoring procedures.

(e) For each pressure differential monitoring device, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (e)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Conduct a quarterly EPA Method 2 procedure (found in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A) on the applicable NDOs and use the results to calibrate the pressure monitor if the difference in results are greater than 10 percent.

(2) Inspect the NDO monthly to ensure that their size has not changed, that there are no new NDO, and that no HAP sources have been moved closer to the NDO than when the last performance test was conducted.

§ 63.5996 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limits for tire production affected sources?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit that applies to you according to Table 6 to this subpart.

(b) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.6009(e).

Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements for Tire Cord Production Affected Sources

§ 63.5997 How do I conduct tests and procedures for tire cord production affected sources?

(a) *Methods to determine the mass percent of each HAP in coatings.* (1) To determine the HAP content in the coating used at your tire cord production affected source, use EPA Method 311 of appendix A of this part, an approved alternative method, or any other reasonable means for determining the HAP content of your coatings. Other reasonable means include, but are not limited to: an MSDS, provided it contains appropriate information; a CPDS; or a manufacturer's HAP data sheet. You are not required to test the materials that you use, but the Administrator may require a test using EPA Method 311 (or an approved alternative method) to confirm the reported HAP content. If the results of an analysis by EPA Method 311 are different from the HAP content determined by another means, the EPA Method 311 results will govern compliance determinations.

(2) Unless you demonstrate otherwise, the HAP content analysis must be based on coatings prior to any cross-linking reactions, i.e., curing. However, you may account for differences in HAP emissions resulting from chemical reactions based on the conversion rates of the individual coating formulations, chemistry demonstrations, or other demonstrations that are verifiable to the approving agency. Use the revised value in your compliance demonstration in the relevant equations in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) *Methods to determine compliance with the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart, option 1.* Use the equations in this paragraph (b) to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limits for tire cord production sources using the compliance alternatives described in §63.5987(a) and (b).

(1) *Determine mass percent of HAP.* Determine the mass percent of all HAP in each coating according to the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) *Compliance without use of an add-on control device.* If you do not use an add-on control device to meet the emission limits, use Equation 1 of this section to calculate the monthly HAP emission rate in grams of HAP emitted per megagram of fabric processed at the tire cord production source to show that the monthly average HAP emissions do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart, option 1. Equation 1 follows:

$$E_{\text{month}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (HAP_i)(TCOAT_i)}{TFAB} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

E_{month} = mass of all HAP emitted per total mass of fabric processed in the month, grams per megagram.

HAP_i = mass percent, expressed as a decimal, of all HAP in the coating i, prior to curing and including any application station dilution, determined in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

TFAB=total mass of fabric processed in the month, megagrams.

$$E_{month} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (HAP_i)(TCOAT_i) + \sum_{j=1}^m (HAP_j)(TCOAT_j) \left(1 - \frac{EFF}{100}\right) + \sum_{k=1}^p (HAP_k)(TCOAT_k)}{TFAB} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

(2) Use Equation 3 of this section to calculate the monthly average HAP emission rate when complying

$$E_{month} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (HA P_i) (TCOAT_i) \right) (10^6)}{\sum_{i=1}^n TCOAT_i} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$
$$E_{month} = \frac{\left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n (HAP_i)(TCOAT_i) + \sum_{j=1}^m (HAP_j)(TCOAT_j) \left(1 - \frac{EFF}{100} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^p (HAP_k)(TMASS_k) \right\} (10^6)}{\sum_{i=1}^n TCOAT_i + \sum_{j=1}^m TCOAT_j + \sum_{k=1}^p TCOAT_k} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

HAP_k=mass percent, expressed as a decimal, of the specific HAP in coating k, prior to curing and including any application station dilution, for coatings used in the month in processes that are routed to a control device during non-control operating days, which are defined as days when either the control system is not operating within the operating range established during

the performance test or when monitoring data are not collected.

$TCOAT_k$ = total mass of coating i made and used for application to fabric at the facility in the month in processes that are routed to a control device during all non-control operating days, grams.

p = number of coatings used in the month that are routed to a control device during all non-control operating days.

(4) Each monthly calculation is a compliance demonstration for the purpose of this subpart.

(d) *Specific compliance demonstration requirements for tire cord production affected sources.* (1) Conduct any required compliance demonstrations according to the requirements in §63.5993.

(2) Conduct the compliance demonstration using coatings with average mass percent HAP content that are representative of the coatings typically used at your tire cord production affected source.

(3) Establish an operating range that corresponds to the control efficiency as described in Table 5 to this subpart.

(e) *How to take credit for HAP emissions reductions from add-on control devices.* If you want to take credit in Equations 2 and 4 of this section for HAP emissions reduced using a control system, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Monitor the established operating parameters as appropriate.

(i) If you use a thermal oxidizer, continuously monitor the firebox secondary chamber temperature.

(ii) If you use a carbon adsorber, monitor the total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow for each regeneration cycle and the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle.

(iii) If you use a control device other than a thermal oxidizer or a regenerative carbon adsorber, install and operate a continuous parameter monitoring system according to your site-specific performance test plan submitted according to §63.7(c)(2)(i).

(iv) If you use a permanent total enclosure, monitor the face velocity across the NDO in the enclosure. Also, if you use an enclosure, monitor to ensure that the sizes of the NDO have not changed, that there are no new NDO, and that a HAP emission source has not been moved closer to an NDO since the last performance test was conducted.

(v) If you use other capture systems, monitor the parameters identified in your monitoring plan.

(2) Maintain the operating parameter within the operating range established during the compliance demonstration.

(f) *How to take credit for HAP emissions reductions when streams are combined.* When performing material balances to demonstrate compliance, if the storage of materials, exhaust, or the wastewater from more than one affected source are combined at the point where control systems are applied, any credit for emissions reductions needs to be prorated among the affected sources based on the ratio of their contribution to the uncontrolled emissions.

§ 63.5998 What are my monitoring installation, operation, and maintenance requirements?

For each operating parameter that you are required by §63.5997(e)(1) to monitor, you must install, operate, and maintain a continuous parameter monitoring system according to the provisions in §63.5995(a) through (e).

§ 63.5999 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limits for tire cord production affected sources?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit that applies to you according to Table 7 to this subpart.

(b) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.6009(e).

Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements for Puncture Sealant Application Affected Sources

§ 63.6000 How do I conduct tests and procedures for puncture sealant application affected sources?

(a) *Methods to determine compliance with the puncture sealant application emission limitations in Table 3 to this subpart.* Use the methods and equations in paragraph (b) of this section to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the overall control efficiency compliance alternatives described in §63.5989(a) and (b). Use the methods and equations in paragraphs (c) through (g) of this section to

demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the HAP constituent compliance alternative described in §63.5989(c) and (d).

(b) *Methods to determine compliance with the emission limits in Table 3 to this subpart, option 1.* Follow the test procedures described in §63.5993 to determine the overall control efficiency of your system.

(1) You must also meet the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) Conduct the performance test using a puncture sealant with an average mass percent HAP content that is representative of the puncture sealants typically used at your puncture sealant application affected source.

(ii) Establish all applicable operating limit ranges that correspond to the control system efficiency as described in Table 5 to this subpart.

(2) Use Equation 1 of this section to calculate the overall efficiency of the control system. If you have a permanent total enclosure that satisfies EPA Method 204 (found in 40 CFR part 51, appendix M) criteria, assume 100 percent capture efficiency for variable F. Equation 1 follows:

$$R = \frac{(F)(E)}{100} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

R=overall control system efficiency, percent.

F=capture efficiency of the capture system on add-on control device, percent, determined during the performance test.

E=control efficiency of add-on control device k, percent, determined during the performance test.

(3) Monitor the established operating limits as appropriate.

(i) If you use a thermal oxidizer, monitor the firebox secondary chamber temperature.

(ii) If you use a carbon adsorber, monitor the total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow for each regeneration cycle, and the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration, and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle.

(iii) For each control device used other than a thermal oxidizer or a regenerative carbon adsorber, install and operate a continuous parameter monitoring system according to your site-specific performance test plan submitted according to §63.7(c)(2)(i).

(iv) If you use a permanent total enclosure, monitor the face velocity across the NDO in the enclosure. Also, if you use an enclosure, monitor to ensure that the sizes of the NDO have not changed, that there are no new NDO, and that a HAP emission source has not been moved closer to an NDO since the last performance test was conducted.

(v) If you use other capture systems, monitor the parameters identified in your monitoring plan.

(vi) Maintain the operating parameter within the operating range established during the performance test.

(c) *Methods to determine the mass percent of each HAP in puncture sealants.* To determine the HAP content in the puncture sealant used at your puncture sealant application affected source, use EPA Method 311 of appendix A of 40 CFR part 63, an approved alternative method, or any other reasonable means for determining the HAP content of your puncture sealants. Other reasonable means include, but are not limited to: an MSDS, provided it contains appropriate information; a CPDS; or a manufacturer's hazardous air pollutant data sheet. You are not required to test the materials that you use, but the Administrator may require a test using EPA Method 311 (or an approved alternative method) to confirm the reported HAP content. If the results of an analysis by EPA Method 311 are different from the HAP content determined by another means, the EPA Method 311 results will govern compliance determinations.

(d) *Methods to determine compliance with the emission limits in Table 3 to this subpart, option 2.* Use the equations in this paragraph (d) to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the HAP constituent emission limits for puncture sealant application affected sources using the compliance alternatives described in §63.5989(c) and (d).

(1) Use Equation 2 of this section to calculate the monthly average HAP emission rate when complying by using puncture sealants without using an add-on control device to show that the monthly average HAP emissions do not exceed the emission limits in Table 3 to this subpart, option 2. Equation 2 follows:

$$E_{\text{month}} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (HAP_i)(TPSEAL_i) \right) (10^6)}{\sum_{i=1}^n TPSEAL_i} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

E_{month} =mass of the specific HAP emitted per total mass of puncture sealants from all puncture sealants used at the puncture sealant affected source per month, grams per megagram.

HAP_i =mass percent, expressed as a decimal, of the specific HAP in puncture sealant i, including any application booth dilution, determined in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

$TPSEAL_i$ =total mass of puncture sealant i used in the month, grams.

n =number of puncture sealants used in the month.

(2) Use Equation 3 of this section to calculate the monthly average HAP emission rate when complying by using puncture sealants by using an add-on control device to show that the monthly average HAP emissions do not exceed the emission limits in Table 3 to this subpart, option 2. Equation 3 follows:

$$E_{\text{month}} = \frac{\left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n (HAP_i)(TPSEAL_i) + \sum_{j=1}^m (HAP_j)(TPSEAL_j) \left(1 - \frac{EFF}{100} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^p (HAP_k)(TPSEAL_k) \right\} (10^6)}{\sum_{i=1}^n TPSEAL_i + \sum_{j=1}^m TPSEAL_j + \sum_{k=1}^p TPSEAL_k} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

E_{month} =mass of the specific HAP emitted per total mass of puncture sealants used at the puncture sealant affected source per month, grams per megagram.

HAP_i =mass percent, expressed as a decimal, of the specific HAP in puncture sealant i, including any application booth dilution, determined in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section for puncture sealants used in the month in processes that are not routed to a control device.

$TPSEAL_i$ =total mass of puncture sealant i used in the month in processes that are not routed to a control device, gram.

n =number of puncture sealants used in the month in processes that are not routed to a control device.

HAP_j =mass percent, expressed as a decimal, of the specific HAP, in puncture sealant j, including any application booth dilution, determined in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section, for puncture sealants used in the month in processes that are routed to a control device during operating days, which are defined as days when the control system is operating within the operating range established during the performance test and when monitoring data are collected.

$TPSEAL_j$ =total mass of puncture sealant j used in the month in processes that are routed to a control device during all operating days, grams.

EFF =efficiency of the control system determined during the performance test (capture system efficiency multiplied by the control device efficiency), percent.

m =number of puncture sealants used in the month that are routed to a control device during all operating days.

HAP_k =mass percent, expressed as a decimal, of the specific HAP, in puncture sealant k, including any application booth dilution, for puncture sealants used in the month in processes that are routed to a control device during non-control operating days, which are defined as days when either the control system is not operating within the operating range established during the performance test or when monitoring data are not collected.

$TPSEAL_k$ =total mass of total mass of puncture sealant k used in the month in processes that

are routed to a control device during all non-control operating days, grams.

p=number of puncture sealants used in the month that are routed to a control device during all non-control operating days.

(3) Each monthly calculation is a compliance demonstration for the purpose of this subpart.

(e) *Specific compliance demonstration requirements for puncture sealant application affected sources.*

(1) Conduct any required compliance demonstrations according to the requirements in §63.5993.

(2) Conduct the compliance demonstration using a puncture sealant with average mass percent HAP content that is representative of the puncture sealants typically used at your puncture sealant application affected source.

(3) Establish an operating range that corresponds to the appropriate control efficiency described in Table 5 to this subpart.

(f) *How to take credit for HAP emissions reductions from add-on control devices.* If you want to take credit in Equation 3 of this section for HAP emissions reduced using a control system, you must monitor the established operating parameters as appropriate and meet the requirements in paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(g) *How to take credit for HAP emissions reductions when streams are combined.* When performing material balances to demonstrate compliance, if the storage of materials, exhaust, or the wastewater from more than one affected source are combined at the point where control systems are applied, any credit for emissions reductions needs to be prorated among the affected sources based on the ratio of their contribution to the uncontrolled emissions.

§ 63.6001 What are my monitoring installation, operation, and maintenance requirements?

For each operating limit that you are required by §63.6000(b)(3) to monitor or each operating parameter that you are required by §63.6000(f) to monitor, you must install, operate, and maintain a continuous parameter monitoring system according to the provisions in §63.5995(a) through (e).

§ 63.6002 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limits for puncture sealant application affected sources?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit that applies to you according to Table 8 to this subpart.

(b) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.6009(e).

Continuous Compliance Requirements for Tire Production Affected Sources

§ 63.6003 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limits for tire production affected sources?

(a) You must monitor and collect data as specified in Table 9 to this subpart.

(b) Except for periods of monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must monitor continuously (or collect data at all required intervals) while the affected source is operating. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction when the affected source is operating.

(c) In data average calculations and calculations used to report emission or operating levels, you may not use data recorded during periods of monitoring malfunctions or associated repairs, or recorded during required quality assurance or control activities. Such data may not be used in fulfilling any applicable minimum data availability requirement. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system.

§ 63.6004 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limits for tire production affected sources?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each applicable limit in Table 1 to this subpart using the methods specified in Table 10 to this subpart.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet an emission limit in Table 1 to this subpart. You must also report each instance in which you did not meet the applicable requirements in Table 10 to this subpart. These instances are deviations from the emission limits in this subpart. The deviations must be reported in accordance with the requirements in §63.6010(e).

(c) You also must meet the following requirements if you are complying with the purchase alternative for tire production sources described in §63.5985(a):

(1) If, after you submit the Notification of Compliance Status, you use a cement or solvent for which you have not previously verified percent HAP mass using the methods in §63.5994(a), you must verify that

each cement and solvent used in the affected source meets the emission limit, using any of the methods in §63.5994(a).

(2) You must update the list of all the cements and solvents used at the affected source.

(3) With the compliance report for the reporting period during which you used the new cement or solvent, you must submit the updated list of all cements and solvents and a statement certifying that, as purchased, each cement and solvent used at the affected source during the reporting period met the emission limits in table 1 to this subpart.

Continuous Compliance Requirements for Tire Cord Production Affected Sources

§ 63.6005 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limits for tire cord production affected sources?

(a) You must monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limits for tire cord production affected sources as specified in table 11 to this subpart.

(b) You must monitor and collect data according to the requirements in §63.6003(b) and (c).

§ 63.6006 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limits for tire cord production affected sources?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each applicable emission limit in table 2 to this subpart using the methods specified in table 12 to this subpart.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet an applicable emission limit in table 2 to this subpart. You must also report each instance in which you did not meet the applicable requirements in table 12 to this subpart. These instances are deviations from the emission limits in this subpart. The deviations must be reported in accordance with the requirements in §63.6010(e).

Continuous Compliance Requirements for Puncture Sealant Application Affected Sources

§ 63.6007 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations for puncture sealant application affected sources?

(a) You must monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations for puncture sealant application affected sources as specified in table 13 to this subpart.

(b) You must monitor and collect data according to the requirements in §63.6003(b) and (c).

§ 63.6008 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations for puncture sealant application affected sources?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each applicable emission limitation in tables 3 and 4 to this subpart using the methods specified in Table 14 to this subpart.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet an applicable emission limit in table 3 to this subpart. You must also report each instance in which you did not meet the applicable requirements in table 14 to this subpart. These instances are deviations from the emission limits in this subpart. The deviations must be reported in accordance with the requirements in §63.6010(e).

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.6009 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.7 (b) and (c), 63.8(f) (4) and (6), and 63.9 (b) through (e) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified.

(b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you startup your affected source before July 9, 2002, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than November 6, 2002.

(c) As specified in §63.9(b)(3), if you startup your new or reconstructed affected source on or after July 9, 2002, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 calendar days after you become subject to this subpart.

(d) If you are required to conduct a performance test, you must submit a notification of intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to begin as required in §63.7(b)(1).

(e) If you are required to conduct a performance test, design evaluation, or other initial compliance demonstration as specified in tables 5 through 8 to this subpart, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii). The Notification must contain the information listed in table 15 to this subpart for compliance reports. The Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted according to the following schedules, as appropriate:

(1) For each initial compliance demonstration required in tables 6 through 8 to this subpart that does not

include a performance test, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status before the close of business on the 30th calendar day following the completion of the initial compliance demonstration.

(2) For each initial compliance demonstration required in tables 6 through 8 to this subpart that includes a performance test conducted according to the requirements in table 5 to this subpart, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th calendar day following the completion of the performance test according to §63.10(d)(2).

(f) For each tire production affected source, the Notification of Compliance Status must also identify the emission limit option in §63.5984 and the compliance alternative in §63.5985 that you have chosen to meet.

(g) For each tire production affected source complying with the purchase compliance alternative in §63.5985(a), the Notification of Compliance Status must also include the information listed in paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) A list of each cement and solvent, as purchased, that is used at the affected source and the manufacturer or supplier of each.

(2) The individual HAP content (percent by mass) of each cement and solvent that is used.

(h) For each tire production or tire cord production affected source using a control device, the Notification of Compliance Status must also include the information in paragraphs (h)(1) and (2) of this section for each operating parameter in §§63.5994(e)(1) and 63.5997(e)(1) that applies to you.

(1) The operating parameter value averaged over the full period of the performance test (e.g., average secondary chamber firebox temperature over the period of the performance test was 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit).

(2) The operating parameter range within which HAP emissions are reduced to the level corresponding to meeting the applicable emission limits in tables 1 and 2 to this subpart.

(i) For each puncture sealant application affected source using a control device, the Notification of Compliance Status must include the information in paragraphs (i)(1) and (2) of this section for each operating limit in §63.6000(b)(3) and each operating parameter in §63.6000(f).

(1) The operating limit or operating parameter value averaged over the full period of the performance test.

(2) The operating limit or operating parameter range within which HAP emissions are reduced to the levels corresponding to meeting the applicable emission limitations in table 3 to this subpart.

(j) For each tire cord production affected source required to assess the predominant use for coating web substrates as required by §63.5981(b), you must submit a notice of the results of the reassessment within 30 days of completing the reassessment. The notice shall specify whether this subpart XXXX is still the applicable subpart and, if it is not, which part 63 subpart is applicable.

§ 63.6010 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each applicable report in table 15 to this subpart.

(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in table 15 to this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.5983 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.5983.

(2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.5983.

(3) Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(4) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(5) For each affected source that is subject to permitting subparts pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(c) The compliance report must contain information specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (10) of this section.

- (1) Company name and address.
- (2) Statement by a responsible official, with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the accuracy of the content of the report.
- (3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.
- (4) If you had a startup, shutdown or malfunction during the reporting period and you took actions consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the compliance report must include the information in §63.10(d)(5)(i).
- (5) If there are no deviations from any emission limitations (emission limit or operating limit) that applies to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations during the reporting period.
- (6) If there were no periods during which the operating parameter monitoring systems were out-of-control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the operating parameter monitoring systems or CPMS were out-of-control during the reporting period.
- (7) For each tire production affected source, the emission limit option in §63.5984 and the compliance alternative in §63.5985 that you have chosen to meet.
- (8) For each tire production affected source complying with the purchase compliance alternative in §63.5985(a), and for each annual reporting period during which you use a cement and solvent that, as purchased, was not included in the list submitted with the Notification of Compliance Status in §63.6009 (g), an updated list of all cements and solvents used, as purchased, at the affected source. You must also include a statement certifying that each cement and solvent, as purchased, that was used at the affected source during the reporting period met the HAP constituent limits (option 1) in table 1 to this subpart.
- (9) For each tire cord production affected source, the emission limit option in §63.5986 and the compliance alternative in §63.5987 that you have chosen to meet.
- (10) For each puncture sealant application affected source, the emission limit option in §63.5988 and the compliance alternative in §63.5989 that you have chosen to meet.
- (d) For each deviation from an emission limitation (emission limit or operating limit) that occurs at an affected source where you are not using a CPMS to comply with the emission limitations in this subpart, the compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) and paragraphs (d) (1) and (2) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction when the affected source is operating.
- (1) The total operating time of each affected source during the reporting period.
- (2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause, if applicable) and the corrective action taken.
- (e) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a compliance report (pursuant to Table 10 to this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) which includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission limitation (including any operating limit) or work practice requirement in this subpart, submission of the compliance report shall be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.
- (f) Upon notification to the Administrator that a tire production affected source has eliminated or reformulated cement and solvent so that the source can demonstrate compliance using the purchase alternative in §63.5985(a), future compliance reports for this affected source may be submitted annually.
- (g) If acceptable to both the Administrator and you, you may submit reports and notifications electronically.

§ 63.6011 What records must I keep?

- (a) You must keep the records specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.
 - (1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted, according to the requirements in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).
 - (2) Records of performance tests as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).
 - (3) The records in §63.6(e)(3)(iii) through (v) related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction.
- (b) For each tire production affected source, you must keep the records specified in Table 9 to this subpart to show continuous compliance with each emission limit that applies to you.

such as wheels, valve stems, tire bladders and inner tubes are not considered components of rubber tires for the purposes of these standards. Tire cord and puncture sealant, although components of rubber tires, are considered as separate affected sources in these standards and are defined separately.

Control device means a combustion device, recovery device, recapture device, or any combination of these devices used for recovering or oxidizing organic hazardous air pollutant vapors. Such equipment includes, but is not limited to, absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, incinerators (oxidizers), flares, boilers, and process heaters.

Control system efficiency means the percent of total volatile organic compound emissions, as measured by EPA Method 25 or 25A (40 CFR part 60, appendix A), recovered or destroyed by a control device multiplied by the percent of total volatile organic compound emissions, as measured by Method 25 or 25A, that are captured and conveyed to the control device.

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

- (1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emission limitation (including any operating limit) or work practice standard;
- (2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or
- (3) Fails to meet any emission limitation (including any operating limit) or work practice standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

Emission limitation means any emission limit, opacity limit, operating limit, or visible emission limit.

Fabric processed means the amount of fabric coated and finished for use in subsequent product manufacturing.

Mixed rubber compound means the material, commonly referred to as rubber, from which rubber tires and components of rubber tires are manufactured. For the purposes of this definition, mixed rubber compound refers to the compound that leaves the rubber mixing process (e.g., banburys) and is then processed into components from which rubber tires are manufactured.

Monthly operating period means the period in the Notification of Compliance Status report comprised of the number of operating days in the month.

Operating day means the period defined in the Notification of Compliance Status report. It may be from midnight to midnight or a portion of a 24-hour period.

Process aid means a solvent, mixture, or cement used to facilitate or assist in tire component identification; component storage; tire building; tire curing; and tire repair, finishing, and identification.

Puncture sealant means a mixture that may include, but is not limited to, solvent constituents, mixed rubber compound, and process oil that is applied to the inner liner of a finished tire for the purpose of sealing any future hole which might occur in the tread when an object penetrates the tire.

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

Rubber means the sum of the materials (for example, natural rubber, synthetic rubber, carbon black, oils, sulfur) that are combined in specific formulations for the sole purpose of making rubber tires or components of rubber tires.

Rubber mixing means the physical process of combining materials for use in rubber tire manufacturing to make mixed rubber compound using the collection of banburys and associated drop mills.

Rubber tire means a continuous solid or pneumatic cushion typically encircling a wheel and usually consisting, when pneumatic, of an external rubber covering.

Rubber used means the total mass of mixed rubber compound delivered to the tire production operations in a tire manufacturing facility (e.g., the collection of warm-up mills, extruders, calendars, tire building, or other tire component and tire manufacturing equipment).

Tire cord means any fabric (e.g., polyester, cotton) that is treated with a coating mixture that allows the fabric to more readily accept impregnation with rubber to become an integral part of a rubber tire.

[67 FR 45598, July 9, 2002, as amended at 68 FR 11747, Mar. 12, 2003]

Table 1 to Subpart XXXX of Part 63—Emission Limits for Tire Production Affected Sources

As stated in §63.5984, you must comply with the emission limits for each new, reconstructed, or existing tire production affected source in the following table:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limits.
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1. Option 1—HAP constituent option	a. Emissions of each HAP in Table 16 to this subpart must not exceed 1,000 grams HAP per megagram (2 pounds per ton) of total cements and solvents used at the tire production affected source, and b. Emissions of each HAP not in Table 16 to this subpart must not exceed 10,000 grams HAP per megagram (20 pounds per ton) of total cements and solvents used at the tire production affected source.
2. Option 2—production-based option	Emissions of HAP must not exceed 0.024 grams per megagram (0.00005 pounds per ton) of rubber used at the tire production affected source.

Table 2 to Subpart XXXX of Part 63—Emission Limits for Tire Cord Production Affected Sources

As stated in §63.5986, you must comply with the emission limits for tire cord production affected sources in the following table:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limits.
1. Option 1.a (production-based option)—Existing tire cord production affected source	Emissions must not exceed 280 grams HAP per megagram (0.56 pounds per ton) of fabric processed at the tire cord production affected source.
2. Option 1.b (production-based option)—New or reconstructed tire cord production affected source	Emissions must not exceed 220 grams HAP per megagram (0.43 pounds per ton) of fabric processed at the tire cord production affected source.
3. Option 2 (HAP constituent option)—Existing, new or reconstructed tire cord production affected source	a. Emissions of each HAP in Table 16 to this subpart must not exceed 1,000 grams HAP per megagram (2 pounds per ton) of total coatings used at the tire cord production affected source, and b. Emissions of each HAP not in Table 16 to this subpart must not exceed 10,000 grams HAP per megagram (20 pounds per ton) of total coatings used at the tire cord production affected source.

Table 3 to Subpart XXXX of Part 63—Emission Limits for Puncture Sealant Application Affected Sources

As stated in §63.5988(a), you must comply with the emission limits for puncture sealant application affected sources in the following table:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limit.
1. Option 1.a (percent reduction option)—Existing puncture sealant application spray booth	Reduce spray booth HAP (measured as volatile organic compounds (VOC)) emissions by at least 86 percent by weight.
2. Option 1.b (percent reduction option)—New or reconstructed puncture sealant application spray booth	Reduce spray booth HAP (measured as VOC) emissions by at least 95 percent by weight.
3. Option 2 (HAP constituent option) Existing, new or reconstructed puncture sealant application spray booth	a. Emissions of each HAP in Table 16 to this subpart must not exceed 1,000 grams HAP per megagram (2 pounds per ton) of total puncture sealants used at the puncture sealant affected source, and b. Emissions of each HAP not in Table 16 to this subpart must not exceed 10,000 grams HAP per megagram (20 pounds per ton) of total puncture sealants used at the puncture sealant affected source.

Table 4 to Subpart XXXX of Part 63—Operating Limits for Puncture Sealant Application Control Devices

As stated in §63.5988(b), you must comply with the operating limits for puncture sealant application affected sources in the following table unless you are meeting Option 2 (HAP constituent option) limits in Table 3 to this subpart:

For each . . .	You must . . .
1. Thermal oxidizer to which puncture sealant application spray booth emissions are ducted	Maintain the daily average firebox secondary chamber temperature within the operating range established during the performance test.
2. Carbon adsorber (regenerative) to which puncture sealant application spray booth emissions are ducted	a. Maintain the total regeneration mass, volumetric flow, and carbon bed temperature at the operating range established during the performance test. b. Reestablish the carbon bed temperature to the levels established during the performance test within 15 minutes of each cooling cycle.
3. Other type of control device to which puncture sealant application spray booth emissions are ducted	Maintain your operating parameter(s) within the range(s) established during the performance test and according to your monitoring plan.
4. Permanent total enclosure capture system	a. Maintain the face velocity across any NDO at least at the levels established during the performance test. b. Maintain the size of NDO, the number of NDO, and their proximity to HAP emission sources consistent with the parameters established during the performance test.
5. Other capture system	Maintain the operating parameters within the range(s) established during the performance test and according to your monitoring plan.

Table 5 to Subpart XXXX of Part 63—Requirements for Performance Tests

As stated in §63.5993, you must comply with the requirements for performance tests in the following table:

If you are using . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
1. A thermal oxidizer	a. Measure total HAP emissions, determine destruction efficiency of the control device, and establish a site-specific firebox secondary chamber temperature limit at which the emission limit that applies to the affected source is achieved	i. Method 25 or 25A performance test and data from the temperature monitoring system	(1). Measure total HAP emissions and determine the destruction efficiency of the control device using Method 25 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A). You may use Method 25A (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) if: an exhaust gas volatile organic matter concentration of 50 parts per million (ppmv) or less is required to comply with the standard; the volatile organic matter concentration at the inlet to the control system and the required level of control are such that exhaust volatile organic matter concentrations are 50 ppmv or less; or

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			average maximum carbon bed temperature over the 3-hour performance test by computing the average of all of the readings. (7). Determine the average carbon bed temperature within 15 minutes of the cooling cycle over the 3-hour performance test.
3. Any control device other than a thermal oxidizer or carbon adsorber	Determine control device efficiency and establish operating parameter limits with which you will demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limit that applies to the affected source	EPA-approved methods and data from the continuous parameter monitoring system	Conduct the performance test according to the site-specific plan submitted according to §63.7(c)(2)(i).
4. All control devices	a. Select sampling ports' location and the number of traverse ports	Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	Locate sampling sites at the inlet and outlet of the control device and prior to any releases to the atmosphere.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow rate	Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	
	c. Conduct gas analysis	Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60 appendix A	
	d. Measure moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	
5. A permanent total enclosure (PTE)	Measure the face velocity across natural draft openings and document the design features of the enclosure	Method 204 of CFR part 51, appendix M	Capture efficiency is assumed to be 100 percent if the criteria are met
6. Temporary total enclosure (TTE)	Construct a temporarily installed enclosure that allows you to determine the efficiency of your capture system and establish operating parameter limits	Method 204 and the appropriate combination of Methods 204A–204F of 40 CFR part 51, appendix M	

Table 6 to Subpart XXXX of Part 63—Initial Compliance With the Emission Limits for Tire Production Affected Sources

As stated in §63.5996, you must show initial compliance with the emission limits for tire production

For . . .	For the following emission limit . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. Sources complying with the purchase compliance alternative in §63.5985(a)	The HAP constituent option in Table 1 to this subpart, option 1	You demonstrate for each monthly period that no cements and solvents were purchased and used at the affected source containing HAP in amounts above the composition limits in Table 1 to this subpart, option 1, determined according to the procedures in §63.5994 (a) and (b)(1).
2. Sources complying with the monthly average compliance alternative without using a control device in §63.5985(b)	The HAP constituent option in Table 1 to this subpart, option 1	You demonstrate that the monthly average HAP emissions for each monthly operating period do not exceed the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart, option 1, determined according to the applicable procedures in §63.5994(a) and (b)(2).
3. Sources complying with the monthly average compliance alternative using a control device in §63.5985(c)	The HAP constituent option in Table 1 to this subpart, option 1	You demonstrate that the monthly average HAP emissions for each monthly operating period do not exceed the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart, option 1, determined according to the applicable procedures in §63.5994(a), (b)(3) and (4), and (d) through (f).
4. Sources complying with the monthly average compliance alternative without use of a control device in §63.5985(b)	The production-based option in Table 1 to this subpart, option 2	You demonstrate that the monthly average HAP emissions for each monthly operating period do not exceed the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart, option 2, determined according to the applicable procedures in §63.5994(c)(1) through (3).
5. Sources complying with the monthly average compliance alternative using a control device in §63.5985(c)	The production-based option in Table 1 to this subpart, option 2	You demonstrate that the monthly average HAP emissions for each monthly operating period do not exceed the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart, option 2, determined according to the applicable procedures in §63.5994(c)(1) and (2), (4) and (5), and (d) through (f).

As stated in §63.5999, you must show initial compliance with the emission limits for tire cord production.

affected sources according to the following table:

For . . .	For the following emission limit . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. Sources complying with the monthly average alternative without using an add-on control device according to §63.5987(a)	The production-based option in Table 2 to this subpart, option 1	You demonstrate that the monthly average HAP emissions for each monthly operating period do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart, option 1, determined according to the procedures in §63.5997(a), (b)(1) and (2).
2. Sources complying with the monthly average alternative using an add-on control device according to §63.5987(b)	The production-based option in Table 2 to this subpart, option 1	You demonstrate that the monthly average HAP emissions for each monthly operating period do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart, option 1, determined according to the procedures in §63.5997(a), (b)(1) and (3) through (4), and (d) through (f).
3. Sources complying with the monthly average alternative without using an add-on control device according to §63.5987(a)	The HAP constituent option in Table 2 to this subpart, option 2	You demonstrate that the monthly average HAP emissions for each monthly operating period do not exceed the HAP constituent emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart, option 2, determined according to the applicable procedures in §63.5997(a) and (c)(1) and (2).
4. Sources complying with the monthly average alternative using an add-on control device according to §63.5987(b)	The HAP constituent option in Table 2 to this subpart, option 2	You demonstrate that the monthly average HAP emissions for each monthly operating period do not exceed the HAP constituent emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart, option 2, determined according to the applicable procedures in §63.5997(c)(1) and (3) through (4), and (d) through (f).

Table 8 to Subpart XXXX of Part 63—Initial Compliance With the Emission

As stated in §63.6002, you must show initial compliance with the emission limits for puncture sealant application affected sources according to the following table:

For . . .	For the following emission limit . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. Sources complying with the overall control efficiency alternative in §63.5989(a)	The percent reduction option in Table 3 to this subpart, option 1	You demonstrate that you conducted the performance tests, determined the overall efficiency of your control system, demonstrated that the applicable limits in Table 3 to this subpart, option 1, have been achieved, and established the operating limits in Table 4 of this subpart for your equipment according to the applicable procedures in §63.6000(b).
2. Sources complying with the permanent total enclosure	The percent reduction option in Table 3 to this subpart, option 1	You demonstrate that you conducted the performance tests, determined the individual efficiencies of your capture and control

and control device efficiency alternative in §63.5989(b)		systems, demonstrated that the applicable limits in Table 3 to this subpart, option 1, have been achieved, and established the operating limits in Table 4 of this subpart for your equipment according to the applicable procedures in §63.6000(b).
3. Sources complying with the monthly average alternative in §63.5989(c) without using an add-on control device	The HAP constituent option in Table 3 to this subpart, option 2	You demonstrate that the monthly average HAP emissions for each monthly operating period do not exceed the HAP constituent emission limits in Table 3 to this subpart, option 2, determined according to the applicable procedures in §63.6000(c) and (d)(1).
4. Sources complying with the HAP constituent alternative in §63.5989(d) by using an add-on control device	The HAP constituent option in Table 3 to this subpart, option 2	You demonstrate that the monthly average HAP emissions for each monthly operating period do not exceed the HAP constituent emission limits in Table 3 to this subpart, option 2, determined according to the applicable procedures in §63.6000(c), (d)(2) and (3), and (e) through (f).

Table 9 to Subpart XXXX of Part 63—Minimum Data for Continuous Compliance With the Emission Limits for Tire Production Affected Sources

As stated in §63.6003, you must maintain minimum data to show continuous compliance with the emission limits for tire production affected sources according to the following table:

For . . .	You must maintain . . .
1. Sources complying with purchase compliance alternative in §63.5985 (a) that are meeting the HAP constituent emission limit (option 1) in Table 1 to this subpart	<p>a. A list of each cement and solvent as purchased and the manufacturer or supplier of each.</p> <p>b. A record of Method 311 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A), or approved alternative method, test results indicating the mass percent of each HAP for each cement and solvent as purchased.</p>
2. Sources complying with the monthly average compliance alternative without using a control device according to §63.5985(b) that are meeting emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart	<p>a. A record of Method 311, or approved alternative method, test results, indicating the mass percent of each HAP for each cement and solvent, as purchased.</p> <p>b. The mass of each cement and solvent used each monthly operating period.</p> <p>c. The total mass of rubber used each monthly operating period (if complying with the production-based emission limit, option 2, in Table 1 to this subpart).</p> <p>d. All data and calculations used to determine the monthly average mass percent for each HAP for each monthly operating period.</p> <p>e. Monthly averages of emissions in</p>

	the appropriate emission limit format.
3. Sources complying with the monthly average compliance alternative using a control device according to §63.5985(c) that are meeting emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart	<p>a. The same information as sources complying with the monthly average alternative without using a control device.</p> <p>b. Records of operating parameter values for each operating parameter that applies to you.</p>

Table 10 to Subpart XXXX of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With the Emission Limits for Tire Production Affected Sources

As stated in §63.6004, you must show continuous compliance with the emission limits for tire production affected sources according to the following table:

For . . .	For the following emission limit . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. Sources complying with purchase compliance alternative in §63.5985(a)	The HAP constituent option in Table 1 to this subpart, option 1	Demonstrating for each monthly period that no cements and solvents were purchased and used at the affected source containing HAP in amounts above the composition limits in Table 1 to this subpart, option 1, determined according to the procedures in §63.5994 (a) and (b)(1).
2. Sources complying with the monthly average compliance alternative without using a control device according to §63.5985(b)	The HAP constituent option in Table 1 to this subpart, option 1	Demonstrating that the monthly average HAP emissions for each monthly operating period do not exceed the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart, option 1, determined according to the applicable procedures in §63.5994(a) and (b)(2).
3. Sources complying with the monthly average compliance alternative using a control device according to §63.5985(c)	The HAP constituent option in Table 1 to this subpart, option 1	Demonstrating that the monthly average HAP emissions for each monthly operating period do not exceed the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart, option 1, determined according to the applicable procedures in §63.5994(a), (b)(3) and (4), and (d) through (f).
4. Sources complying with the monthly average compliance alternative without using a control device according to §63.5985(b)	The production-based option in Table 1 to this subpart, option 2	Demonstrating that the monthly average HAP emissions for each monthly operating period do not exceed the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart, option 2, determined according to the applicable procedures in §63.5994(c)(1) through (3).
5. Sources complying with	The production-based option in Table 1 to this subpart, option 2	Demonstrating that the monthly average HAP

the monthly average compliance alternative using a control device according to §63.5985(c)	emissions for each monthly operating period do not exceed the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart, option 2, determined according to the applicable procedures in §63.5994(c)(1) and (2), (4) and (5), and (d) through (f).
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Table 11 to Subpart XXXX of Part 63—Minimum Data for Continuous Compliance With the Emission Limits for Tire Cord Production Affected Sources

As stated in §63.6005, you must maintain minimum data to show continuous compliance with the emission limits for tire cord production affected sources according to the following table:

For . . .	You must maintain . . .
1. Sources complying with the monthly average alternative without using an add-on control device according to §63.5987(a) that are meeting emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart	<p>a. A record of Method 311 (40 CFR part 63, appendix A), or approved alternative method, test results, indicating the mass percent of each HAP for coating used.</p> <p>b. The mass of each coating used each monthly operating period.</p> <p>c. The total mass of fabric processed each monthly operating period (if complying with the production-based option in Table 2 to this subpart, option 1).</p> <p>d. All data and calculations used to determine the monthly average mass percent for each HAP for each monthly operating period.</p> <p>e. Monthly averages of emissions in the appropriate emission limit format.</p>
2. Sources complying with the monthly average alternative using an add-on control device according to §63.5987(b) that are meeting emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart	<p>a. The same information as sources complying with the monthly average alternative without using a control device.</p> <p>b. Records of operating parameter values for each operating parameter that applies to you.</p>

Table 12 to Subpart XXXX of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With the Emission Limits for Tire Cord Production Affected Sources

As stated in §63.6006, you must show continuous compliance with the emission limits for tire cord production affected sources according to the following table:

For . . .	For the following emission limit . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. Sources complying with the monthly average compliance alternative without using an add-on control device according to §63.5987(a)	In Table 2 to this subpart	<p>a. Demonstrating that the monthly average HAP emissions for each monthly operating period do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart, option 1, determined according to the applicable procedures in §63.5997(a) and (b)(1) and (2).</p> <p>b. Demonstrating that the</p>

		monthly average HAP emissions for each monthly operating period do not exceed the HAP constituent emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart, option 2, determined according to the applicable procedures in §63.5997(a) and (c)(1) and (2).
2. Sources complying with the monthly average compliance alternative using an add-on control device according to §63.5987(b)	In Table 2 to this subpart	<p>a. Demonstrating that the monthly average HAP emissions for each monthly operating period do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart, option 1, determined according to the applicable procedures in §63.5997(a), (b)(1) and (3) through (4), and (d) through (f).</p> <p>b. Demonstrating that the monthly HAP emissions for each monthly operating period do not exceed the HAP constituent emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart, option 2, determined according to the applicable procedures in §63.5997(c)(1) and (3) through (4), and (d) through (f).</p>

Table 13 to Subpart XXXX of Part 63—Minimum Data for Continuous Compliance With the Emission Limitations for Puncture Sealant Application Affected Sources

As stated in §63.6007, you must maintain minimum data to show continuous compliance with the emission limitations for puncture sealant application affected sources according to the following table:

For . . .	You must maintain . . .
1. Sources complying with the control efficiency alternatives in §63.5989(a) or (b) that are meeting the percent reduction emission limits in Table 3 to this subpart, option 1, using a thermal oxidizer to reduce HAP emissions so that they do not exceed the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart	Records of the secondary chamber firebox temperature for 100 percent of the hours during which the process was operated.
2. Sources complying with the control efficiency alternatives in §63.5989(a) or (b) that are meeting the percent reduction emission limits in Table 3 to this subpart, option 1, using a carbon adsorber to reduce HAP emissions so that they do not exceed the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart	Records of the total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow for each regeneration cycle for 100 percent of the hours during which the process was operated, and a record of the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration, and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle for 100 percent of the hours during which the process was operated.
3. Sources complying with the control efficiency alternatives in §63.5989(a) or (b) that are meeting the percent reduction emission limits in Table 3 to	Records of operating parameter values for each operating parameter that applies to you.

this subpart, option 1, using any other type of control device to which puncture sealant application spray booth HAP emissions are ducted so that they do not exceed the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart	
4. Sources complying with the permanent total enclosure compliance alternative in §63.5989(b) that are meeting the percent reduction emission limits in Table 3 to this subpart, option 1, using a permanent total enclosure capture system to capture HAP emissions so that they do not exceed the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart	Records of the face velocity across any NDO, the size of NDO, the number of NDO, and their proximity to HAP emission sources.
5. Sources complying with the overall control efficiency alternative in §63.5989(a) that are meeting the percent reduction emission limits in Table 3 to this subpart, option 1, using any other capture system to capture HAP emissions so that they do not exceed the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart	Records of operating parameter values for each operating parameter that applies to you.
6. Sources complying with the monthly average alternative without using an add-on control device according to §63.5988(a) that are meeting the HAP constituent emission limits in Table 3 to this subpart, option 2	<p>a. A record of Method 311 (40 CFR part 63, appendix A), or approved alternative method, test results, indicating the mass percent of each HAP for puncture sealant used.</p> <p>b. The mass of each puncture sealant used each monthly operating period.</p> <p>c. All data and calculations used to determine the monthly average mass percent for each HAP for each monthly operating period.</p> <p>d. Monthly averages of emissions in the appropriate emission limit format.</p>
7. Sources complying with the monthly average alternative using an add-on control device according to §63.5988(a) that are meeting the HAP constituent emission limits in Table 3 to this subpart, option 2	<p>a. The same information as sources complying with the monthly average alternative that are not using a control device.</p> <p>b. Records of operating parameter values for each operating parameter that applies to you.</p>

Table 14 to Subpart XXXX of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With the Emission Limitations for Puncture Sealant Application Affected Sources

As stated in §63.6008, you must show continuous compliance with the emission limitations for puncture sealant application affected sources according to the following table:

For . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. Each carbon adsorber used to comply with the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart	<p>a. Monitoring and recording every 15 minutes the total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow, and the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration, and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle, and</p> <p>b. Maintaining the total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow, and the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration, and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle within the</p>

	operating levels established during your performance test.
2. Each thermal oxidizer used to comply with operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart	a. Continuously monitoring and recording the firebox temperature every 15 minutes, and b. Maintaining the daily average firebox temperature within the operating level established during your performance test.
3. Other "add-on" control or capture system hardware used to comply with the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart	Continuously monitoring and recording specified parameters identified through compliance testing and identified in the Notification of Compliance Status report.
4. Sources complying with the monthly average compliance alternative without using an add-on control device according to §63.5989(c) that are meeting the HAP constituent emission limits in Table 3 to this subpart, option 2	Demonstrating that the monthly average HAP emissions for each monthly operating period do not exceed the HAP constituent emission limits in Table 3 to this subpart, option 2, determined according to the applicable procedures in §63.6000(c) and (d)(1).
5. Sources complying with the monthly average compliance alternative by using an add-on control device according to §63.5989(d) that are the HAP constituent emission limits in Table 3 to this subpart, option 2	Demonstrating that the monthly average HAP emissions for each monthly operating period do not exceed the HAP constituent emission limits in Table 3 to this subpart, option 2, determined according to the applicable procedures in §63.6000(c), (d) (2) and (3), and (e) through (g).

Table 15 to Subpart XXXX of Part 63—Requirements for Reports

As stated in §63.6010, you must submit each report that applies to you according to the following table:

You must submit a (n)	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Compliance report	a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CPMS was out-of-control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CPMS was out-of-control during the reporting period	Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6010(b), unless you meet the requirements for annual reporting in §63.6010(f).
	b. If you have a deviation from any emission limitation during the reporting period at an affected source where you are not using a CPMS, the report must contain the information in §63.6010(d). If the deviation occurred at a source where you are using a CPMS or if there were periods during which the CPMS were out-of-control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the report must contain the information required by §63.5990(f)(3)	Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6010(b), unless you meet the requirements for annual reporting in §63.6010(f).
	c. If you had a startup, shutdown or malfunction during the reporting period and you took actions consistent with your	Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6010(b), unless

Table 16 to Subpart XXXX of Part 63—Selected Hazardous Air Pollutants

CAS No.	Selected hazardous air pollutants
50000	Formaldehyde
51796	Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)
53963	2-Acetylaminofluorene
56235	Carbon tetrachloride
57147	1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine
57578	beta-Propiolactone
58899	Lindane (all isomers)
59892	N-Nitrosomorpholine
60117	Dimethyl aminoazobenzene
62759	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
64675	Diethyl sulfate
67663	Chloroform
67721	Hexachloroethane
71432	Benzene (including benzene from gasoline)
75014	Vinyl chloride
75070	Acetaldehyde
75092	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)
75218	Ethylene oxide
75558	1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)
75569	Propylene oxide
77781	Dimethyl sulfate
79061	Acrylamide
79447	Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride
79469	2-Nitropropane
88062	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
91941	3,3-Dichlorobenzidene
92671	4-Aminobiphenyl
92875	Benzidine

95534	o-Toluidine
95807	2,4-Toluene diamine
96128	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
96457	Ethylene thiourea
98077	Benzotrichloride
101144	4,4-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)
101779	4,4-Methylenedianiline
106467	1,4-Dichlorobenzene(p)
106898	Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)
106934	Ethylene dibromide (Dibromoethane)
106990	1,3-Butadiene
107062	Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)
107131	Acrylonitrile
107302	Chloromethyl methyl ether
117817	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)
118741	Hexachlorobenzene
119904	3,3-Dimethoxybenzidine
119937	3,3-Dimethyl benzidine
122667	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
123911	1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)
127184	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)
140885	Ethyl acrylate
302012	Hydrazine
542756	1,3-Dichloropropene
542881	Bis(chloromethyl)ether
680319	Hexamethylphosphoramide
684935	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
1120714	1,3-Propane sultone
1332214	Asbestos
1336363	Polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclors)
1746016	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
8001352	Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene)
	Arsenic Compounds
	Chromium Compounds
	Coke Oven Emissions

Table 17 to Subpart XXXX of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to This Subpart XXXX

As stated in §63.6013, you must comply with the applicable General Provisions (GP) requirements according to the following table:

Citation	Subject	Brief description of applicable sections	Applicable to Subpart XXXX?	
			Using a control device	Not using a control device
§63.1	Applicability	Initial applicability determination; applicability after standard established; permit requirements; extensions; notifications	Yes	Yes.
§63.2	Definitions	Definitions for part 63 standards	Yes	Yes.

§63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Units and abbreviations for part 63 standards	Yes	Yes.
§63.4	Prohibited Activities	Prohibited activities; compliance date; circumvention; severability	Yes	Yes.
§63.5	Construction/Reconstruction	Applicability; applications; approvals	Yes	Yes.
§63.6 (a)	Applicability	GP apply unless compliance extension; GP apply to area sources that become major	Yes	Yes.
§63.6 (b)(1)–(4)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Sources	Standards apply at effective date; 3 years after effective date; upon startup; 10 years after construction or reconstruction commences for section 112(f)	Yes	Yes.
§63.6 (b)(5)	Notification	Must notify if commenced construction or reconstruction after proposal	Yes	Yes.
§63.6 (b)(6)	[Reserved]			
§63.6 (b)(7)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Area Sources that Become Major		No	No.
§63.6(c) (1)–(2)	Compliance Dates for Existing Sources	Comply according to date in subpart, which must be no later than 3 years after effective date; for CAA section 112 (f) standards, comply within 90 days of effective date unless compliance extension	Yes	Yes.
§63.6(c) (3)–(4)	[Reserved]			
§63.6(c) (5)	Compliance Dates for Existing Area Sources that Become Major	Area sources that become major must comply with major source standards by date indicated in subpart or by equivalent time period (for example, 3 years)	Yes	Yes.
§63.6 (d)	[Reserved]			
§63.6 (e)(1)–(2)	Operation & Maintenance	Operate to minimize emissions at all times; correct malfunctions as soon as practicable; and operation and	Yes	Yes.

		maintenance requirements independently enforceable; information Administrator will use to determine if operation and maintenance requirements were met		
§63.6 (e)(3)	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan (SSMP)		Yes	No.
§63.6(f) (1)	Compliance Except During SSM		Yes	No.
§63.6(f) (2)–(3)	Methods for Determining Compliance	Compliance based on performance test; operation and maintenance plans; records; inspection	Yes	Yes.
§63.6 (g)(1)–(3)	Alternative Standard	Procedures for getting an alternative standard	Yes	Yes.
§63.6 (h)	Opacity/Visible Emission (VE) Standards		No	No.
§63.6(i)	Compliance Extension	Procedures and criteria for Administrator to grant compliance extension	Yes	Yes.
§63.6(j)	Presidential Compliance Exemption	President may exempt source category from requirement to comply with rule	Yes	Yes.
§63.7 (a)(1)–(2)	Performance Test Dates		No	No.
§63.7 (a)(3)	CAA section 114 Authority	Administrator may require a performance test under CAA section 114 at any time	Yes	No.
§63.7 (b)(1)	Notification of Performance Test	Must notify Administrator 60 days before the test	Yes	No.
§63.7 (b)(2)	Notification of Rescheduling	If rescheduling a performance test is necessary, must notify Administrator 5 days before scheduled date of rescheduled date	Yes	No.
§63.7(c)	Quality Assurance/Test Plan	Requirement to submit site-specific test plan 60 days before the test or on date Administrator agrees with: test plan approval procedures; performance audit requirements; and internal and external quality assurance	Yes	No.

		procedures for testing		
§63.7 (d)	Testing Facilities	Requirements for testing facilities	Yes	No.
§63.7 (e)(1)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests	Performance tests must be conducted under representative conditions; cannot conduct performance tests during SSM; not a violation to exceed standard during SSM	Yes	No.
§63.7 (e)(2)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests	Must conduct according to rule and EPA test methods unless Administrator approves alternative	Yes	No.
§63.7 (e)(3)	Test Run Duration	Must have three test runs of at least 1 hour each; compliance is based on arithmetic mean of three runs; and conditions when data from an additional test run can be used	Yes	No.
§63.7(f)	Alternative Test Method	Procedures by which Administrator can grant approval to use an alternative test method	Yes	No.
§63.7 (g)	Performance Test Data Analysis	Must include raw data in performance test report; must submit performance test data 60 days after end of test with the Notification of Compliance Status report; and keep data for 5 years	Yes	No.
§63.7 (h)	Waiver of Tests	Procedures for Administrator to waive performance test	Yes	No.
§63.8 (a)(1)	Applicability of Monitoring Requirements	Subject to all monitoring requirements in standard	Yes	Yes.
§63.8 (a)(2)	Performance Specifications	Performance Specifications in appendix B of 40 CFR part 60 apply	Yes	No.
§63.8 (a)(3)	[Reserved]			
§63.8 (a)(4)	Monitoring with Flares		No	No.
§63.8 (b)(1)	Monitoring	Must conduct monitoring according to standard unless Administrator approves alternative	Yes	Yes.
§63.8 (b)(2)–	Multiple Effluents and Multiple Monitoring Systems	Specific requirements for	Yes	Yes.

(3)		installing monitoring systems; must install on each effluent before it is combined and before it is released to the atmosphere unless Administrator approves otherwise; if more than one monitoring system on an emission point, must report all monitoring system results, unless one monitoring system is a backup		
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring System Operation and Maintenance	Maintain monitoring system in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices	Applies as modified by §63.5990 (e) and (f)	No.
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and Predictable SSM		No	No.
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in SSMP		No	No.
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with Operation and Maintenance Requirements	How Administrator determines if source complying with operation and maintenance requirements; review of source operation and maintenance procedures, records, manufacturer's instructions, recommendations, and inspection of monitoring system	Yes	Yes.
§63.8(c)(2)-(3)	Monitoring System Installation	Must install to get representative emission and parameter measurements; must verify operational status before or at performance test	Yes	No.
§63.8(c)(4)	Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Requirements		Applies as modified by §63.5990 (f)	No.
§63.8(c)(5)	Continuous Opacity Monitoring Systems (COMS) Minimum Procedures		No	No.
§63.8(c)(6)	CMS Requirements		Applies as modified by §63.5990	No.

			(e)	
§63.8(c) (7)–(8)	CMS Requirements	Out-of-control periods, including reporting	Yes	No.
§63.8 (d)	CMS Quality Control		Applies as modified by §63.5990 (e) and (f)	No.
§63.8 (e)	CMS Performance Evaluation		No	No.
§63.8(f) (1)–(5)	Alternative Monitoring Method	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative monitoring	Yes	Yes.
§63.8(f) (6)	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test		No	No.
§63.8 (g)	Data Reduction		Applies as modified by §63.5990 (f)	No.
§63.9 (a)	Notification Requirements	Applicability and state delegation	Yes	Yes.
§63.9 (b)(1)–(5)	Initial Notifications	Submit notification 120 days after effective date; notification of intent to construct/reconstruct, notification of commencement of construct/reconstruct, notification of startup; and contents of each	Yes	Yes.
§63.9(c)	Request for Compliance Extension	Can request if cannot comply by date or if installed best available control technology or lowest achievable emission rate	Yes	Yes.
§63.9 (d)	Notification of Special Compliance Requirements for New Source	For sources that commence construction between proposal and promulgation and want to comply 3 years after effective date	Yes	Yes.
§63.9 (e)	Notification of Performance Test	Notify Administrator 60 days prior	Yes	No.
§63.9(f)	Notification of VE/Opacity Test	No	No	
§63.9 (g)	Additional Notifications When Using CMS	No	No	
§63.9 (h)	Notification of Compliance Status	Contents; due 60 days after end of performance test or other compliance	Yes	Yes.

		demonstration, except for opacity/VE, which are due 30 days after; when to submit to Federal vs. State authority		
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines	Procedures for Administrator to approve change in when notifications must be submitted	Yes	Yes.
§63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information	Must submit within 15 days after the change	Yes	Yes.
§63.10 (a)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	Applies to all, unless compliance extension; when to submit to Federal vs. State authority; procedures for owners of more than 1 source	Yes	Yes.
§63.10 (b)(1)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	General Requirements; keep all records readily available; and keep for 5 years.	Yes	Yes.
§63.10 (b)(2)(i)-(iv)	Records related to Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction.	Yes	No	
§63.10 (b)(2) (vi) and (x)-(xi)	CMS Records	Malfunctions, inoperative, out-of-control; calibration checks; adjustments, maintenance	Yes	No.
§63.10 (b)(2) (vii)-(ix)	Records	Measurements to demonstrate compliance with emission limitations; performance test, performance evaluation, and visible emission observation results; and measurements to determine conditions of performance tests and performance evaluations	Yes	Yes.
§63.10 (b)(2) (xii)	Records	Records when under waiver	Yes	Yes.
§63.10 (b)(2) (xiii)	Records		No	No.
§63.10 (b)(2) (xiv)	Records	All documentation supporting Initial Notification and Notification of Compliance Status	Yes	Yes.
§63.10 (b)(3)	Records	Applicability determinations	Yes	Yes.

§63.10 (c)	Records		No	No.
§63.10 (d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements	Requirement to report	Yes	Yes.
§63.10 (d)(2)	Report of Performance Test Results	When to submit to Federal or State authority	Yes	No.
§63.10 (d)(3)	Reporting Opacity or VE Observations		No	No.
§63.10 (d)(4)	Progress Reports	Must submit progress reports on schedule if under compliance extension	Yes	Yes.
§63.10 (d)(5)	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Reports		Yes	No.
§63.10 (e)	Additional CMS Reports		No	No.
§63.10 (f)	Waiver for Recordkeeping/Reporting	Procedures for Administrator to waive	Yes	Yes.
§63.11	Flares		No	No.
§63.12	Delegation	State authority to enforce standards	Yes	Yes.
§63.13	Addresses	Addresses where reports, notifications, and requests are sent	Yes	Yes.
§63.14	Incorporation by Reference	Test methods incorporated by reference	Yes	Yes.
§63.15	Availability of Information	Public and confidential information	Yes	Yes.

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Appendix C
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc – *Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-
Institutional Steam Generating Units*

(h) Affected facilities that also meet the applicability requirements under subpart J or subpart Ja of this part are subject to the PM and NO_x standards under this subpart and the SO₂ standards under subpart J or subpart Ja of this part, as applicable.

(i) Temporary boilers are not subject to this subpart.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5090, Jan. 28, 2009; 77 FR 9461, Feb. 16, 2012]

§ 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.

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 hydrosulfurization 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), 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), kerosine, as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D3699 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), biodiesel as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D6751 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), or biodiesel blends as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D7467 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).

Dry flue gas desulfurization technology means a SO₂ control 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 SO₂ control 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 SO₂ emissions (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.

Temporary boiler means a steam generating unit that combusts natural gas or distillate oil with a potential SO₂ emissions rate no greater than 26 ng/J (0.060 lb/MMBtu), and the unit is designed to, and is capable of, being carried or moved from one location to another by means of, for example, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dollies, trailers, or platforms. A steam generating unit is not a temporary boiler if any one of the following conditions exists:

- (1) The equipment is attached to a foundation.
- (2) The steam generating unit or a replacement remains at a location for more than 180 consecutive days. Any temporary boiler that replaces a temporary boiler at a location and performs the same or similar function will be included in calculating the consecutive time period.
- (3) The equipment is located at a seasonal facility and operates during the full annual operating period of the seasonal facility, remains at the facility for at least 2 years, and operates at that facility for at least 3 months each year.
- (4) The equipment is moved from one location to another in an attempt to circumvent the residence time requirements of this definition.

Wet flue gas desulfurization technology means an SO₂ control 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 SO₂.

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; 77 FR 9461, Feb. 16, 2012]

§ 60.42c Standard for sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

(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 SO₂ in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (90 percent reduction), nor cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in 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 SO₂ in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (90 percent reduction), nor cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in 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 SO₂ in

excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 20 percent (0.20) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (80 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of SO₂ in 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 SO₂ emissions limit or the 90 percent SO₂ reduction 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 SO₂ emissions shall neither:

(i) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 50 percent (0.50) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (50 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in 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 SO₂ reduction 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 SO₂ 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/h) 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; or

(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 SO₂ in excess of 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/MMBtu) heat input from oil; 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 SO₂ in excess of the following:

(1) The percent of potential SO₂ emission rate or numerical SO₂ 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/h); 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 = SO₂ 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 SO₂ emission 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 SO₂ emission rate; and

(2) Emissions from the pretreated fuel (without either combustion or post-combustion SO₂ control) 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), (3), or (4) 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 affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 and 30 MMBtu/h).

(4) Other fuels-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 and 30 MMBtu/h).

(i) The SO₂ emission 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; 77 FR 9462, Feb. 16, 2012]

§ 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/h) 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/h) 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 combusts coal, wood, or oil and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/h) 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 (c).

(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/h) 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/h) 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) 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 SO₂ emissions 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; 77 FR 9462, Feb. 16, 2012]

§ 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 SO₂ emission 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 affected 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 SO₂ emission limits under §60.42c is based on the average percent reduction and the average SO₂ emission 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 SO₂ emission 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 SO₂ emission rate (E_{ho}) and the 30-day average SO₂ emission 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_{ho0}) is used in Equation 19–19 of Method 19 of appendix A of this part to compute the adjusted E_{ao} (E_{ao0}). The E_{ho0} is computed using the following formula:

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

Where:

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

E_{ho} = Hourly SO_2 emission 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 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_2 emission 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_2 emission rate is computed using the following formula:

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

Where:

$\%P_s$ = Potential SO_2 emission rate, in percent;

$\%R_g$ = SO_2 removal efficiency of the control device as determined by Method 19 of appendix A of this part, in percent; and

$\%R_f$ = SO_2 removal 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} from paragraph (e)(1) of this section and an adjusted average SO_2 inlet rate (E_{ai}) using the following formula:

$$\%R_{go} = 100 \left(1 - \frac{E_{wo}}{E_{ai}} \right)$$

Where:

$\%R_{g,o}$ = Adjusted $\%R_g$, in percent;

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

$E_{a,i,o}$ = Adjusted average SO_2 inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu).

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

$$E_{h,i,o} = \frac{E_{h,i} - E_w(1 - X_k)}{X_k}$$

Where:

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

$E_{h,i}$ = 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 $E_{h,o}$ 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 $E_{h,o}$ 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 (O₂) or carbon dioxide (CO₂) 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 O₂ or CO₂ measurements 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 O₂(or CO₂) 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 CO₂), 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) As of January 1, 2012, and within 90 days after the date of completing each performance test, as defined in §60.8, conducted to demonstrate compliance with this subpart, you must submit relative accuracy test audit (*i.e.*, reference method) data and performance test (*i.e.*, compliance test) data, except opacity data, electronically to EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) by using the Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (see http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/ert_tool.html/) or other compatible electronic spreadsheet. Only data collected using test methods compatible with ERT are subject to this requirement to be submitted electronically into EPA's WebFIRE database.

(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/h).

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009; 76 FR 3523, Jan. 20, 2011; 77 FR 9463, Feb. 16, 2012]

§ 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 SO₂ emission limits under §60.42c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring SO₂ concentrations and either O₂ or CO₂ concentrations at the outlet of the SO₂ control device (or the outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control 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 SO₂ concentrations and either O₂ or CO₂ concentrations at both the inlet and outlet of the SO₂ control device.

(b) The 1-hour average SO₂ emission 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 SO₂ emission 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 SO₂ emission 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 SO₂ CEMS at the inlet to the SO₂ control device shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂ emission rate of the fuel combusted, and the span value of the SO₂ CEMS at the outlet from the SO₂ control device shall be 50 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂ emission 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 SO₂ CEMS at the outlet from the SO₂ control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used) shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂ emission rate of the fuel combusted.

(d) As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the inlet to the SO₂ control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an

owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO₂ emission rate by sampling the fuel prior to combustion. As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the outlet from the SO₂ control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO₂ emission 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 to 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 SO₂ input 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 SO₂ at the inlet or outlet of the SO₂ control 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 SO₂ and CO₂ measurement 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 SO₂ standards 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), and (f) 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 within 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 or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later;

(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 or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later;

(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 within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later; 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 10 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, SO₂, 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) An owner or operator of an affected facility that is subject to an opacity standard in §60.43c(c) is not required to operate a COMS provided that the affected facility meets the conditions in either paragraphs (f)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

(1) The affected facility uses a fabric filter (baghouse) as the primary PM control device and, the owner

or operator operates a bag leak detection system to monitor the performance of the fabric filter according to the requirements in section §60.48Da of this part.

(2) The affected facility uses an ESP as the primary PM control device, and the owner or operator uses an ESP predictive model to monitor the performance of the ESP developed in accordance and operated according to the requirements in section §60.48Da of this part.

(3) The affected facility burns only gaseous fuels and/or fuel oils that contain no greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur, and the owner or operator operates the unit according to a written site-specific monitoring plan approved by the permitting authority. 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. For testing performed as part of this site-specific monitoring plan, the permitting authority may require as an alternative to the notification and reporting requirements specified in §§60.8 and 60.11 that the owner or operator submit any deviations with the excess emissions report required under §60.48c(c).

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009; 76 FR 3523, Jan. 20, 2011; 77 FR 9463, Feb. 16, 2012]

§ 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 SO₂ emissions. 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 SO₂ emission 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 SO₂ emission 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 SO₂ emission 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 SO₂ emission 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 SO₂ emission 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 SO₂ or diluent (O₂ or CO₂) 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 SO₂ standard, 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 SO₂ standard, 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.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Pam Owen, hereby certify that a copy of this permit has been mailed by first class mail to
Cooper Tire & Rubber Company, 3500 Washington Road, Texarkana, AR, 71854, on this
11th day of October, 2012.

Pam Owen

Pam Owen, AAIL, Air Division